THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,562. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

"ACT ON THE SQUARE, BOYS"—I WOULD LIKE TO see you. Address G. L., Herald office.

ANNIE, DEAREST—MEET ME TO-DAY, SAME TIME and place; keep shady. From H.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW BORN BABE TO ADOPT OUT. Call at 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

BLONDE.—HOOLEY'S, TUESDAY NIGHT, PRIVATE box, black velvet sack and hat. Address admirer, JAMES P. SIBLEY, Brooklyn Post office.

C.—UTTERLY IMPOSSIBLE. HAVE AN IMPORTANT meeting. You can't regret it more than I do. C.

DIAMOND-EYED DAN, OF THE DELEVAN—DON'T fail to meet me at the "Crevieons' Sociable" to-night. Have your new claw-hammer jacket on. BRASS HEELS.

GRANDMA—THEM SHOES PINCH FEARFULLY. IT'S a long tramp from Brentano's to the Jersey City and Brooklyn ferries. Where the Sun goes there go I; at the news stands you can me buy. BITER BIT.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WALTER HOPE, TAILor; when last heard of lived in Albany, N. Y. Any person knowing him to be dead will confer a favor by addressing E. T. MOORE, Cleveland (Ohio) Post office.

IMPORTANT.—MISS ELLA WHITESTONE, OR ANY other beautiful, eloquent young lady, not more than 22, wanted, to explain a magnificent Panorama of the Franco-Prussian war. Permanent salary guaranteed. Address ... D., box 151 Herald office.

... WISHES TO SEE E. S. HE CAN DO SO ... SWIFT, Herald office.

... ANY INFORMATION OF MARY ANSELL ... thankfully received by her husband, ROBERT ... Address 45 Oak street, New York.

MR. THOMAS T. HOLDSWORTH, FORMERLY OF Brooklyn, will please send his address to J. M., room No. 8, No. 5-7 Fulton street, Brooklyn; or call, on business of importance to him.

MOLLY—WILL BE HOME EVERY AFTERNOON this week. Want to see you. POP.

Q.—IF THE DISINTERESTED PARTY YOU SPEAK OF is responsible $700 will be put in his hands or the whole reward if necessary and no questions asked. CANAL STREET.

SWEET WILLIAM—MEET ME AT TEN. GUSSIE.

THE PERSONS COMPOSING THE FIRM OF MANNING & Highest, if living (or their legal representatives, if dead), who did business as wholesalers or jobbers in the city of New York in 1834-5, will hear something to their advantage by addressing J. H. M., room 40 Everett House, New York.

THE LADY WHO WAS AT LINA EDWIN'S ON MONday, 9th, with other lady and gentleman, sat in orchestra chairs third or fourth row from stage, dark dress, hat with brown ribbons, slate colored gloves, white box and muff; after theatre took car corner West Washington place and Greene, would confer a great favor on gentleman who sat in front row of the parquet by granting an interview. Address ADMIRER, box 117, Herald office.

TUESDAY EVENING—TWENTY-THIRD STREET, PARquet, Sixth avenue. Please address UNO, Herald office.

"VINDEX"—YOURS RECEIVED AND APPRECIATED. Call on the party to whom your note was addressed immediately.

WILL THE LADY WHO WAS ON THE NIGHT LINE from New York to Owego Christmas Eve please send her address to the person who had his satchel stolen, and who assisted her from the car? He simply wants to write to you. Address E. A. THORNTON, Owego, N. Y.

WILL THE LADY IN BLACK VELVET, WHO TOOK the Fifth avenue stage at Fulton ferry, Wednesday, about 9¾ A. M. (if agreeable), send her address, in strict confidence, to the gentleman who assisted her? L. O. U., box 81 Brooklyn Post office.

X. X. X.—WILL MEET YOU AT BANTA'S LUNCH room to-morrow, at 12 M., 23 Ann street. CHARLES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A LADY'S TESTIMONY.—PROFESSOR BARRY:—SIR—Your preparation (BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS) has sustained your assertion that it would restore my hair, which I lost from sickness. I have used it every morning for about four months, and my hair is now very thick and about an inch long. MARY H. CRANDALL, Macdougal street, New York.
Principal office, 374 Pearl street, New York.

A GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION, UNDER THE auspices of a committee composed of the following gentlemen:—Hon. Henry Smith, Hon. Owen W. Brennan, General Henry A. Barnum, John McB. Davidson, William R. Travers, Hon. Thomas C. Field, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, now under the management of Mrs. Judge Charles P. Daly, will take place at J. McB. Davidson's, 581 Broadway, as soon as the lists are filled, due notice of which will be given to the public.

$200 PRIZES, VALUED AT $6,000.
ONE THOUSAND TICKETS AT $10 EACH.

Among the prizes are 1 five-stone Diamond Ring, 1¼ carat; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch, with 18 carat Geneva Leontine, in velvet casket; 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring, about 1¼ carat; $100 in greenbacks; 1 Solitaire Diamond Pin, about 1¼ carat; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch; 1 light Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring; Lady's Leontine and Enamel Gold Hunting Watch; 1 five-stone Diamond Ring, elaborately set; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; 1 very fine three stone Diamond Ring; $50 in greenbacks; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; very brilliant Solitaire Diamond Ring; Diamond and Enamel Lady's Watch; one Solitaire Diamond Ring; Ladies' Diamond and Emerald Gold Watch; one Solitaire Diamond Pin; one fine enamelled Watch; ladies' sleeve ... enamelled Gold Hunting Ladies' Watch; one Diamond Ring; Six fine Gold and Enamelled Ladies' and Gents' Hunting Watches; Gold, Jet, Amethyst, Carbuncle and Coral Sets; Pins and Earrings; Gold Chains for Ladies and Gents; Bracelets, Seal Rings, &c. These prizes are on exhibition at J. McB. Davidson's, 581 Broadway, where tickets can be had and full particulars given.
We earnestly beg our patriotic and humane citizens will at once contribute to this good worthy charity.
J. McB. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.
HENRY SMITH, Chairman Committee.

ALL KIND OF FAVORS, BON-BONS, SURPRISES and Novelties, in great variety, for the cotillion. German and parties sent by express, C. O. D., to any part of the Union. A. T. GIBSON'S Confectionery, 958 Broadway, corner Twenty-second street.

A.—A.—BUREAU OF LIFE INSURANCE, 209 Broadway, N. Y. S. G. GOODRICH.
Information given gratis, and insurance effected in desirable companies. All business appertaining to life insurance promptly attended to.

A. H. HYDE, L. S. ROBINS, — KEARNAN, FORMERly of Twenty-seventh street; John Dearborn, E. H. Davis, E. E. Crafton, John F. Plats, R. Armstrong, Peter Furey, are requested to call on H. G. HAEGER, corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 41—JANUARY 11, 1871.
13, 64, 28, 74, 4, 28, 36, 11, 32, 47, 72, 5, 14.
ALABAMA—CLASS NO. 18—JANUARY 11, 1871.
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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 117—JANUARY 11, 1871.
74, 27, 17, 41, 23, 58, 14, 1, 18, 35, 22, 16, 7.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 118—JANUARY 11, 1871.
40, 5, 76, 42, 30, 51, 10, 13, 44, 75, 67, 56, 62.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUFF, Broker, 216 Broadway, 118 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.—Excelsior Meat and Vegetable Chopper (Mellen's patent); simple, cheap and durable; for sale at hardware stores; price $3 50, retail. ARTISAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 546 West Twenty-fourth street.

FORTUNE TELLING.
I have realized over $10,000 within the past two years by telling fortunes by a system that has never failed to give perfect satisfaction and has puzzled and mystified the most intelligent. I will send full instructions upon receipt of $5 that will enable any one to make from $10 to $50 per day. Address Prof. O. W. ANDERSON, 510 West Twenty-fourth street, New York city.

J. R. B.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—ALL MEMBERS OF the J. R. B., also the American officers who suffered in British dungeons, are requested to attend a meeting, at the Armory of the Sixty-ninth regiment, on Friday, at 7½ o'clock, to take action relative to the relief of our released brethren. E. J. O'BYRNE, Chairman.

MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN ATTENTION.
Every one his own master.
Good homes for all.
A public meeting will be held, under the auspices of the Co-operative Manufacturing and Land Company of Pennsylvania, on Thursday evening, January 12, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, at Co-operative Hall, 214 Bowery, when and where the objects of the company will be explained; shares $25, payable in monthly instalments of $5. Maps and information may also be obtained and subscriptions will be received at Messrs. U. R. Meagny's, 187 Washington street; Dr. F. Seeger, 157 East Fifty-sixth street; C. Magens, 133 Canal street; William Boeckl, 214 Broome street; H. E. Sackmann, 59 Centre street; S. Bromberg, 30 Cedar street, room No. 7, and at the office of the treasurer, William Radde, 550 Pearl street, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, OF CUBA.—WHOLES, $32; Halves, $16; Quarters, $8. Kentucky, from $1 to $10. BATES & CO., 174 Broadway, New York. One door above Maiden lane.

STAMMERING—STAMMERING.—PARTIES TROUBLED with this very unpleasant habit can be cured to their perfect satisfaction by calling upon Dr. WESTON, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he can be consulted with between the hours of 10 and 12.

THE CREDITORS OF EDWIN S. STOKES, PRIOR TO his late bankrupt proceedings, who lost their claims by an alleged transfer of the property to Mrs. Stokes, are requested to send their address, with the amount of their claims, to Dr. C. W. POLLARD, 321 West Twenty-third street, New York.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Room on parlor floor, having been successfully occupied by a female doctor for the past four years, to let. No. 523 West Thirty-fourth street.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,261 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome st.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY; prizes cashed; information given; circulars sent; the trade supplied. J. E. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street; box 4,685 New York Post office.

$2,500 FOR $1, FOR WHOLE TICKET; HALF, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich street.

THE TURF.

THE BOARD OF APPEALS OF THE NATIONAL ASsociation for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf will meet at the Secretary and Treasurer's office, at Providence, R. I., on the evening of Monday, Jan. 16, 1871. Persons having business to lay before the Board are hereby notified to be prepared.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH of our business is conducted at our HORSE AUCTION MART, 112 AND 114 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE, where we hold regular SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward and principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, AT 12 o'clock.
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Auction Mart, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, a black Ethan Allen Trotting Horse, with three white feet, stripe on face and with long, flowing mane and tail: can trot inside of 2:40 any day in condition; can show better than 2:30 day of sale; is full 15¾ hands high, 7 years old; kind, perfect and true in all harness and under saddle; free from vice, very stylish and handsome and warranted sound, kind and true.
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT ABOVE MART.

AUCTION SALE—OF COMPLETE TURNOUT, TROTting Horse, Wagon, Sleigh, Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c., on Friday, Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock prompt, at stable No. 43 Great Jones street, including an elegant, high bred, handsome, stylish and fast chestnut trotting Mare, 15¾ high, 7 years old; one of the finest mares in point of breeding and speed in the country; has no vices; prompt, stylish driver; pure gaited, reliable, honest and well behaved, and makes no mistakes; has no public record; has shown trials in 2:36, and is the most promising and handsomest trotting mare in the State; she is warranted to beat 2:40, and in condition can trot low down in the thirties, and can speed a half mile in 1:15; is warranted sound and kind. Full particulars, pedigree, &c., at sale. This mare is worthy of special attention, and is offered for positive and peremptory sale, on account of death of late owner.

A.—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, four and six seat Phaetons, four and six seat Rockaways, with division fronts; two and four wheel Dog Carts, two seat Wagons, top and no top Buggy Wagons and a fine assortment of Sleighs. Apply to M. CURLEY, Carriage Manufacturer, 109, 111 and 113 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A.—$140 WILL BUY A FIRST RATE LEATHER TOP Buggy.
$125 a light Rockaway; $175 a Doctor's Phaeton.
$10 a complete Single Harness; $25 a plated Double Harness. Also plush Lap Robes, $2 75; large, square Fawn Blankets for $2 (cost $4).
Grand clearing-out sale all this month at 55 Liberty street. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—CARRIAGES, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, Bells, of all styles, new and second hand, in great variety, at greatly reduced prices. Large assortment light Coupe Rockaways, four or six seat. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

A.—SLEIGHS, BELLS, BLANKETS AND ROBES; also the largest stock of new and second hand Carriages in New York, at 1,461 Broadway, near Forty-first street. JAMES JENKINS.

A.—EXPRESS AND BUSINESS WAGONS, TOP AND Open Wagons, Rockaways, &c. Harness from $12 up. Lap Robes, Bells, Blankets, &c. Also a few Sleighs. All for sale cheap. Corner Hudson and Spring streets. LITTLE & TURNER.

A STABLE TO LET—AT 124 WEST NINETEENTH street. Six Stalls and ample carriage room.

ASSORTMENT NEW AND SECOND HAND CARriages, Sleighs, Harness, &c., selling off regardless of cost previous to removal. Now is the time to buy for spring. TAYLOR, 50 Cedar street.

A HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Must be sold this week. Apply at 20 Cherry street.

A NEW FIRST CLASS EXPRESS WAGON FOR sale. Apply to MARTIN & BRO., 611 East Fifteenth street, between avenues B and C.

A PAIR OF FINE BAY HORSES, 15 HANDS HIGH; also one good Coupe Horse, at HETTRICK'S Livery Stable, 163 West Thirtieth street.

GRAY CANADIAN PONY, 14 HANDS, LONG, FLOWing mane and tail; three Horses, 15½ to 16 hands, suitable for cart, truck or express; price $25 to $150. 342 West Fourth street, near Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO TROTTING HORSES, WITH VICTOria, Top Wagon, light Wagon, Harness, &c. Apply at private stable, 225 East Fifty-third street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS TEAM OF HORSES and Harness; also Truck, in first rate condition; good for down town business. The above can be seen at stables No. 321 Cherry street, near Scammel street.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—A HORSE, LIGHT TOP Express Wagon and Harness, with business; can be seen from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., at 151 South street.

FOR SALE—A BAY HAMBLETONIAN HORSE, 15¾ hands 7 years old; a fast traveller; warranted kind and sound; also a gray Horse, same size and age, a good stepper; free and stylish driver; will exchange for workers of less value. Apply at 20½ Commerce street, near Barrow, in the soda water shop.

FOR SALE—A STOUT CHUNK OF HORSE, BLIND, 15¾ hands, 6 years, sound; will pull 20 hundred any place; sold at half value. 234 West Sixteenth street, near Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—$350—TEAM OF BAY MARES, 15 hands high; well matched; free drivers; suitable for farm or road purposes; also bay Horse, 16 hands; young, sound and kind; cheap. Inquire at 500 West Twelfth street, corner West.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A LARGE MARE; WOULD be very useful on a farm. Apply at No. 4 Rivington street.

SPEED—TWO PAIRS MATCHED HORSES, FROM ... new to New York, that can trot to 2:40; also a single Horse that can trot 2:30; four pairs closely matched coach Horses, for sale at the New York Livery Stable, 15 and 17 East Twenty-fifth street.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES—400, ALL STYLES, ALbany Cutters, Portlands, and fine Sleighs; trimmed and untrimmed Portlands; Wolf, Fox, Bearskin and Buffalo Robes in variety. 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

SLEIGHS, ROBES, BLANKETS, HARNESS, &C., FOR sale, new; also a few second hand Carriages, all styles, at W. H. GRAY'S, 22 to 29 Wooster street.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES—250 SLEIGHS, 700 STRAPS Bells, Swell Side Family Sleighs, Dexter Sleigh Bells at very lowest market prices; several second hand Sleighs. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

SPRING CART FOR SALE—GOOD AS NEW, FOR $30, cost $150, at the piano factory, 425 West Twenty-eighth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

STABLES FOR SALE OR TO LET—ROOM FOR 30 horses; suitable for cartmen, express men or others; three years' lease from May, 1871. Apply to JOHN CUFF, 154 Jane street.

STABLE FIXTURES OF IRON—ALL THE APPROVED patterns, of our own superior workmanship, and at prices which defy competition. Large orders on short notice. JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

WANTED—A BLACK HORSE, 15¼ HANDS, FINE made; long, rangy neck; trot in 3:10. Also black pony Horse or Mare, 15 hands, white star in forehead, trot in 3 minutes. Any party having such can address J. WILLIAMS, box 157 Herald office.

$75.—CANADIAN PONY, 14 HANDS; CAN TROT IN 3.30; black Mare, 8 years; 16 hands; been used for express; sound; price $125. 241 West Thirty-first st., in rear.

$85—DARK GRAY HORSE, 6 YEARS; FINE ROAN Mare, 6 years: large draught Horse, $125; bay Mare, $65; all sound and kind. Must sell. 721 Washington street, tea store.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

MR. RICHARD VON HOFFMANN HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm. Mr. William Mertens has been admitted a partner and Mr. Andrew Dectjen continues to hold our power of attorney.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1871. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.

THE FIRM OF BERNSTEIN & HILBORN IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. ISAAC BERNSTEIN. JULIUS HILBORN.
NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1871.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.
EACH EDITION
ALL FRESH NEWS.
THE BEST NEWSPAPER
IN THE CITY.
DURING THE SESSION
OF THE
LEGISLATURE IN ALBANY
THE TELEGRAM
WILL CONTAIN
SPECIAL REPORTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS
IN THE LAST EDITION,
AS WELL AS THE
LATEST WAR NEWS
AND ALL THE
NEWS OF THE DAY
EVERYWHERE,
FOR TWO CENTS.
SENT TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR FIFTY CENTS A MONTH,
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.
P. S.—LOOK OUT FOR
TWEEDLEDEE AND TWEEDLEDUM
ON FRIDAY

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PARTNER, EITHER ACTIVE OR SILENT, WITH A capital of from $20,000 to $25,000 at command, wanted, in a business that will pay reasonable profits. Full particulars will be given by personal interview. Will treat only with principals. Address IRON, box 193 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTEREST in a department for the sale of unimproved city realty. Apply personally, 9 to 10 only. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

A LADY OR GENTLEMAN CAN BUY, FOR $500 OR $1,000, the half or whole of a pleasant business, eight years established, paying regularly $2,000 per year. Address CERTAINTY, box 174 Herald office.

A PARTY HAVING $300 CASH CAN JOIN IN HALF interest in a Sample and Lunch Room. 110 West street, between New Jersey and Central ferries, or for sale for cash this day.

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH the tea, coffee, spice and general line of groceries, and who can influence a first class trade among the grocers in Brooklyn and western part of the State, seeks a position in a wholesale house to solicit orders either on salary or commission. Address JUBALUM, box 105 Herald office.

AN INDUSTRIOUS BUSINESS MAN, WITH $1,000 TO $1,500 cash, wanted, to extend the wholesale grocery business, thoroughly established, over 500 store customers, at 599 Greenwich street.

A MAN WANTED WITH $225 AS PARTNER IN AN old established Ale, Wine and Liquor Saloon; large and convenient; good location; cheap rent. Apply at 269 Broome street.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURing Business, or will exchange the same for country or city Real Estate or Personal Property. Address ELLIOTT, station A.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RETAIL HAT ESTABlishment; excellently located for a first class trade. Address CASS, box 171 Herald office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED PRODUCE Commission Business paying $16,000 to $12,000 per year; an excellent opportunity for a person or persons, either from the country or city, to step into a good, substantial trade in perfect running order; only about $5,000 required. For full particulars address BUSINESS, box 141 Herald office.

FOR SALE OR A PARTNER TAKEN—A BILLIARD and Liquor Saloon; five Phelan's tables and pool table; now doing a fair business; the owner has other business and cannot attend to it. Address JAMES HOMER, Herald office.

I DESIRE TO FIND A PARTY WHO WILL JOIN ME in the manufacture of a much needed mechanics' tool, which costs $2 50 each to make; weighs five lbs., takes the place of $30 worth of tools, which weigh 60 lbs.; does the work easier, better and quicker, and does a larger range of work than all the others combined; is strong, durable and an elegant article; wholesale and retail orders abundant; I will guarantee a heavy sale. Call from 10½ to 5 o'clock. E. S. BENNETT, 258 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $700, IN A MANUFACturing business; 230 per cent profits; orders on hand, for cash. Address ENSIGN, Herald office.

PARTNER.—THE OWNER OF A FIRST CLASS BUSIness, combined with contract work: the best investment for a party with a capital of about $3,000; the business is in operation and no opposition in it. Address A., box 116 Herald office. No agents need apply.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 TO $20,000. AN active business man, with the above amount of capital, thoroughly posted in the leather and shoe finding business, desires to form a partnership with an active man possessing an equal amount of capital and familiar with the business, to establish a first class house of this character in the city of Baltimore, where there is a good opening, and with energy could be enlarged to any extent. Address BUSINESS, box 521, Baltimore, Md.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED PRINTing business; a smart man with $1,000 to $2,000 will meet with an excellent chance. Address care of New York Programme office, 22 Ann street.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL, FOR A GOOD bookbindery. Address BOOKS, box 115 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD OYSTER AND Liquor Room down town. A rare opportunity for the right man, with a small capital. Apply at P. GAFFNEY'S, 25 Bowery.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, PARTIES WITH $2,000 to $5,000 to join advertisers in various business enterprises which will bear close investigation. Apply to MORSE & CO., 195 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, WHO CAN FURnish $5,000 to $8,000 now, and, as business demands, $10,000 more, in a well established business; the capital can be doubled the first year; it is open to full investigation to any who mean business. Address P. E. M., Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, A SMART BUSINESS MAN, with a capital of $1,000, to engage in a business paying 200 per cent profit; the business might be carried on largely by a stock company. For full particulars address ENTERPRISE, box 280 Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE TRUNK MANUFACturing business, with $5,000 to $10,000 to extend the business, with a party now established and full knowledge of the trade, to take charge of New York city store. Address IDMERILY, Manufacturer, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS got about $300, to go as partner with a young man who is doing a good business. Address A. CLARKE, Herald office.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER, WITH A CASH capital of $10,000, to engage in a safe and lucrative business with men of undoubted integrity and ability; best references given. Address, appointing a meeting, S. S. & Co., Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTY TO ADVANCE $10,000, TO CARry on a contract now in progress, where great inducements are offered. Address C. S. H., Ashland House, New York.

WANTED—A GRADUATE OF PHARMACY, TO TAKE an interest in an old established Drug Store; capital required, $2,000. Address, for an interview, Dr. J. C., Herald office.

$600 FOR HALF MY BUSINESS—LEGITIMATE and pays well; moneys secured; purchaser to oversee gifts and ... orders; chance seldom offered; selection given. 151 Bowery, room 16.

$2,000 DOWN, BALANCE TO SUIT PURchaser—For a half or whole interest in a legitimate cash business; pays 100 per cent monthly. No. 50 Chatham street, basement.

$2,500 TO $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A safe cash business that will pay 100 per cent net profit. For interview address, with full name, STANTON, Herald office.

$3,000.—WANTED, A PARTY WITH THIS amount to join equally in a business enterprise by which more than $50,000 may be cleared. Particulars on interview. Address ELLIOT, station G.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $10, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 666 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 154 and 156 Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments and Headstones, original new designs, in great varieties; cheapest in the city.

BILLIARDS.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD TABLE AND COMBINAtion Cushions can only be bought at W. H. GRIFFITH'S, 40 Vesey street, at reduced prices.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham square and New Bowery, New York,
is now receiving deposits from $1 to $5,000, entitled to interest as from January 1, 1871, at the rate of six per cent per annum.
Free of United States deposit tax.
Assets—Principally invested in United States bonds and New York city bonds and mortgages, December 1, 1870 .... $2,907,762 92
Deposits—Increased accrued interest to date, December 1, 1870 .... 2,714,000 00
Surplus over all liabilities $193,762 92
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

A FEW SUMS OF MONEY ARE NOW AWAITING INvestment in purchase of mortgages. Apply to J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, 82 Cedar street, second floor, room No. 1.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—On Westchester county and Long Island Property. First and Second Mortgages bought. L. M. DAVENPORT, 132 Nassau street, room No. 5.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY READY TO BUY First Mortgages on New York and Brooklyn property. Also money to loan on New York and New Jersey property and to buy Second Mortgages. WM. H. BELLAMY, No. 5½ Pine street.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.
$1,200,000 six per cent Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the city of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.
WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
Finance Committee.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before January 20 draw interest from January 1. Deposits made after January 20 draw interest from February 1.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
268 Sixth avenue—Booth's theatre.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8.
Money deposited on or before January 20 will draw interest from January 1.
Interest at seven per cent per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank January 1 that were deposited on or before July 20, and October 20; also an extra dividend of one per cent on all sums of $1,000 and under deposited before August 1, 1869.
Interest, if not withdrawn, will be credited the account and draw interest from January 1, same as a deposit of money. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY Bonds, first class securities, below par; also Insurance Stocks, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and an extensive variety of other securities, paying good dividends and interest, for profitable investment, all at low rates, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—First class investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

FOR SALE—A $10,000 SECOND MORTGAGE ON IMproved Brooklyn property; has 2½ years to run from November 1, 1870. First mortgage, of $20,000, held by a Savings institution. Discount at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. Address ADVERTISER, Herald office.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York, office 64 Wall street, New York, Jan. 5, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent, free of government tax, payable on and after January 16, 1871.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 16th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUtion, 183 Bowery, near Houston street.
Dividend.—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending December 31, payable on and after January 14.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUtion, 183 Bowery, near Houston street.
Six per cent interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before January 21 draw interest from January 1.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, IN sums to suit. Also first and second mortgages cashed at short notice. O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

MONEY IS WHAT I WANT.—WILL GIVE A GOOD, responsible man, with $3,000 to $5,000, a chance to make $20,000; everything in order. Address J. L. S., Herald office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—ON desirable New York city Property; also small Second Mortgages (cash promptly) at market rates. ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine street.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Eighth avenue and West Thirty-fourth street.
Dividend.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000 will be paid on and after January 16, 1871.
Money deposited on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE CO., No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent (free from government tax), payable on demand.
WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEgraph Company, 83 Liberty street.
NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.
The transfer books of this company will be closed on Saturday, 14th inst., and opened Thursday, 19th inst.
THOS. P. BLADEN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS WHO WANT MONEY ON Bond and Mortgage, first and second. New York, Brooklyn, Jersey or Westchester, address PRINCIPAL, box 112 Herald office. Small or large amounts loaned.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
YONKERS AND NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Broadway.
NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semiannual dividend of five (5) per cent, free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
Interest.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.
Interest will be added to accounts January 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.
All deposits made on or before January 20 will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

TO WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS OR BOOTS AND Shoes.—$150,000 worth of Improved Real Estate will be exchanged for Clothing or Boots and Shoes. Address, confidentially, C. G. M., box 159 Herald office.

$400,000 TO LOAN—ON NEW YORK, BROOKlyn and Westchester Property, in sums to suit; no bonus required. Westchester Mortgages purchased. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 153 Broadway.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROPERTY (first Bond and Mortgage), in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 267 AND 269 GRAND street—Cash paid for Diamonds, Watches, Gold and Silver. Loans negotiated on the same.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT WOLF BROTHERS, 863 BROADWAY.—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Se habla Español here.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN the city.—Any amount to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS, 36 Thirteenth street, near Wallack's theatre.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLFE'S, 858 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 2, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT 761—LOANS TO ANY AMOUNT ON DIAMONDS, Emeralds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Velvets, Laces, Valuables, &c., or bought. Highest value paid. J. H. BARRINGTON, 725 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT HYMANS, 638 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD loans, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER Ware bought and sold, and money loaned on them. G. C. ALLEN, 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. HERTS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND HAND SAFE, about five feet high. Send lowest price to ... Post office.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERpool. Royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Saturday, Jan. 14, 12 noon.
CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE (via Halifax), Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

ALGERIA..Wedn'day, Jan. 11	ALEPPO..Thursday, Jan. 26
CALABRIA.Thur'day, Jan. 12	RUSSIA..Wednesday, Feb. 1
ABYSSINIA (via Halifax) Wednesday, Jan. 18	BATAVIA..Thursday, Feb. 2
SIBERIA..Thursday, Jan. 19	CHINA..Wednesday, Feb. 8
CUBA....Wednesday, Jan. 25	PALMYRA.Thursday, Feb. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin .... $130, gold | Second Cabin .... $80, gold
First Cabin to Paris .... 145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin .... $80, gold | Steerage .... $30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP ALGERIA EMBARK from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M., on Wednesday, 11th inst.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CALABRIA EMBARK from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 10 A. M., on Thursday, Jan. 12.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
VILLE DE PARIS .... Wednesday, Jan. 18
WASHINGTON .... Saturday, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cunard Line.
CALABRIA .... Thursday, 12th January
SIBERIA .... Thursday, 19th January
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
HELVETIA, Griggs .... Saturday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M.
ERIN, Bragg .... Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, Thompson .... Saturday, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEBRASKA, Guard .... Jan. 18, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Forsyth .... Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c.; Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
AUSTRALIA....Sat., Jan. 14	BRITANNIA...Wed., Jan. 18
INDIA........Sat., Jan. 21	IOWA........Wed., Jan. 25
COLUMBIA.....Sat., Jan. 28	TYRIAN......Wed., Feb. 8
EUROPA.......Sat., Feb. 4	BRITANNIA...Wed., Feb. 22
CALEDONIA....Sat., Feb. 11	IOWA........Wed., March 8
ANGLIA, Feb..Sat., Jan. 18	TYRIAN......Wed., March 22

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP ABYSSINIA, SAILING 18TH JANUARY, will call at Halifax.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20, gold.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR BREMEN.
The steamship RHEIN, Captain J. C. Meyer, will sail on Saturday, January 14, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
The steamship DEUTSCHLAND, Captain H. A. F. Neynaber, on Saturday, January 28.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin $120
Second cabin 72
Steerage 35
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $50.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon
on the 4th and 5th of each month,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
January 20. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, connecting with MONTANA, Captain Cavarly.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala, and Punta Arenas.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco February 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, January 19.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, January 18, 1871, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, pier No. 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE AND NEW ZEAland.—The first class bark ANNIE has superior accommodations for a few cabin passengers. Apply to ARKELL & TUFTS, 15 South William street.

GRAND ORIENTAL TRIP.—RARE OPPORTUNITY, INTERESTING TO TOURISTS AND OTHERS CONTEMPLATING AN ESCAPE FROM THE RIGORS OF A NORTHERN WINTER.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will despatch, on or about the 15th of January, 1871, their new and splendid sidewheel steamer ALASKA, Captain Maury, for the following ports:—Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Suez Canal, Singapore and Hong Kong, there making connection with the company's steamers for the various ports of China, Japan and San Francisco.
For freight or passage or further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

BERMUDA MAIL.
The steamship PERIT, Captain Gardner, will be despatched to Hamilton, taking freight for St. George's, from pier 21 North river, on Saturday, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
W. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips .... Wednesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken .... Saturday, Jan. 21
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips .... Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman ...... Friday, Feb. 10
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

UNITED STATES MAIL FOR HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MISSOURI, Captain J. R. Edwards (via Nassau) ...... Jan. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams .... Jan. 19
COLUMBIA, Captain F. Van Sice (via Nassau) ...... Jan. 26
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant screw steamship MERRIMACK, 3,000 tons burthen, Captain W. Weir, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro on Monday, January 23.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

FOR HAVANA—CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Now at her dock receiving cargo,
The well known A1 side wheel steamship
RAPIDAN,
Edward Whitehurst, Commander,
will sail for the above port on Saturday, January 14, at 3 P. M., from pier 35 North river.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship TILLIE, Captain Partridge, at pier 20 East river, will leave on Saturday, January 14.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and B. B. B. and C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Captain S. L. Clapp, will leave pier No. 9 North river, on Saturday, January 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage $50; steerage $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
on Saturday, January 14.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 80 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
SOUTHERN LINE.
The steamship
LODONA, Captain H. B. Hovey,
will leave pier 20 East river, Saturday, January 14, at 3 P. M.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, New York.
The steamer BIENVILLE will follow from pier 35 North river. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river, at 3 P. M., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class steamship
GEORGIA, Captain S. Crowell,
will sail on Thursday, Jan. 12.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY D. MORGAN & CO., 30 Broadway.
For through freight tariff and passage apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent.
Great Southern Freight line, 317 Broadway, entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship MANHATTAN will follow, and sail on Saturday, Jan. 14.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, steamship HATTERAS, Thursday, January 12, at 3 P. M., and steamship WYANOKE for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Saturday, January 14, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rate to all points South and Southwest.
Passengers for Petersburg and Richmond can go by any ship of the line via Norfolk, taking the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad thence. Tickets through $12.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

VIRGINIA LINE—STEAMSHIP UPTON, for NORFOLK, PETERSBURG and RICHMOND, will leave pier 21 North river, Saturday, at 3 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 14, 1871 will close at this office on Wednesday, at 6½ A. M.; on Thursday, at 8 A. M., and on Saturday, at 9½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DRY GOODS.

AN ELEGANT DARK GENUINE RUSSIAN SABLE Boa and Muff for sale at half its value, if purchased immediately. Address T. R., Herald office.

RECEPTION AND VISITING BONNETS.—AN ELEgant assortment of the most recherche styles, in all the new colors. Flowers for balls branched to order.
MADAME DE LACY,
882½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street, east side.

TASSELS, CORDS, DRESS BUTTONS, SILK AND Beaded, Ornaments, &c., constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices, by FREDERICK MAYNARD, Manufacturer, 159 Liberty street.

LOST AND FOUND.

A LARGE BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, WHITE spot on breast, scar on left jaw, named Smut. A liberal reward given if returned to owner.
J. GODFREY, 72 Catharine street.

CAMEO LOST—MONDAY; SUPPOSED BETWEEN Wall street and Erie depot, Pavonia; Stone Cameo, head Dante. Liberal reward. SMIDT, 49 Wall street, third floor.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY, DOWN TOWN. ANY one proving property can receive the same from WHITE'S Brooklyn Express, 88 Franklin street, New York.

LOST—A LIVER COLORED SPANIEL; STRAYED from 142 West Sixteenth street. A liberal reward will be paid when returned to the above address.

LOST—NEAR THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND Tenth street, late Monday afternoon, January 9, a lady's black Thread Lace Veil. The finder or the boy seen to pick up the same will be liberally rewarded by returning it to Mrs. BILLINGS, No. 51 East Tenth street.

LOST—LADY'S ASTRACHAN TIPPET, ON SUNDAY, Jan. 8, while passing along Eighth street to Second avenue. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at M. J. PAILLARD & CO.'S, 680 Broadway.

LOST—ON JAN. 10, $377, IN BILLS. THE FINDER will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at cigar store, 454 Hudson street. W. HARDY.

LOST—ON THE 29TH DECEMBER LAST, A MEmorandum Book of names and addresses, bound in red with gilt edged leaves. $5 reward for its return to 48 West Nineteenth street.

LOST—YESTERDAY MORNING, GOING FROM Tenth avenue, Twenty-second street, to Eighth avenue, a piece of Embroidery on perforated paper or canvas. A liberal reward will be paid by returning it to 481 West Twenty-second street.

LOST—ON JAN. 11, GOING FROM FOOT OF LIBERTY street, Jersey Central Railroad, to Centreville station, Bayonne, N. J., $250, in $1 and $2 bills. Liberal reward given by returning it to the Central office, foot of Liberty street. M. L. GRAEFF.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A BLACK AND WHITE SPOTted Bloodhound, about eight months old, from the premises of 425 West Forty-second street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, FROM 91 WEST STREET, ON the 9th inst., Skye Terrier Dog, weight about 20 pounds, named Jack. Return him to above number and get reward.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A HEAVY, PLAIN GOLD Ring, marked "H. W. D. to K. D." Address box 5,560 Post office, New York.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, NEW YEAR'S DAY, A GOLD Sleeve Button, with raised gold initials, L. de F. W. Finder will receive above reward for button at 13 West Thirty-sixth street.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR A PACKAGE of Rings lost in Brooklyn, E. D., or New York, on the 11th. By returning them to 151 Amity street will receive the above reward. J. H. PIERSON.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON JANUARY 10, GENT'S cluster Diamond Pin, containing nine stones. The above will be paid by returning it to RANDEL, BAREMORE & CO., 58 Nassau street, corner Maiden lane.

$25 REWARD.—TAKEN BY MISTAKE FROM A box at the ball at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 10, an Overcoat and Opera Glass. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked on leaving the same at the office of the Gramercy Park House.

$30 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY EVENING, January 10, a Silver Hunting Case Watch, while going in a stage from Thirtieth street depot to the Metropolitan Hotel. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked on the delivery of the same at the jewelry store of G. C. ALLEN, 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY NIGHT LAST, on Broadway, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, a gold open face pendant winding Watch; name, August Saltzman, on dial and movement; Moses monogram taking an oath engraved and enamelled on the cap. The finder of the above described watch will receive the aforementioned reward and no questions asked, on returning it to J. W. FOOLER & CO., 12 Maiden lane.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 2D OF JANUARY, a Cluster Diamond Pin, 13 stones, chain and pin attached to it. Above reward will be paid at WOLF BROS., 859 Broadway.

$100 REWARD—FOR INFORMATION THAT WILL lead to an interview with one Jacob Kaltenburg, chemist, formerly of Brooklyn, E. D. This will be given to himself or anybody else.
S. S. PICKEN, 314 Greenwich street, New York.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, IN FRANKLIN STREET, near Broadway, a Pocketbook, with money and correspondence to P. M. Hogan. The above reward will be paid at the Express office, 88 Franklin street.

$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REcovery of the following goods, stolen from PALMER & CO., 223 Bowery, on Monday night, January 9, 1871, or in proportion to the amount recovered:—1 Seal Sacque, 1 Sealskin Scarf, 1 Sealskin Boa, 45 Mink Muffs, 11 Mink Collars, 5 Mink Boas, 10 Mink Long Scarfs, 2 Fitch Collars, 1 Kurkrat Muff, 3 gents Beaver Collars, 1 ... Robe, 3 ladies' Beaver Fur Trimmed Hoods, 1 black Astrakhan Muff.

DETECTIVES.—ONLY EXPERIENCED OPERATIVES furnished by COX & KING, successors to Warlin, Whipple & Co., 12 Broadway. Refer to the leading business houses as to ability, standing and responsibility.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Ring Mainsail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

WANTED—A PROPELLER, TO CARRY 75 TONS AND draw 4½ feet water, loaded. Address C. H. WILSIE, stating price, &c., Piermont, Rockland county, New York.

POLITICAL.

15TH WARD WM. M. TWEED ASSOCIATION.—HON. A. S. Sullivan will lecture this evening, at 8 o'clock, on "Polo de Charities," at their club rooms, No. 4 East Ninth street. Admission free. MARCUS HANLON, President.
ALFRED EVANS, Secretary.

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EUROPE.

Count Bismarck's Exposition of German Unity—The Nation One, North and South.

British Trade During 1870—Huge Exports to Foreign Countries.

IRISH OPINION OF THE FENIAN PARDONS.

The French Transatlantic mail steamship Ville de Paris, Captain Surmont, from Havre the 29th, Southampton the 30th and Brest the 31st December, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. The Ville de Paris, after having made a most extraordinarily rapid passage, considering the season of the year, landed a miscellaneous file of European journals in anticipation of the mails now on board of the Inman and Cunard steamers at sea.

The Russian *Invalid* (organ of the War Office at St. Petersburg) publishes some interesting information regarding the new army levy of six per thousand ordered in Russia by the imperial ukase of the 1st (13th) instant. It says that during the last four years the proportion of recruits taken from the able-bodied population has been four per thousand, making an annual contingent of about 100,000 men. As, however, the period of military service was in 1859 reduced from twenty to fifteen years, the effective strength of the army, which is at present about 1,250,000, would, under the system hitherto pursued, fluctuate considerably; "but such fluctuations cannot be admitted if we are to place the army on such a complete footing as to make it capable of acting in any eventuality."

The Inman steamship City of Washington, Captain Jones, from Liverpool the 29th and Queenstown the 30th of December, arrived at this port yesterday, delivering her European files at a quarter past eleven o'clock last night.

The London *Times* thinks that the manner in which the amnesty to the Fenian prisoners has been received in Ireland "is not, on the whole, unsatisfactory. Among all the classes whose opinion in a country like England could be considered of consequence the release of the prisoners has contributed to promote a feeling of confidence, and has been accepted as a sign of strength, not of weakness."

The Smith O'Brien statue was unveiled in Dublin. It stands at the south side of Carlisle bridge, near D'Olier street, and is a fair representation of the original. The unveiling ceremony was performed to the "national" music of a large number of street bands, the leaders of which wore green and feathers. Mr. John Martin pronounced a eulogium upon Smith O'Brien.

The London *Standard* contrasts the alacrity which Mr. Gladstone's government has shown in congratulating the Emperor of Germany on his accession to his new dignity "with its hesitation in acknowledging the French republic. The foundation of a German empire under the auspices of Count Bismarck is not such a happy event for the world in general as that we should go out of our way to offer our congratulations to the new Kaiser."

The winter weather was exceedingly severe in England. A London journal of the 30th December gives the following report of the outdoor condition:—

There is little diminution in the severity of the frost. The thermometer yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, indicated twenty-eight degrees. More snow fell in London on Wednesday night; but yesterday the weather was bright. In the afternoon there was a thaw. There were 10,000 skaters and sliders on the Serpentine and no accident occurred. About 5,000 persons were on the Long Water, Kensington Gardens, and the Round Pond. There were no accidents. In the Regent's Park there were 20,000 skaters and sliders. The ice is now three inches thick.

A letter from Melbourne, Australia, dated on the 8th of November, published in London, says:—

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews are still in this colony. They have visited professionally the neighboring colonies of New South Wales and South Australia, and have souled houses pretty good houses and sometimes very bad ones. Nevertheless their trip to the Antipodes must have paid on the whole.

The London *Times* of December 30 announces in its money article:—

The French loan has receded to 1¼ discount, and the German remains at ½ premium.

GERMAN UNION.

Count Bismarck's Circular on the Consolidation of the Nation—The Battle Crowned; No North, No South.

A mail telegram from Berlin, dated on the 28th of December, reports as follows:—The following is the full text of the circular note addressed by Count Bismarck to the Ambassador of the North German Confederation, Baron Schweinitz, at Vienna:—

VERSAILLES, Dec. 14, 1870.

YOUR EXCELLENCY—The well known treaties concluded by the North German Confederation with the South German States, which have been signed here at Versailles jointly with Bavaria, Baden and Hesse, and at Berlin with Wurtemburg, have, through the recent negotiations at Berlin, wherein all these States gave expression to their mutual adhesion, been so far brought to an issue that they may now be submitted to the South German Chambers. Not only regard for the Treaty of Prague, by which Prussia and Austria-Hungary came to an understanding as to their mutual views of the then expected rearrangement of German affairs, but also the desire to cultivate relations with this powerful and friendly neighboring State which would be in accordance with the past, and with the sentiments and requirements of both nations, induce me to explain to the imperial Austro-Hungarian government the standpoint which the government of his Majesty the King is now occupying in connection with the reorganization of Germany. In the treaty concluded on the 27th of August, 1866, expression is given to the anticipation that the German government south of the Maine would unite in a confederacy which, apart from its own independent position, would also enter into closer national bonds with the North German Confederation. The realization of this anticipation was left to those governments, as neither of the contracting parties could be justified or bound by the treaty to prescribe to the Sovereign South German States the nature of their future relations to each other. The South German States have, on their part, omitted to realize the aspirations shadowed forth in the Treaty of Prague. They have endeavored to propitiate the prospective national closer relations with North Germany by the Zollverein and other mutual covenants.

That these institutions should result in the present treaties and in the constitution of a new German federation through the united force of national sentiment, evoked by an unexpected French attack, lay beyond the scope of human calculation. It could not be expected that North Germany should stint or discountenance this development, which was not brought about by us, but whose roots lay in the history and the spirit of the German people. Nor does the imperial government of Austria, as we well know from the reports of your Excellency, expect or desired that the stipulations of the treaty of Prague should retard the development of the German neighboring States. The imperial government will look forward to the new state of things in Germany with the full confidence that all members of the new German Bund, and especially the King, my august master, are animated by the desire to maintain and to foster such friendly relations between Germany and the neighboring Austro-Hungarian State as are necessary for their common interest and their mutual, spiritual and material intercourse. The confederate governments on their part, are confident that this desire is shared by the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The impending realization of the national aspirations and requirements of the German people will give to the further development of Germany a persistency and a security which may be greeted by all Europe, and especially by the countries adjacent to Germany, not only without anxiety, but with satisfaction. The undisturbed development of material interests, connecting the countries and peoples by so manifold ties, cannot but react beneficially on our political relations. We may confidently hope that Germany and Austro-Germany may look upon each other with sentiments of mutual good will, and go hand in hand to promote the well-being and the prosperity of both countries. As soon as the fundamental treaties, the new federation will have been ratified by all parties concerned, I shall enable your Excellency to notify the same officially to the Imperial Chancellor.

I respectfully request that your Excellency will read this communication to the Imperial Chancellor, and hand him a copy of the same.

VON BISMARCK.

His Excellency Baron Schweinitz, Vienna.

BRITISH TRADE.

Commercial Operations of England in December—An Immense Business in Everything, from Steam Engines to Eggs—Exports During Eleven Months.

[From the London Times (City Article), Dec. 30.]

The Board of Trade returns for the past month continue to indicate a steady revival of the commerce of the country. Compared with those for the corresponding date of last year they show an increase of £1,09[illegible],115, or more than seven per cent in the declared value of our exportations, while over the same month of 1868 there was an excess of nearly sixteen per cent. The shipments of cotton goods have again been on a full scale, while those of iron manufactures, which during the previous month or two were checked by political uncertainties, have been well upheld and show a fractional advance, even upon the large total of November, 1869. Silk manufactures, owing to the interruption of the French markets, likewise figure for a large augmentation, and a considerable increase also under the head of haberdashery furnishes a symptom of the favorable tendency of the colonial trade. The exports of arms and ammunition have amounted to £230,803, against £103,358, but still constitute a small total in comparison with those consigned from the United States. The exact alterations presented comprise an increase of twenty-six per cent in coal, ten per cent in cotton yarn (thirteen per cent in quantity), eight per cent in cotton manufactures (fourteen per cent in quantity), sixteen per cent in haberdashery, seventy-six per cent in silk manufactures, six per cent in linen manufactures, twelve per cent in woollen yarn, and thirteen per cent in the various articles classed as miscellaneous. In the exports of machinery there has been a decrease of sixteen per cent, attributable probably to the restriction of Continental manufacturing enterprise. A decrease has also occurred of one per cent in earthenware, two per cent in hardware, and two per cent in woollen manufactures. The importations of the month composed only 2,5[illegible]1,726 cwt. of wheat, against 4,512,203 cwt. in the same month last year, of which about one-half came from Russia, and 652,619 cwt. of cotton, against 9[illegible] cwt. The importation of eggs, notwithstanding the war in France, has been between twenty-two and twenty-three millions, or about the same as in November, 1869.

The total value of our exportations during the first eleven months of the present year has been £187,562,925, being about four and three-quarters per cent in excess of the corresponding eleven months of 1869, and ten and a half per cent in 1868.

THE QUESTION OF THE PAPACY.

Revelations of the Italian Green Book—The Day of the Temporal Power Closed—Universal Sentiment of the Great Catholic Governments—Religion Without the Sword—Prussia's Position—Where Will His Holiness Reside Ultimately?

[Florence (Dec. 22) correspondence of London Times.]

Nothing is more striking in the whole collection of diplomatic despatches regarding the Roman question than the attitude taken by Austria towards Italy and the Pope, because nothing could prove more eloquently the profound revolution brought about by the events of 1866. Signor Minghetti points out very cleverly the changes the Austrian policy has undergone during the last few years. In his despatch of the 10th of September from Vienna he says:—

The opinion that the temporal government of the Pope can no longer reasonably subsist seems to me to have made such progress that henceforward more, even among the most sincere Catholics, admit it without difficulty. * * * All Catholics, as well as non-Catholics, are preoccupied concerning the liberty and independence of the Holy See. The plan mooted by the Italian government of coming to an understanding on this subject with the other Powers is, therefore, recognized as wise, and eminently calculated to avert future complications. * * * The Austro-Hungarian government does not, at any rate, intend placing any impediment whatsoever lightly to fetter our action on the Pontifical territory and city of Rome.

A week later (18th September) the Italian Minister is able to inform his Government of the steadfast adherence of the Emperor and his Chancellor to this abstentional policy, in spite of all imaginable efforts on the part of the Catholics to the contrary.—

Ancient traditions, ties of personal relationship, clerical influences, the well known piety of the Court itself, the power and influential connections of the party denominating itself Catholic, all these were attacked in turn and brought to bear on the Cabinet in order to obtain aid, or at least a benevolent neutrality, in the acts of the Italian government; and these were, in fact, the demands made by the Papal Nuncio, reinforced by a distinct expression of the confidence which the Pope placed in the Austrian Emperor, more than in any other terrestrial potentate. In spite of prayers, exhortations and remonstrances from all quarters the imperial government has persisted in its course. It has, moreover, distinctly answered that it does not intend interfering with the present state of things (*Vorgange*), neither does it think itself competent to pronounce judgment upon it, since it is completely decided to give no sanction whatever to any such judgment. Then, of course, if the Holy Father had consented to treat with the King of Italy, it might have interposed its good offices, but that all negotiations having been declined, even this course of action was closed to it (to the Austrian government), and that it must, therefore, confine its work to recommending all due consideration for the person and position of the Pontiff, and that in this respect it has met with not only correspondent, but it will spontaneous and most liberal offers from the Italian government.

A despatch from Count Beust dated the 13th of September, and addressed to Baron Kubeck, is far less affirmative in tenor than we might expect from what M. Minghetti gives us to understand, and recommends only a partial occupation in certain points of the Roman territory, declaring at the same time that—

The Emperor considers it due to his own personal sentiments, quite as much as to the religious convictions of a majority of his subjects, to manifest a warm solicitude as regards all that concerns the position of the Holy See. His Imperial and Royal Majesty cannot witness what is going on at present in Rome without emotion, and I (Count Beust) am constrained to urge upon the Italian government the necessity of giving us tranquillizing assurances.

All this solicitude, nevertheless, goes no further than to impress the Italian government with the urgent necessity "of controlling passions hostile to the Holy See and of observing the utmost respect for the Holy Father himself." The Austrian government appears even to have "assisted the warm and pressing exhortations of Italy to the Cabinet of Paris, sustaining her in her efforts by its friendly services," and to have counselled a revision of the September Convention. The lengthy answer to the note issued by Signor Visconti-Venosta on the 21st of September—the day after the Roman occupation—is a mere recapitulation of the arguments so often put forward by the Italian government; still, in spite of this absolute want of novelty, Count Beust expresses himself as "completely satisfied with the thoughts and feelings therein expressed." It is difficult, surely, to be more accommodating; and the Pope has every reason to be singularly grateful to this "warm interest" displayed by his Imperial and Royal Majesty in his behalf.

The *Vaterland*, a clerical paper, having gone so far as to say that Count Beust assured a Catholic deputation that "the Austrian government had taken steps in behalf of the Pope, which had, unfortunately, proved fruitless," the Chancellor simply denied the fact when M. Minghetti called upon him for an explanation of these words. From a despatch of Signor Minghetti, dated the 16th of October, it appears, as we already know through Lord Granville's interview with Signor Cadorna, that the Pope actually did contemplate at one moment leaving Rome, and that Austria, as well as England, Prussia and Bavaria, strongly advised him to remain. The very able despatch of Signor Visconti-Venosta concerning the *plebiscit*, dated the 7th of October—in fact the only really good note which has yet been issued on the question by the Florentine Foreign Office—met with a remarkably favorable reception at Vienna, Count Beust being "satisfied with the idea it conveyed, and deeming the course adopted by Italy a just and reasonable one, calculated to lead to an equitable solution." A month later, however, the Austrian Cabinet seems less edified by the conquest of Italy, "which latterly (the despatch bears date of the 27th of November) has not appeared to them (the Ministers) to correspond with the expectations raised in their minds by the preceding declaration" (of the Italian government); it, moreover, complains loudly of the occupation of the Quirinal and Collegio Romano, although without insisting further; this is all the more remarkable as Signor Minghetti himself, in his note, dated November 26, very eloquently describes the pressure exercised upon the Austrian government by the clerical party.

It is interesting to observe the policy of the minor States, as shown in this important communication, more especially that of Belgium and Bavaria, and to see how even clerical parties are forced to make allowances and give way to modern ideas and political requirements and necessities. On the whole, however, the policy of neutral or dependent States can have but small interest and exercise no great influence upon the tide of public affairs, and I therefore prefer using the room I have still left to me in calling your attention to the attitude of the North German government in this business, especially as so many very contradictory reports have been circulated on this subject.

Herr von Thile, Secretary of State, seems to be extremely cautious, and Count Lanza, the Italian Plenipotentiary at Berlin, might, perhaps, have been more in his place at Versailles if it was his object to fathom the intentions and feelings of the Prussian government. Count de Launay writes to signor Visconti:—

Je remperais seulement d'apprier l'attention de V. E. sur ce fait qu'il est presque aux diplomates Prussiens de telle propriété du gouvernement au Quartier-General du Roi et d'exprimer ses diplomates le doute le certaines. Le seul mind en correspondance à remettre entre avec le Comte de Bismarck. Il connaissait, dont dans les cas, notamment actuel, de possible à l'entrée du Comte Brassier.

Herr von Thile, "in the absence of his Chief," steadfastly "avoid is pronouncing any definite opinion." Count Brassier at Florence and Count Arnim at Rome seem to consider themselves equally obliged to abide by former instructions, which they received long before the actual difficulties arose, and which said:—

That the sympathies of Prussia for the person of the Holy Father and for desire that his Holiness should continue to occupy an independent and respected position, must find their natural limits in the friendly terms existing between Prussia and Italy, terms which prevent the Cabinet of Berlin countenancing or offenders for or entering into hostile combinations against the Italian government.

At the sooner had Count Brassier communicated such instructions to Signor Visconti-Venosta than he received a telegram "to the effect that, in consideration of the religious connection exist ng between the Catholic subjects of the North German Confederation with their spiritual chief, he was instructed to make due reserves in the name of his government as regards a dignified and independent position to be secured to the Holy See." This reserve, however, by no means implied an active interest in the welfare of the Holy See, and Count Arnim's efforts in that direction have repeatedly been disavowed and declared entirely personal on his part. This is more especially understood to be the case with regard to his visit to the Italian headquarters on the 10th of September, a step which

Had no aim beyond that of humanity, being desirous to allow time for persuasion, in the hope of induciing the Commander of Rome to abandon resistance. There were, in fact, the Papal troops and Garibaldians also, but his troops would not consent to capitulate without striking a single blow. Herr von Thile gave the assurance to Count Lanza that Count Arnim had acted entirely of his own accord, his journey having been a secret.

On the Roman occupation becoming imminent the intelligence is received very coolly at Berlin and the Italian Minister is reminded of "the position in which the Berlin Cabinet finds itself with regard to its Catholic subjects, whose interests it is obliged to protect, being implicated in the question." Two days later arrives the telegram announcing the entrance of the Italian troops into Rome.

It appears from a despatch, dated the 20th of September that the Prussian government is apprehensive of movements among the German Catholics, especially in Silesia; but at the same time that it shows no intention of altering its neutral and expectative policy, as recommended to Count Brassier, "in special instructions written by the hand of Count Bismarck himself." As regards the invitation to take refuge in Germany, reported to have been communicated to his Holiness by Count Arnim, it is categorically denied. "Count Arnim," it is stated, "has even received instructions carefully to refrain from giving as much as an indirect encouragement in this direction." (Despatch of Count Launay, 25th of September.)

On the 6th of October the Italian Minister once more states *the difficulties met with in connection with its Catholic subjects by the Prussian government*, and, moreover, denies the existence of the whole of the correspondence reported between King William and the Pope, however much the former may be inclined to spare the feelings of the Pontiff.

ITALIAN UNITY.

Letters from Senators Sumner and Wilson and General Garfield.

The following letters from Senators Sumner and Wilson, of Massachusetts, and General Garfield, of Ohio, will be read at the meeting to be held this evening to celebrate the completion of Italian unity:—

LETTER FROM SENATOR CHARLES SUMNER.

SENATE CHAMBER, Jan. 10, 1871.

DEAR SIR—Though not in person at your great meeting to commemorate what you happily call the completion of Italian unity, I shall be there in heart and soul. A lover of Italy and anxious for her independence as a nation, I have for years longed to see this day. Italy without Rome was like the body without its head. Rome is the national head of Italy, and is now at last joined with the body to which it belongs, never again to be separated.

How many hearts have throbbed with alternate despair and hope, watching the too tardy fulfilment of the patriot aspiration for that united Italy which shall possess once more the Capitoline Hill and the ancient forum, the Coliseum and its immense memories of grandeur, together with the later dome of Michael Angelo, in itself the emblem of all—emerging unity. This was the aspiration of Cavour. I remember the great man well at the very beginning of the war for independence, in a small apartment, which was bedroom and office, while he conversed on the future of Italy, and with tranquil voice declared that all must be free to the Adriatic and that Rome must be the national capital. I need not say that I listened with delight and sympathy. He died before all was free to the Adriatic, and while Rome was still ruled by the Papal autocrat. At last his desires are accomplished. The liberation of Venice was naturally followed by the liberation of Rome, and both, when free, helped complete the national unity.

No longer "merely geographical expression," according to the insulting phrase of the first Napoleon, Italy is now a nation whose great capstone is Rome. Besides the triumph of the nation I see in this event two other things of surpassing value in the history of liberty. First, the union of Church and State is overthrown in its greatest example. The Pope remains the pastor of a mighty flock, but without temporal power. Here is a precedent which, beginning at Rome, must be followed everywhere, until Church and State are no longer conjoined, and all are at liberty to worship God according to conscience, without compulsion from man. The other consequence is hardly less important. The Pope was an absolute sovereign for life. In the overthrow of his temporal power absolutism receives a blow and the people everywhere obtain new assurance for the future. Here is occasion for joy and hope. There is no Italian who may not now repeat the words of Alfieri without dooming himself to exile:—

Lodo, ove solo un contra tutti osava,
Patria non me conosce nato terrano.

The poet who loved liberty so well was right when he refused to recognize as his country that place "where one alone sunked against all." But this was the condition of Rome under the Papal power. Therefore, not only in sympathy with Italy, but in devotion to human rights, do I rejoice in this day. Full of good wishes for Italy, happy in what she has already accomplished and hopeful for the future, I remain, dear sir, very faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

The COMMITTER.

LETTER FROM SENATOR HENRY WILSON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1871.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR—Public duties will not permit me to be present and participate with the citizens of New York in celebrating "the completion of Italian unity" and in expressing "to united Italy the sympathy and congratulations of the American people on the emancipation of Rome and its occupation as the future capital of the nation, in accordance with the free vote of the Roman citizens."

Though I cannot be with you I join with heart and soul in the expression of the congratulations of the commercial capital of the republic for what has been achieved by "the free vote of the Roman citizens," and in the expression of the hope that "civil and religious liberty" will be established and guarded by the people of united Italy. Surely American citizens who are imbued with the vital spirit of their own institution will gladly join in sending such congratulations and hopes to the Italian people. Yours, truly,

HENRY WILSON.

LETTER FROM GENERAL GARFIELD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1871.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR—I have delayed answering your letter until now, in the hope that I might be able to accept your invitation to address the meeting at the Academy of Music on the evening of January 12. I greatly regret that I find it impossible to leave here at that time. The object of the meeting, as expressed in your circular, meets my hearty approval.

Among the remarkable events of 1870 none is more important in its relation to the progress of liberal ideas than the completion of Italian unity. The decade just closed has witnessed the rapid advance among nearly all nations of two great ideas—national unity and the right of suffrage. The people of the United States, believing in these ideas, cannot fail to sympathize with any nation where they have made progress.

When I was in Florence, in the stirring days of 1857, a prominent Italian citizen, speaking of the political prospects of his country, pointed with pride to the last paragraph of Sismondi's "History of Liberty in Italy," where that great historian, writing in 1832, says:—

"Italy is crushed, but her heart still beats with the love of liberty, of virtue and glory. She is chained and covered with blood; but she still understands her strength and her future destiny. She is insulted by those to whom she opened the career of all progress; but she feels that she is destined to take the lead again, and Europe will know no rest until the nation which in the dark ages lighted the torch of civilization with that of liberty, shall herself be able to enjoy the light which she created." "This," said the Italian, "was prophecy in 1832, but in 1857 we are witnessing its fulfilment."

Italy can now rejoice that popular suffrage has restored her ancient capital and completed her national unity. This event has also illustrated another important lesson which Americans learned long ago, that no political organization is wise enough or pure enough to control and direct the sacred interests of religion and that no ecclesiastical organization of the nineteenth century can wisely mingle the political interests of a great nation. The revival of Italian commerce goes hand in hand with the political restoration of Rome to the nation.

The completion of that great enterprise, which permits the locomotive without obstruction to lead commerce under the Alps and which unites Calais with Brindisi makes it possible for some new poet to celebrate a Brindisian journey as much grander than that which Horace immortalized as the civilization of the day surpasses that of imperial Rome. Very respectfully yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

AN ABSCONDER ABSCONDS.

The Long Absconding Deputy Collector Phillips Appears and Disappears.

Come like shadows, so depart.

Some time ago the case of Deputy Collector W. A. Phillips, of the Fifth Collection district, in this city, created throughout the whole community considerable sensation, owing to the fact that he had been charged with having embezzled or stolen the large sum of $30,000, or thereabouts, the property of the United States government. It appears that the alleged fraud was effected in this manner: Phillips had charge of the tobacco stamp bureau in the collection district named; large sums of money were paid into his department for tobacco stamps, and these he is accused of having converted to his own use, covering up his delalcation by making false and fraudulent returns of his receipts to headquarters at Washington. As soon as Phillips found that the authorities were after him he fled from the country, reaching Ireland, it is believed, by sailing vessel. The telegraph was set in motion; official vigilance was exercised, and as soon as Mr. Phillips landed at Queenstown he was placed under arrest. He was immediately taken before the magistrates of that town for examination, at the instance of the American Consul, who had been previously posted as to the facts of the case; but, after some inquiry, it was found that the Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the United States did not cover this class of offence, and the result then was that Phillips, who had a considerable sum of money about him, was discharged. It is now claimed that Phillips has returned to this country, and about two months ago, Collector Kellogg reported to the District Attorney to that effect. A warrant signed by a United States Commissioner was then issued for the arrest of Phillips and placed in the hands of two deputy marshals, and they have just reported that they believe he has left the city and they have found it impossible to apprehend him. Whither he has gone is not known. It is possible he may have taken his departure for some country where no troublesome extradition treaty with the United States exists. The revival of this case in this way will doubtless produce much speculation from various points of view, some from the well known character of the accused, some from the reported respectability of the position he enjoyed in society, and, doubtless, many from the frequency with which the government is mercilessly plundered and the few prosecutions there are for peculation and dishonesty in public offices.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS

The Campaign Fairly Inaugurated by Both Parties.

The National Importance and Significance of the Coming Election—Jealousy Among the Republicans and Local Quarrels Among the Democrats.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10, 1871.

There will be some high old times in New Hampshire during the next ten months. Already there are unmistakable signs of the political turmoils now engendering, and soon after this appears in the HERALD the opposing parties will have decided upon their plan of campaign, and it will then be continued with increased vigor during the intervening time between now and the March election. It may be added, too, that this campaign immediately pending will be the most exciting of any ever witnessed in the old Granite State, not excepting the one of three years ago, when the democrats were only vanquished on account of internal troubles among themselves, and then only by a scattering plurality. The nearness of the presidential contest will render the struggle here one of universal interest, as it will be one of national importance; for it is a chronic belief among Americans that an early election is in many respects a forerunner of those which will follow immediately afterwards, and as there is a great deal of veneration for the wisdom of the New Hampshire voters their verdict upon the merits of the two existing political parties will be awaited with a great deal of anxious interest at this particular political juncture. If they endorse Grant and his administration it will have a great deal to do in perpetuating the power of the republican party; but if, on the other hand, they declare for democracy, there may be a whole series of political somersets of like nature from one end of the country to the other. Now, while there is so much at stake upon the election in this State it is reasonable to assume that there is more than local importance attached to the result, and it is also quite likely that outside counsellors will be imported in large numbers to educate the people up to the importance of their duty in this momentous crisis of the nation's history. Of course there will be the customary round of rallying meetings, the same plentiful abuse of the rival parties, and, in brief, the time-honored hubbaboo all around, and then, in March, the people will declare the political destiny of their State, if not of the whole Yankee nation.

The republicans have already held their gubernatorial and Congressional conventions, and to-morrow the democrats will assemble here and unite upon their platform and candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner. The republican gubernatorial nominee, James Pike, of South Newmarket, is not claimed by his party to have been the strongest man available, although there were some twenty candidates for the honor which was accorded him by the convention. He got the largest number of votes on the first ballot, but not sufficient for a choice, and a motion was then made to nominate him by acclamation. One-half the delegates were opposed to him, but notwithstanding this their desire to hurry matters along and start for home overcame their devotion to the candidate of their choice, and in the hurly-burly and excitement of the moment they yielded to the promptings of Pike's friends and gave him the nomination. Mr. Pike is a Methodist minister now, but was formerly a politician, and, I believe, served one term in Congress, after which he atoned for this by going to the war as a common soldier and coming back a full-blown brigadier. He is a very obstinate prohibitory liquor man and unfriendly to the interests of labor, and for these reasons he will not receive the support of many who voted for Stearns during the last two years. Now, apart from these qualifications or disqualifications, as one may be pleased to call them, there are other existing elements which are calculated to diminish the strength of the republican party in New Hampshire. There has been a great deal said about a row in the democratic family here, but rarely a word about the internal dissensions among their opponents. The fact is there is a quarrel among the republicans as serious as among the democrats, and the prospects of a "making up" are not near so flattering. The dissatisfaction about the nomination of Pike is but a cypher compared with the ill-feeling created by the republican nominations in the Congressional districts. Not a single one of them has met with anything like a party approval, and in one district there has been not only an open revolt, but a committee of conference has waited upon the democrats and asked them to put up a man whom they can consistently vote for, and I understand the request will be complied with.

"We are morally certain of one Congressman, probably two, and perhaps all three," one democrat told me. "You see seekers for post office and other appointments, together with their friends, are wedded to the present incumbents, while there is a large class who believe in rotation in the distribution of the public spoils, and so long as they can't get at them they have declared an unprincipled war, and to secure their revenge they will not hesitate to vote for a democrat if he is a good man. You may laugh, but I tell you it is a fact, and there have been a dozen prominent republicans in my office to tell me this same story during the last ten days."

This last remark of my friend may be regarded as foreshadowing events of some significance, for he is one of the most influential and active democrats in the State, and his counsels are sought by the party far and near.

I talked also with a red-hot republican, a man who has something to do in the management of a prominent party paper. "The democrats," he said, "have now got the golden opportunity of going into power here in New Hampshire. All they want to do is to keep together themselves and nominate some such man as Jim Weston, of Manchester, and they are almost sure to win."

"What do you think of Pike's nomination by the republicans?" I asked.

"I regard it as the very weakest that could have been made," he answered, "and, as I told you, if the democrats can only harmonize they can beat him with Mr. Weston, for he is popular with everybody, and, besides, he is a strong labor reformer."

"How about the Congressional districts?"

"Well, I shall be surprised if the democrats don't carry one or two, and, perhaps, three. There is a great deal of feeling, you know, among the republicans about the nominations which have been made, and there is another thing I will tell you that looks bad for our party. There is Ned Rollins—you know him well—he begins to see that we are tottering here in New Hampshire, and he says he won't act on the State Committee. It has been through his management that the party has kept along here as well as it has, and if he abandons us we are gone up sure. He has been chosen on the committee, but he told me the other day that he wasn't going to do any work."

In conversation with democrats here I have learned that the trouble among them still exists, but they all hope oil will be poured on the ruffled waters at the State Convention, and that every man will leave with a determination to fight the common enemy and to conquer him. The whole row seems to be between the editors of the *Patriot* and *People* newspapers and some of their friends. The latter journal persists in dragging some insignificant railroad matters into the party, and the *Patriot* followers don't see it. The exact features and merits of the quarrel I will reserve for another letter, or, perhaps, smother them altogether if harmony should grow out of the Convention to-morrow. The editor of the *Patriot* seems anxious to "forgive and forget," according to the following treaty of peace which appeared in a late issue of his paper:—

Can the alleged obstacles to our success, existing within our own ranks, be removed? These obstacles have not grown out of and do not involve any matter of party principle, they are personal, local and temporary in their nature; they exist in the persons or interests of a few individuals, whose they affect fatally the rights and interests of a great party. Such being the fact, it is evident that these obstacles can be removed; and it therefore becomes the leading and representative men of the party to take active measures to that end.

At a time like this, when it is felt that success is within our reach, the interests and ambitions of individuals are of little account when they stand in the way of the triumph of great principles and the manifest public welfare. Everything of a mere personal nature should be subordinated to the paramount consideration of the success of the cause for which we labor. The claims of a great party are and should be paramount, and whatever stands in its way should be removed. In that spirit every honest democrat will act, and no man can retain the confidence of the party who does not conform to it.

The great voice of the democratic party calls to its leading men to clear the way to victory, and if that voice is heard and intelligently obeyed victory will follow.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Granite State Democracy Again United—All Social Differences Healed—A Political Whirlwind Sweeping Over the State—The Republicans Demoralized and Disheartened—The Democratic Nominees and Platform.

CONCORD, Jan. 11, 1871.

The democrats of New Hampshire have smoothed over all their difficulties heretofore existing and everything within their party ranks is now as calm and serene as a summer morning. That they will carry the State in March seems a certainty which they are all enthusiastically confident about and which many republicans sorrowfully and reluctantly admit. The State Convention, held in this city to-day, was emphatically the largest democratic deliberative body ever held in the State. There were some six hundred delegates present, and there was a degree of harmony throughout the proceedings which even surprised those who had been working so long for a unanimity of sentiment in their party. The night before the Convention it was determined that the local differences between Butterfield and Pearson should be ignored, and this sentiment was so earnest that Mr. Pearson wisely concluded to bury the political hatchet with his opponent, and therefore both of them, together with their respective followers and friends, smoked the pipe of peace and enlisted together in the army of radical extermination.

Samuel B. Page, of this city, chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order, and, in the language of the call, asserted they had met as citizens who were opposed to the corruption and extravagance that characterize the present administration of the government of the State and country, the prostitution of official position to personal aggrandizement and the perpetuation of radical misrule, and who desire the return of the government to a pure and economical administration, believing that it was established for the advantage of the people rather than their official servants, and who were disposed to make their strength available against the common enemy by heartily and harmoniously uniting to secure a triumph over it. Ellory A. Hibbard, of Laconia, was chosen temporary chairman, and Jas. E. Jackson, of Littletown, temporary secretary. Mr. Hibbard made a brief speech, urging harmony during the campaign, and predicted a success which would send joy to the heart of every patriot in the Union. He assumed that many republicans were disgusted with the present administration, and believed, in conclusion, that if the democratic party was successful here the tide would sweep over the whole country.

The permanent organization was subsequently effected by the choice of Thomas J. Smith, of Dover, for President, and Charles W. Pickering, of Greenland, and P. A. Barker, of Keene, for Secretaries. Mr. Smith, on taking the chair, after returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, said he believed the democrats of the State were resolved to merit and win a victory the coming campaign and thus stay the tide of radicalism and despotism now flooding the land. He went in for paying the national debt, but opposed perquisites to the bondholders, as are granted by Boutwell and his party. He believed the times were auspicious for victory at the polls, for, he said, the opposition party is more thoroughly demoralized now than at any time since the election of Lincoln. Here in New Hampshire the prohibitionists and labor reformers were working disaster to the radicals in this State, and the St. Domingo question and the intimidation of voters in exercising their rights was breaking the national despotic organization. In conclusion, Mr. Smith was very eloquent in his prophecy of a glorious victory, and the delegates were very enthusiastic in their applause.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor, with the following result—Whole number of ballots, 570; necessary for a choice, 286—James A. Weston, of Manchester, had 427; Albert Hatch, of Portsmouth, had 143. The nomination of Mr. Weston was then made unanimous, and David Gilchrist, of Franklin, was subsequently nominated for Railroad Commissioner. The following platform was then unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the democratic party of New Hampshire, in convention assembled, declare their adhesion to certain principles by them adhered maintained, and which, in victory or death, they will never surrender.—

First—The permanent and binding authority of the constitution over all departments of government and all States of the Union to the extent of the power therein granted.

Second—The exemption of every State from any interference or control not clearly warranted by the constitution.

Third—That the interference by the President of the United States with the military power of the Union in elections to overawe the people and control the right of suffrage is treason to the constitution.

Fourth—The right of any State to an equal participation in the government as guaranteed by the constitution.

Fifth—The repurative and proper interference of the executive, legislative and judicial departments, as provided by the constitution.

Sixth—No privileged classes and no privileged capital.

Seventh—An honest and economical administration of the government for the good of the people and not in the interests of monopolists, thieves and plunderers of the public Treasury and the national domain.

Eighth—That we are in favor of a revenue tariff that raises money for the support of the federal government, and are opposed to a protective tariff which taxes the people for the benefit of monopolists.

Ninth—That we are opposed to the present system of taxation, which is based upon an inequitable burdensome to the working classes, which the best interests of the country demand that all classes of property should bear equally the burdens of the government.

Tenth—That the importation of Chinese coolies, to be held in bondage by monopolizing capitalists at low rates of wages, cannot fail to degrade the dignity of American labor by competition, and intrude into our social system an element which will endanger the peace and well being of our country.

Eleventh—That we pledge ourselves to the vigorous prosecution of reforms in our own State; the reduction of its expenditure to the lowest practical limit; the elevation of the courts of justice above the influence of any personal or partisan considerations, and the enactment of wholesome laws which public sentiment will sustain and public officers be required to enforce.

Twelfth—That we are compelled, by profound convictions of their injustice and impolicy, to record our solemn protest against the leading measures of the national administration, and we pledge all the power with which we may be entrusted to earnest efforts to lessen the expenditures of the government, to reduce and equalize taxation, to hasten the extinction of the national debt by honest payments, to protect the public domain against the rapacity of speculators and robbers, and restore early and cordial union and fraternity to the States and the people of this republic.

Thirteenth—That by thorough organization and concerted action victory is within the reach of the democratic party of this State, and this Convention pledges itself to effect such organization and action and to secure by all honorable means the election of the candidates this day nominated.

Mr. SHERBY, one of the delegates from Andover, then offered an amendment to the foregoing resolutions, but while the Convention agreed with its terms it did not deem it wise that such a bitter though just indictment of the President should be accredited to it. The amendment was as follows:—

Resolved, That nearly two years have tested the capacity of General Grant for civil administration, they have shown him little in intellect, nothing in political virtue and alike unable to comprehend the duties due to the level of the responsibilities and insensible to the obligations of his exalted station. He has gave the country a gift enterprise Cabinet, returned with big eyes and flow of donations. He has made hundreds of place and pension jobs through the creation of needless offices and appointments, and has placed the reward for good, civil has great office has become a "huckster's mart" and a pool for Wall street and other robberies. He has placed an army of relatives upon the revenues wrung from the people, as if we were in the midst of war and they were public enemies. He has driven from his Cabinet men who would not make their trust subservient to his interest, public plunder and partisan ends. He has done his best to destroy the independence and to decrude the great tribunal the supreme Court of the United States. He has lavished about million in secret expenses among the rabble as the reward for personal and low partisan services. He has connived at a reign of speculation and fraud in several of the Southern States, and has attempted by intimidation and military interference to deprive them of any fair and legitimate exercise of the elective franchise. He has attempted, by an army of military force, to throttle the liberties of the great States of New York and Pennsylvania, and to organize their votes of a dark and bloody chasm. He has purchased foreign territories and paid therefor the money of the people of the United States in defiance of law. Through most unworthy motives, and means as reputable, he has sought by a mere fillibuster treaty, nominated by his "military lamb," with a manner, to incorporate into the Union a population which would be a festering curse to any republican government. And, finally, this whole Grant now proposes to crown the ed

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 12

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE GALLEY SLAVE—A GOLDEN FLUTE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RICHELIEU.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—LOVE AND INTRIGUE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—WAR.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—KIND TO A FAULT—ALADDIN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—CUSHING CLORINDA—ROMEO JAFFER JENKINS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—JEFFERSON AS RIP VAN WINKLE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—JOLLY SANTA CLAUS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. CORRY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WEBB, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, January 12, 1871.

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4—Congress: The Amended St. Domingo Resolution Adopted by the Senate; Sumner's Proposed Amendment Defeated—The State Capital: The Agony About the Standing Committees at an End and the Grumbling Commenced; The Rapid Transit Quest on; Savings Bank Depositors Protected—The National Game—The War Claim of New York Against the United States—Catching Muskrats.
5—Europe: Count Bismarck's Exposition of German Unity; British Trade During 1870; Irish Opinion of the Fenian Pardons—An Absconder Absconds—New Hampshire Politics: The Campaign Early Inaugurated by Both Parties; The Democratic Convention—Through the Suez Canal—Piratical Plot: A Plan to Seize the Steamship Ocean Queen on Her Last Voyage to Aspinwall—Health Matters—American Dairymen's Convention.
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THE MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS think they are safely over their sea of troubles now that they have secured their Ferry for United States Senator.

THE DEMOCRATS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE actually expect to carry that State in March next. They have harmonized all their party differences and nominated James A. Weston, of Manchester, for Governor.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.—It appears from the Adjutant General's report that we have eight divisions of the National Guard in the State, numbering 24,285 men, officers and all. This is a very effective standing army in time of peace, and we can depend on all our citizens in time of war.

FRANK BLAIR will most probably be chosen United States Senator by the Missouri Legislature to-morrow or next day. The constitution of the State, as interpreted by radical registry officers, will not allow him to vote, but it cannot prevent his being voted for, and we are likely to have the anomaly of a man voting in the United States Senate who cannot vote in his own precinct.

WE HOPE THE RECEPTION OF THE FENIAN EXILES will not be made altogether a political affair. We must remember, while Tammany is taking the matter into its own hands, that many republican Irishmen are heartily enlisted in the welcome to be tendered them, and that a republican administration finally secured their release. Sixteen of the liberated prisoners are on board the Cuba, and among them the question of party politics, or of any politics except the broad one of freedom and self-government, is doubtless entirely ignored.

THAT COLORED CADET AGAIN.—The court martial of James Smith, the colored cadet at West Point, for alleged lying, has already occupied five days, and it is believed all the evidence is in. The unfortunate, and in this case apparently "unreliable contraband," will make his own statement of the case to-day. This poor little pioneer of social equality has so far proven an exceedingly costly experiment. It is very doubtful whether even in the old days of slavery this "bright boy" would have brought as much as the government has already expended on him merely to find out whether he told a lie

Finance and Common Sense.

At the present stage of our history American opinion can well afford to attend with greater closeness than heretofore to the educated, sound and liberal opinion of foreign countries where wise ordering, scientific precision, zealous and patriotic statesmanship may furnish to us valuable suggestions in the direction of our own steps. We are the inheritors of the labors of all mankind. It is in all respects for our interests and in no respect against our dignity to attend to the scientific liberal opinion of the civilized world as to any portion of our policy and our doings which belongs to political science in its most universal aspect, and upon which, therefore, we ought, if wise, to avail ourselves of the stock of wisdom and knowledge common to all educated and civilized mankind.

Apply this to finance, and we have a state of facts which, combined with the hideous, we had almost said the infernal, pressure of the shoes on our own feet, cannot longer be disregarded. For years past the whole unanimous opinion of fiscal and economical authority in every land has been in an attitude of prolonged bewilderment at our proceedings in the sovereign article of finance.

For years past every intelligent economical thinker throughout the globe has been asking himself how it can possibly be that the most industrious and intelligent population in the world, supposed to have their destinies under their own control, can submit with so unexemplary and ignorant patience to fiscal loads and fiscal processes which might almost appear devised by express malignity of ingenuity so to overweigh us in the race of life as to insure not a prosperous run therein, but an ignominious breakdown and defeat. For years past the dweller in the United States has been regarded by scientific economists and practical chancellors of the exchequer all over the world as a curious and monstrous Issachar, a "strong ass crouching under the burdens" which ignorant statesmanship persists in laying on him. It is not a comfortable state of things by any means to be so regarded. To be fleeced unmercifully by our government and be laughed at immoderately by the sober-minded of all countries, surely that is not a pleasant or a profitable plight to stand in. Pocket and pride cry out against it alike. And can that state of things endure which thus injures and outrages pocket and pride? We mean to try that question.

What can be more paradoxical than our position at this moment? We raise by oppressive taxation surpluses every year unexampled in financial history, and which make the mouths of treasurers and chancellors of exchequer throughout the globe to water as they gaze stupefied with envy and admiration at the colossal figures which testify to the greatness at once of our country and our folly. It might be expected, then, that the whole capital of the world would compete eagerly for our favors; that a nation with a balance-sheet so magnificent would have the lenders of the world at its feet, and that no country would be able to place its public debt upon the market upon terms so favorable. But we know by only too painful experience and certainty that this is not the case. Now, is not this a subject deserving our most serious scrutiny? Why is it that Great Britain, with her ebbing political power and a range of productive resources which is to ours as Lilliput to Brobdignag, can command at any moment countless millions at three per cent, while we cannot be sure of commanding any appreciable sum except at rates at least twice as much? There are answers to this question of the most definite and precise kind, and we shall give them in due course.

For the present we desire to lay at the outset express and particular stress upon the fact that it is precisely the immoderate, ill-considered and cruel extent of our taxation which lies at the very root of this matter. We are taking from the pockets of our people a hundred millions more a year than are required for any immediate practical purpose. It is this infatuated and impertinent piece of practical dogmatism, and this mainly, that not only oppresses us all in our business lives, robs us of half our lives in fact by making them just one-half as productive as they might be, but also, let it be well noted, keeps down our public credit. We should like to write it up in letters of fire throughout the land that the extra taxation it is which keeps down our credit. Why? Because it is, in fact, an immense forced loan taken yearly out of the people's pockets by burglarious financial policy. Because, therefore, our government itself blunderingly competes with the capitalist lender all the time, and thus by incredible and inexplicable perversity, steadily and perseveringly, like the pig cutting its own throat as it goes against the stream, raises the money market against itself. Because you cannot increase the capacity of people to raise loans on favorable terms by bleeding them to death to pay off loans before they are due. All this doctrine is in conflict with the stupid and interested cry which has prevailed among us so long that we can only appreciate our public credit by keeping up our taxation to the utmost. The exact contrary is the truth, the plain truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help us the first rules of arithmetic! It is truth which, as we have said, we should like to write up in letters of fire all over the land: truth so plain, indeed, that the politician who will not learn it might well deserve to be thrown into the fire in which it was written, as not having the brains which entitle him to a longer existence in the midst of rational mankind.

The practical and urgent inference from all this is that we should reconsider from the very foundation our present plan of action with regard to the relation of taxation and the payment of the debt. We have furnished the decisive key to the right solution. To overtax, beyond immediate need, to pay off debt prematurely is in reality to increase the burden of debt. We should adopt the simple rule of paying off debt out of legitimate surplus—namely, that which accrues in yearly income out of taxes imposed only to meet current necessities, but which overtop expenditure by the necessary expansion of the country. Such has been the plan of Great Britain notoriously the best ordered country financially, whatever she may be in other respects, in the world. She buys up her debt in detail, not out of taxes imposed for the purpose, but out of the extra product of a wisely considered taxing system, which every year brings in more and more, because the business and income of the country grow every year. Under this system, while constantly relieving the public of burdens, she has paid off in fourteen years four hundred millions of dollars of debt. The principle is a plain and simple one—to take a certain small margin of the inevitable increase of the country's wealth to pay off its debt. We, on the contrary, are cutting into the very body of the country to do it; and, as it would be easy to show by a balance-sheet drawn up, increasing the debt substantially, not diminishing it, as we have before insisted, and shall never cease to insist. It is not necessary to dwell upon the gigantic political evils which accompany this mischievous finance. A great statesman said once that "finance is policy." Wrong money dealings infect life, private and public, and make it unwholesome all over. Our gigantic taxing system is a great carcass that invites human vultures in myriads to prey upon it. We leave alone that point just now, for we want to concentrate attention on the single point of money loss, which is heavy enough in all conscience, or out of all conscience rather. We hope and believe that the people will soon make an end of all this. The principle of paying off debt out of inevitable increase of public wealth is applicable to no country so decisively as to this, which must, in the physical nature of things, be in a few years so much richer and vaster in population than now. We trust that this will be felt at once in the proper quarter, and that this nonsense of killing the goose for the golden eggs will be stopped. Leave a hundred millions more in the pockets of our industrious people, and pay debt gradually, if it must be paid before it is due. It is not, however, considered good policy to do this in private life; why should it in public? The proverb says that there are two bad paymasters, one who pays before the time, and the other who does not pay at all. The proper medium for a nation, perhaps, is to pay out of increasing resources. Let us adopt it without delay. Our toiling millions require that bare justice at the hands of those who represent them, and they will have it.

The St. Domingo Resolution Passed—The Commission.

The St. Domingo, or Dominican resolution, as adopted by the House, was concurred in yesterday by the Senate, after a discussion of several hours, in which the implacable Sumner and intractable Carl Schurz were most conspicuous and ferocious on the opposition side.

We presume that General Grant, in the appointment of three commissioners, authorized to go down to St. Domingo and look into the history and condition, political and social, and into the resources and products and everything connected with the republic of Dominica, in reference to the expediency of its annexation to the United States, will lose no time, but will "strike while the iron is hot," and send off his men at once. It is rumored that the stanch and trusty "Old Ben Wade" is to be at the head of the commission, and his appointment, if made, will give general satisfaction. We suppose, however, that this rumor is a mere conjecture, though sometimes mere conjectures prove correct. In any event it seems to be understood that the commission is to be expeditious in making its inquiries and in returning with its report, so that, if possible, its report—which will doubtless be in favor of annexation—may be submitted for the action of the present Congress, which expires on the 4th of March next. Failing in this, we presume it is the desire of General Grant to have the commission back again in season for the first session of the new Congress, which, unless otherwise ordered by a new law, will meet on the 4th of March, with the retirement of the present Congress. To aid the Commission and the public generally, we have had prepared, and publish this morning, a map showing the proposed territorial acquisition. It is probable that unless this St. Domingo question shall come up in the form suggested this first session of the new Congress will be very brief; whereas, with the question before the two houses in a message from the President, we may have a session of two or three months' duration, ending with the annexation of Dominica and a bill for its government as a Territory of the United States.

A PIRATICAL PLOT.—Our correspondent at Aspinwall sends us the particulars of a plot arranged among the Cubans of this city to embark on board the United States mail steamship Ocean Queen, on her last voyage to Aspinwall, over two hundred Cuban recruits. They were to have gone as steerage passengers, and after getting to sea the ship was to have been seized, and the notorious Colonel Ryan, who was on board under an assumed name, was to have taken command. The ship was to have been run upon the Cuban coast, the arms, of which she had a large number on board, and the men were to have been landed and the ship then released. Fortunately a detachment of United States troops, *en route* for San Diego, went out by the Ocean Queen, and thus frustrated the designs of the Cuban pirates. They are adopting bold measures, and if caught by the authorities of the United States they may expect no more mercy than they would receive at the hands of the Spaniards. If the Cubans in this city, in order to accomplish their plans, are arranging piratical expeditions, it will be well for our steamship owners to be on their guard.

ENGLAND AND THE CONFERENCE.—It is said that Lord Granville is mainly responsible for the postponement of the London Conference. Why? The reason, it may yet be found, is that Lord Granville sees that in another Crimean war Great Britain, although she can now confidently count upon Austria, needs her ancient ally, France. As a few weeks may put upon the French throne a Bonaparte or a Bourbon delay, from Lord Granville's point of view, is not dangerous.

ONE OF BOSS TWEED'S SMALL JOBS.—An act to incorporate the Real Estate Trust Company, with a capital of a million dollars, has been introduced into the Legislature by Boss Tweed. This will prove a nice little bureau through which real estate jobs can be carried on successfully in this city.

Military Activity in France.

Our war despatches continue meagre, but they furnish information enough to convince us that the opposing armies in the Southwest and East are engaged in a vigorous campaign. A Versailles telegram reports General de Chanzy's army as retreating from all points, but we presume that Le Mans is still held by the French. We are not surprised at this retrograde movement. As was suggested yesterday it is probably a part of de Chanzy's plan of operations and may not be compulsory. It seems to us, however, that the French ought to endeavor to hold Le Mans, if they do not propose making an immediate advance upon Paris. Le Mans is the terminus of three railroads, each of which starts from a seaport town, and, consequently, enables the French to receive supplies of food and ammunition with ease and rapidity. If Chanzy retires upon Alençon he will have only the railroad from Cherbourg upon which to depend for the transportation of supplies. We doubt if this single line will suffice for the purposes of a large army. It may be, however, that Chanzy will leave Le Mans for the purpose of rapidly concentrating near Alençon—say at Montagne—and then endeavor to flank Prince Frederick Charles and reach Versailles by way of Dreux. Thus far the main efforts of the Germans seem to be directed against his right wing, undoubtedly for the purpose of preventing a junction with the Army of Bordeaux. If Chanzy intends making an effort to hold Le Mans he ought to give battle somewhere near Montfort, on the Huisne river. The country here is admirably adapted to defensive warfare. It is broken by numerous small rivers, the passage of which in the face of a brave enemy would be no easy task.

The operations in the East are becoming more active. On the 9th inst. a severe engagement was fought at Villersexel, and both sides claim the victory. The scene of the battle is a village in the department of Haute Saône, some twelve miles southeast of Vesoul and perhaps twenty-five miles southwest of Belfort. We cannot understand why it was necessary for the Germans to advance on Villersexel, because it seems to us that they should have been in possession of it. As the French despatch claims, the village must have been the key to the German military position. It virtually commands the line of communication between the German investing force before Belfort and the army under Von Werder at Vesoul. The conclusion, then, is natural that either Von Werder blundered great yet first in permitting the French to occupy so important a position near his lines or the Bordeaux telegram gives the correct account. We shall doubtless obtain the truth in a few days, either from the fighting of another battle at the same point or from the raising of the siege of Belfort and evacuation of Vesoul by the Germans.

Our special correspondent at Brussels forwards a report of the occurrence of bread riots in Paris, which resulted in a collision between the mob and the troops. It is easy to see that if serious dissensions have broken out in the besieged capital its early capitulation will become a necessity. From other sources we learn that the bombardment continues vigorous, and that the French return fire flags perceptibly. This latter statement is surprising, because the artillerists in the forts are all from the navy, and are accounted the best in the French service.

In concluding this *résumé* of the military situation in France we are impressed by the thought that the present activity of Prince Frederick Charles is due to the weakening of the German investing line around Paris. Should this prove to be the case Trochu's failure to take advantage of it and make a grand sortie will confirm our opinion of his military incapacity. Certainly, if he does not assume the offensive within a very few days his last chance of success will be gone forever.

United States Senator from West Virginia.

Charles J. Faulkner, formerly of Old Virginia, but now of West Virginia, having been invited to become a candidate for the United States Senate from the latter State, has written a letter in reply, in which he says:—

I do not seek the office and shall not seek it. I have never expressed to any human being the wish to have the place, and yet, in response to your direct inquiry, I feel no hesitation in saying that if Congress shall remove my present political disabilities and it shall be the pleasure of the State of West Virginia, unsolicited by me, to call me to her service in the Senate of the United States, I shall, as a citizen of the State, deeply sympathizing in all that affects her fortunes and fame, feel it my duty to accept the position and to discharge its duties to the best of my ability.

Mr. Faulkner was an active member of Congress for several terms prior to the rebellion, and in 1860 was appointed by President Buchanan Minister to France. He returned to the United States in 1861, and being suspected of disloyalty was imprisoned in Fort Warren, but was exchanged for Hon. Alfred Ely in December of that year. Since that time he has remained entirely in private life, until the present effort of his friends to restore him to the service of the public. Mr. Faulkner was always considered a national Union man until the outbreak of the rebellion, and being absent from the country at that time cannot be said to have been particularly concerned in "firing the Southern heart" to a treasonable extent. Personally he is esteemed a high-toned and honorable gentleman, while for statesmanlike abilities he was, during his Congressional career, considered the peer of some of our most distinguished men. Congress will have a delicate point to settle when called upon to decide the question of the removal of Mr. Faulkner's disabilities. If the Southerners could manage to behave themselves for any reasonable length of time, and cease their premature efforts at retaliation, which cannot possibly enure to their benefit, a general act of amnesty might be passed to cover all such cases as that of Mr. Faulkner. Until they do we fear there is but little hope for the restoration of their strongest men to public life, so long at least as the reins of government are held in the hands they are at present.

AN IRISH GENTLEMAN tenders a residence to his Holiness the Pope on his estate near Limerick in the Green Isle. In this particular instance of devotion to the Pontiff Ireland cannot claim to rank ahead, as the use of a magnificent homestead near New York was offered to the head of the Roman Catholic Church long since, as may be seen in the files of the HERALD.

Congress Yesterday—End of the Dominican Controversy—Internal Improvements.

The Dominican joint resolution passed yesterday through its last legislative stage, the Senate having, after a three hours' debate, concurred unanimously in the House amendment precluding the idea of the government being bound to the acquisition of the republic of Dominica. We have no doubt that the country at large will be gratified that this much vexed question has been at last removed from the Congressional arena, and that both houses will now be free to attend to the ordinary and necessary business of legislation. The success of the administration thus far in the matter of the commission is said to be no real indication of the sentiment of either house on the simple question of annexation, inasmuch as republican Senators and members voted for the commission, as a harmless and not very costly affair, who would, nevertheless, oppose to the last extremity the policy of annexation.

The proceedings in the House yesterday presented no features of public interest. A bill for the collection and publication of consular reports as to the cereal crops of other countries was passed, and another bill for the more careful transportation of cattle by railroad was discussed and laid over till to-morrow. The death of Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, was announced, and a committee appointed to attend his funeral. Then the House went into Committee of the Whole, and, after a long discussion, made large appropriations for continuing the work on the Louisville and Portland Canal and on the Des Moines Rapids. The consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill developed a very smart practice of the small newspapers throughout the country which are designated by the Clerk of the House for publishing the laws of Congress—that is, to procure from the public printing office at Washington the few score or few hundred pamphlet copies of the laws required to furnish each subscriber with a copy, and thus, at very trifling expense, become entitled to the pay allowed for advertising. It was a Nevada paper that was found to have adopted this plan, but it is understood that the same thing has been going on all over the country. The Committee on Appropriations made an effort to have the law repealed which facilitated this trick by allowing copies of public documents to be obtained at cost price, but a very strong opposition to that was developed, led by the chairman of the Printing Committee, and the proposed repeal was defeated, so that Congressional sanction is given to this swindle. To be sure, if it is desired that the laws shall be published, it is better to have them in pamphlet form rather than diluted through the columns of weekly newspapers; but the real question, and which does not seem to have been touched upon in the debate, is, What possible use is such sort of publication at all? It helps to deplete the Treasury and to keep up feeble party newspapers. Only that and nothing more.

OUR STATE LEGISLATURE.—The little agitation about the formation of the principal committees in our Legislature was settled yesterday by the Speaker announcing the standing committees, as given in our usual legislative columns. It will be seen that there is but little change in regard to the chairmanships of the principal committees as before announced. A rather important movement was made tending to show the action of the democratic party in this State in regard to the annexation of St. Domingo. A resolution was introduced in the House, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, having this object in view. Opposition to the measure on the part of the democracy of New York appears to be a foregone conclusion. This is among the first planks that will probably be spiked in the democratic platform for the next Presidential campaign.

FURTHER SAFEGUARDS TO LIFE ASSURANCE.—A bill has been introduced in the State Legislature proposing to place it out of the power of life insurance companies to make any objection to the payment of policies, on the ground of misrepresentation in the sanitary condition of the insured, after three annual premiums shall have been paid. The justice of such a measure must strike everybody as entirely evident. If the companies continue from year to year to receive the premiums of the insured it is eminently proper that when the widow or other beneficiary shall come to claim the amount of the policy there shall be no charge of forfeiture because of matters which should have been the subject of investigation at an earlier time. The bill allows a sufficiently wide margin—the period of three annual premiums—and should pass.

BROOKS VS. HASTINGS.—The newspaper quarrels in this city seem to have been taken up in Congress. Mr. Brooks, of this city, having had his official integrity impugned by Mr. Hugh Hastings, editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, in the columns of his paper, brings the matter before Congress, and a committee of investigation is appointed upon the mutual admiration principle in vogue among Congressmen. The matter might more properly have been taken before the courts; but it would have been better for Mr. Brooks not to have noticed it at all, neither on the floor of Congress nor in the courts of law. Mr. Brooks' official record ought to be sufficient to enable his reputation for integrity to pass current in any community. Besides, if he worries himself about such trifles he may keep himself in hot water all the time. He has attached entirely too much importance to this affair, and had better "let it slide" altogether.

GOVERNOR GEARY AS THE LABOR CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.—The Nashville *Union* reminds us that Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, will probably be the nominee of the National Labor Union for President in 1872, and hence his violent opposition to the Enforcement act—the employment of troops at elections—need not create surprise. Still it does not appear that the Governor is prepared to declare open war on the administration. The National Labor Union is, no doubt, a very formidable body; but it is hardly powerful enough as yet, we think, to run in a Presidential candidate solely by its own strength. Geary is too old a soldier and too sly a politician to be caught leading in any movement that has not the chances for success decidedly in its favor.

CASSIUS M. CLAY says he will go for Horace Greeley for President. Probably that is the reason Mr. Greeley "won't" go for St. Domingo.

Capitulation of Paris and a European War.

Signs and symptoms which are easily interpreted by the watchful and experienced eye are visible in the news from Europe that we this morning publish, and in all that we have been receiving for some days past. The German investing armies are pushing the siege of Paris with tremendous energy, and the inevitable result begins to force itself upon the minds of the most sanguine. The French capital must fall. Her resistance has been heroic, under all the circumstances, beyond parallel, and history will transmit from age to age the story of this her sorest trial, her supremest tribulation. Her wonderful variety of resources, her equally astonishing ingenuity of adaptation, her quiet, order, patience, fortitude, self-reliance and patriotism have excited afresh the admiration of the world, already accorded to her artistic taste, her splendor, her gayety and her priceless treasures, relics and monuments. Yes! Paris—the proud, imperial city—Babylon the Great of modern days—must yield to hard necessity. She cannot allow her children to be slaughtered nor her accumulations of art and science to be destroyed in a futile resistance, after the guns of her own fortresses have been turned upon her populous suburbs and the enormous shells of the Krupp batteries have begun to rain down into the courtyards of her palaces. The foe is close upon her in tremendous numbers recruited freshly from beyond the Rhine by new forces one-third as strong as the whole invading army was a month ago. He is now pressing her with desperation, sharpened by the exasperated outcry that swells hourly to more menacing notes from a vast united people in Fatherland demanding to know why the war is not promptly ended by its crowning success. All the resources, masculine vigor, generalship and supreme determination of the new Germanic empire are bent with tenfold zeal upon the capture of the great city on the Seine, and neither life, outlay, science, material, invention, whether in engineering or diplomacy, will be spared to bring it at once to terms.

The direst necessity exists on both sides for this conclusion. Disguise it as they may, thousands of people in the beleaguered place are suffering dreadfully, while throughout all Germany the suspense and impatience to be done with this work have become well nigh a frenzy, if we are to judge by the tone of every journal that reaches us from the land of King William and his proposed imperial subjects. Moreover, we know that even amid the thunder of hostile guns, the most strenuous secret efforts are making to effect what has been so often refused—an honorable and reasonable capitulation. Bismarck is as great a manager as Moltke is a military strategist, and he is, after all, a republican of the future who well knows that royalty is not immortal. Two vast organizations that were purely military—viz., the original French and German regular armies—have been enormously diminished. The chief masses on both sides now set over against each other consist of armed citizens. It is Germany's boast that her entire people are in the war; it is the cry of France appealing to the world that she, too, is now the people battling for home and fireside. The secret voice of both these peoples is not for blood; it is for peace. Both have shown the grandest heroism; both have suffered beyond example; they have revealed themselves to each other at last with "the light of battle on their faces," and irreconcilable hatreds are not the growth of manly hearts, the causes being corrected or removed. Non-combatants may curse unto the end, but men who are familiar with the gaze of death are most accessible to reason—"the bravest still the gentlest." Paris is on the eve of the noblest resolution of all—to be morally equal to the fortune of war—and with her acceptance of this result will come the free, spontaneous, overwhelming offer of the true German people for lasting peace and friendship. This day may bring the first note of its coming.

But, unfortunately, this reconciliation between the two great belligerents whose gigantic struggle now enchains the attention of mankind, is anything but the harbinger of a general peace. In fact, both adversaries feel the necessity of some arrangement in the prospect of a far wider and more destructive conflict on the North and the South, and extending from the latter quarter to perhaps the farthest East. Great Britain—now the first financial and naval Power of the world—is, beyond all question, arming, in hot haste and on an imposing scale, for some tremendous conflict. Her naval and military workshops ring, night and day, with the dreadful note of preparation, and she is purchasing artillery and rifles of the latest and most approved construction, in this country, in enormous quantities. At the same moment, the tread of freshly summoned armies echoes along the western and southern frontiers of Russia, and Austria and Turkey are both on the alert. There is a storm gathering on the Baltic and the Black Seas which will sweep down upon the German Ocean, the English Channel and the Mediterranean with a violence in the presence of which France and Prussia may well hold their hostile hands and seek present rescue and future security in honest reconciliation and alliance. As, a year ago, we foresaw and foretold the crash that has shattered France and decimated Germany, so do we now clearly foresee a direr trouble brooding over Europe.

THE HOUSE has agreed upon Philadelphia as the place for the celebration of the centenary of our independence. That eminently respectable old village must commence at once to inflate itself with a little New York energy, or it will not be able in the intervening period of five years to sustain the shock.

"HAZING" AT WEST POINT.—The Military Academy at West Point should certainly set the example of abolishing forever the brutal custom of "hazing" which still lingers disgracefully in our colleges. This custom, more honored in the breach than the observance, is glaringly unbecoming to any one who is supposed to be learning to be "an officer and a gentleman." It is Lynch law, without the pretext which rough frontier life sometimes affords for putting that into execution. The Superintendent of the West Point Academy very justifiably launched a general order on Tuesday against what he stigmatizes as "mob law." The condemnation of all the members of the first class to confinement within narrow limits at the post and deprivation of

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the usual privileges of cadets will not bear heavily upon the innocent if the really guilty have manly honor enough to make a frank confession. If, as alleged, only eight are guiltless, the expulsion of the rest would benefit instead of injuring the Academy.

Italo-Spanish Royalism as It Appears in Madrid.

By special telegram letter from Madrid to London, and thence to New York through the Atlantic cable yesterday, we are enabled to continue our narrative of the swearing in and installation of Amadeus, King of the Spaniards. We say the installation, but in reality no such ceremonial took place, for his Majesty was proclaimed ruler of the country the moment after he had taken the oaths of fidelity to the constitution and acknowledgment of the independence of the legislature. The Spanish Cortes preserved its legislative integrity complete. Whether it may use it hereafter as a constitutional aid and support to the crown or for the ultimate mastery of the monarch remains to be seen. Our special writer resumes his description of the scene which was witnessed in the Parliament House after the entry of the ruler elect. The young Italian was received rather coldly. He was attended by General Cialdini, of the Italian army, and surrounded by Spanish officers of brilliant reputation and great personal worth. Despite of all this he remained embarrassed and nervous, it may be timid. He stood within the darkened memories of the past of Spain—at the very dawn of an uncertain future. Prim's body was laid, still unburied, before the altar; the crown of Ferdinand, which the Prince had assumed, was too wide for his head; the sceptre of Isabella unwieldy in his hand. He had come into the possession of an aggregation of the implements and insignia of royalty at the very moment when the peoples of Europe have commenced to inquire their exact uses and their cost. The democracy had already overhauled the catalogue in the palace of the ex-Queen; so that, like to that unhappy Spaniard who has been already sung of by the British poet, he found that "his household gods lay shivered round him" on his very first day of occupation of a new palatial home. Personally the King of the Spaniards is not majestic looking. A New York lady would pronounce him "plain." Perhaps he would experience even the "deep damnation" of her "Bah, what a person." Muscular Old John Bull would prefer a "ring" hero such as was the late Tom Sayers to him as a man, while a more juvenile Briton would be very apt to exclaim that "In Bart'lemy Fair I saw as good a king as that chap there."

All this counts for nothing, however. King Amadeus rules over the Spanish nation. He rules by the consent and at the request of the Spaniards. The patriotic Serrano surrendered his power as Regent with dignity and grace. The road has been made clear and the "path straight" for the new executive. He will, we doubt not, endeavor to prove himself worthy of his royal mission. We hope he may succeed most completely and to the extent of his very best wishes. Of all this the King is, we are assured, personally worthy. Indeed, we are convinced of it from the fact of his having shown himself so immediately as a kind Christian gentleman by the act of his visit to the Señora the widow Prim, and his gallant bearing during the affecting interview which ensued, as it is specially described in our cable telegram.

OBITUARY.

Hon. John Covode.

A telegram from Harrisburg states that at four o'clock yesterday morning Hon. John Covode, member of Congress from the Westmoreland district, and Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee, died suddenly at his hotel in that city of heart disease. He was at Harrisburg, at the request of President Grant, engaged in the work of reconciling differences existing in the republican party.

Mr. Covode was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., on the 17th of March, 1803. He received a substantial though plain education and began life as a farmer. Subsequently he engaged in the occupation of a manufacturer and afterwards carried on an extensive coal business. Entering into politics Mr. Covode became popular and influential. He was elected to and held various local offices, and in 1854 was chosen a Representative from the Westmoreland district of Pennsylvania to the Thirty-fourth Congress, serving on the Committee on Public Expenditures. Re-elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses, he was elected chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate certain charges made against President Buchanan. In 1860 Mr. Covode was elected for the fourth time. On the expiration of his term he failed to get the republican nomination, and for four years after the district remained in the hands of the democrats. Since 1850, in fact, it has been very close. In 1866 Mr. Covode was again sent to Congress, serving on the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and as chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. He was a candidate for re-election in 1868, but was defeated by Mr. Foster, democrat. Mr. Covode, however, contested the election and was given the seat. At the election held last year he declined to run, and the present would consequently have been his last term in Congress even had his district not been carried by the democracy.

Mr. Covode was intensely radical in his political principles. He was a delegate to the "Loyalist" Convention held in Philadelphia in 1866, was a bitter opponent of President Johnson's administration and a warm supporter of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Although neither a great orator nor possessed of deep learning, he was an easy speaker and a man of ability. In Pennsylvania his influence with his party was great. He was an adroit political manager, and his death will be a severe blow to the radicals in his State. Personally Mr. Covode bore the reputation of being a sociable, hospitable gentleman, kind-hearted and charitable.

Perry Fuller.

Colonel Perry Fuller, widely known throughout the country, died suddenly here this morning at his residence, No. 12 North B street. Early in December he was attacked with paralysis of the heart and for some days his life was despaired of. He recovered, however, sufficiently to attend to business, and last evening was around as usual. Early this morning he had a fresh attack and died about four o'clock. Mr. Fuller was born in Illinois in 1826. In 1854 he removed to Kansas, where he took an active part with the free State men against what was known in those days as the Missouri "border ruffians." After Kansas was admitted to the Union he held several positions under the Interior Department, in connection with the Indian Bureau. He subsequently went into business in Kansas with Alexander McDonald, now Senator from Arkansas, and amassed a considerable fortune. In 1868 he was appointed Collector of the Port of New Orleans by President Johnson, but was not confirmed by the Senate. He managed to hold the position, however, until General Grant was elected President, when he was removed. Within the last year or so he was considerably embarrassed financially, and many suits were brought against him. He had many friends at Washington, who were shocked at his sudden death.

Theodore McNamee.

This well known citizen and merchant of New York died yesterday morning at his residence in this city. He was one of the principals of the firm of Bowen & McNamee, which for many years did business in the store adjoining the old Broadway theatre. This firm was known as one of the heaviest importers and jobbers of silks in the country, and did an immense business. During the abolition agitation Messrs. Bowen & McNamee were threatened with the loss of their southern trade if they joined in the anti slavery crusade, upon which they replied that they sold silks and not political principles. Mr. McNamee was highly respected for his business integrity and social qualities.

DEATHS.—News has reached this city of the death at Jerusalem of Harriet and Agnes Woolsey, daughters of President Woolsey, of Yale College. The two ladies were travelling with a party from Damascus to Jerusalem, when they were taken ill with diarrhoea, and soon after reaching Jerusalem, died.

FRANCE.

Herald Special Reports from Versailles and Brussels.

THE INVALIDES HIT BY A SHELL.

Artillery Cannot Capture Paris.

BREAD RIOTS IN THE CITY.

AN EARLY CAPITULATION PREDICTED.

General Chanzy in Full Retreat.

Severe Battle at Villersexel.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM THE VICTORY

KING WILLIAM'S REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Bombardment Slower—Peronne Surrendered—Bourbaki Defeated.

BERLIN, Jan. 11, 1870.

The Queen has received the following despatch from the royal headquarters:—

VERSAILLES, Jan. 10, 1871.

Owing to a snow storm and heavy fog the bombardment is slower to-day.

Peronne has capitulated, with 3,000 prisoners.

Von Werder defeated Bourbaki on the 9th, south of Vésoul. He took 800 prisoners.

WILHELM.

THE BESIEGED CAPITAL.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Bombardment Progressing—The Invalides Hit—Artillery Cannot Capture Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1871.

I have received the following despatch, dated January 8, from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles. Your correspondent writes:—

PROGRESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

It is reported that the French outwork at Billancourt has been destroyed by the German fire. Fort Nogent has recommenced firing, while it is stated that fourteen of the guns in Fort Issy has been dismantled. Some shells from the German batteries have been thrown into the depot of the Paris and Lyons Railway, but with what effect is unknown. It is even reported that the Hospital of the Invalides has been hit.

ARTILLERY CANNOT CAPTURE PARIS.

In spite of the severity of the bombardment none of the forts have yet been breached. After breaches have been made in them their capture involves an advance of the German infantry over open ground exposed to the fire of the French field artillery, which can sweep the country in all directions. Paris will fall, I believe; but it will fall by hunger and weariness. It never will be forced to capitulate by an artillery fire even greater than that which we have yet witnessed here.

Bread Riots in Paris—The City Bombarded—Capitulation Expected.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in Brussels telegraphs under date of yesterday (January 10) the following intelligence:—

BREAD RIOTS IN PARIS.

Intelligence received here (Brussels) from Paris confirms the reports previously current of disturbances in the city. Serious bread riots have taken place, in which the mob and the troops have come into collision with each other.

AN EARLY CAPITULATION EXPECTED.

On the 5th of the present month shells from the Prussian batteries are said to have fallen into Paris and set fire to several parts. The capitulation of the city at an early date is confidently predicted.

PROGRESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT—A MODERATE RETURN FIRE.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

The bombardment of the fortifications of Paris on the north, east and south sides was vigorously kept up all day Tuesday. The French returned a moderate fire. The Germans represent that the return fire of the Parisian forts flags perceptibly.

CHANZY RETREATING.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Chanzy in Full Retreat—One Thousand Prisoners Taken.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 10, 1871.

The army of General de Chanzy is retreating at all points. The Germans are in pursuit, and have already taken 1,000 prisoners.

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Battle Near Rougemont—Victory for the French—Storming of Villersexel.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 10, 1871.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following news from the army in the East:—

ROUGEMONT, DEPARTMENT OF DOUBS, Jan. 9, 1871.

A battle was fought north of this place to-day, ending at seven in the evening, with victory for our arms. Night prevented us from ascertaining the full extent of our success. The General commanding bivouacs in the centre of the battle field, and all the preassigned positions are occupied by our troops. We carried Villersexel, which was the key of the enemy's position, with shouts of "Long live France and the republic."

German Account—The French Defeated—Garibaldians Beaten—Manteuffel to Go East.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

A despatch from Versailles dated yesterday gives the following news from the Eastern Department:—

GERMAN CLAIM OF SUCCESS NEAR ROUGEMONT.

General Von Werder advanced yesterday on Villersexel and took the place by storm. The Twentieth French corps was engaged and lost two staff officers, fourteen other officers, 600 men and two eagles. The French attempted to retake the position, but failed.

MANTEUFFEL TO GO TO THE VOSGES.

A despatch from Berlin dated yesterday states that it is reported that General Manteuffel will be transferred to the command of the Army of the Vosges, and General Von Goeben will succeed him at the head of the Army of the North.

DEFEAT OF GARIBALDIANS.

A Versailles despatch of the 10th says that in an engagement on the 8th with the Garibaldians at Montbard, in the Department of Cote d'Or, our troops were victorious.

SUCCESSES OF FAIDHERBE'S CAVALRY.

General Faidherbe's cavalry had encounters with the enemy on the 8th and 9th instant, and met with some success.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Givet Besieged—Guarding the Belgian Frontier—Treatment of French Prisoners.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

The Prussians continue the investment of Givet, a French town near the Belgian border.

GUARDING THE BELGIAN FRONTIER.

The Brussels *Echo* of the 10th says the Belgian militia have again been summoned to the frontier, and that the staff officers have already arrived at a point in the neighborhood of Longwy.

TREATMENT OF FRENCH PRISONERS.

English travellers bear testimony to the generous treatment accorded to the French prisoners of war in Germany.

BELGIUM.

French Intrigue and an Important Arrest—Eugenie's Idea of a Restoration of the Regency.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

I received special telegrams for the HERALD from Belgium this morning. The correspondence, dated in Brussels, informs me that M. Pinard, formerly Minister of the French empire, was arrested in France on the 10th inst., charged with having been engaged in forwarding a foreign political intrigue against the French republic. He was forwarded to Lyons as a prisoner by the authorities.

Dr. Croncan (Conneau?) passed through Brussels *en route* to England on a visit to the Empress Eugénie. His journey is said to be connected with a new movement which is to be made at an early day for the restoration of the French regency, and to the initiation of which Prussia is said to be an assenting party.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Work for the Plenipotentiaries—The Question of Peace Generally—Accusations Against Earl Granville.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

The city journals publish interesting letters from Berlin this morning. The English correspondents in the Prussian capital treat the subjects of the probable continuance of the war between Prussia and France and the assemblage of a European Congress for peace at much length.

The writers think there will be a conference in London. They allege, also, that the assembled Plenipotentiaries are likely to consider the question of a peace arrangement between Prussia and France should Paris surrender during the period of their session. The letters state, also, that Earl Granville is, or is believed in Berlin to be, the author and direct agent "in the work of the postponement of the meeting of the Congress."

Austrian Opinion of the Conference—What "Must" be Accomplished.

VIENNA, Jan. 10, 1871.

The semi-official newspaper organs of this city declare editorially to-day that the approaching conference "must uphold the validity of existing treaties and insist that modifications are possible only by general consent. When the amendment of the Treaty of Paris is proposed by Russia it is essential that it should be accompanied by concessions compensating the other Powers."

GERMANY.

Austrian Commercial Rule Against Saxon Industry.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

The Dresden *Journal* says the Austrian railway officials refuse to forward goods and coal via Badenbach. The Saxon Minister at Vienna has protested against this action.

ENGLAND.

Great Guns and "Villanous Saltpetre."

LONDON, Jan. 10, 1871.

The British government has ordered experiments, which are now in progress, to ascertain the applicability to the guns now in use of a new kind of gunpowder, claimed to be of uncommon strength.

The Disabled Steamship City of Brooklyn.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

Anxiety is felt in Liverpool for the safety of the City of Brooklyn, which has been reported to have lost the fans of her screw and to be proceeding under sail.

Nothing further has been yet heard of her.

DEEP SEA TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A New Cable Project to Connect Europe with New York.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

I am enabled to telegraph specially to the HERALD by the Atlantic cable that the project of a new deep sea cable line, to communicate directly between London, Liverpool and New York, has been brought out by Messrs. Chadwick, Adamson & Co., of this city, under the best auspices.

The capital is set down at three and a quarter millions of dollars. Three-fourths of the sum has been subscribed here already. If the remaining one-fourth is taken quickly in America the new cable will be laid in the month of July in the present year.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Inauguration of the Governor of Nevada—Progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad—Heavy Floods in Washington Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10, 1871.

The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco has passed a resolution asking Congress to grant to the city of San Francisco the use of the major portion of the Presidio Military Reservation for a public park.

The new Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Nevada were inaugurated yesterday.

Judge Rice, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, had made arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of the road on the branch from a point six miles above the mouth of the Cowlitz river, or the Columbia river, Oregon, via Olympia, Washington Territory, to Puget Sound. Two thousand Chinamen have been contracted for here and will commence going north next week to work on this road. The Pacific Rolling Mills will furnish rails to the extent of their capacity; the rest are on the way from New York. Twenty-five miles will be in running order by the 1st of July.

The expenses of the San Francisco School Department the present fiscal year will leave a deficit of nearly $5,000, after exhausting the entire fund.

Despatches from Washington Territory report that the country between Monticello and Olympia is flooded. The streams are all high, and many are overflowed, and several bridges and sections of railway have been carried away. Travel, in consequence, has been generally suspended. The mails are carried on horseback. It is still raining heavily, and the streams are rising.

COURT OF COMMISSION OF APPEALS' CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1871.

The calendar of the Commission of Appeals for January 12 is as follows:—Nos. 82, 83, 84, 1, 78, 32, 17, 50, 4, 45, 43, 19, 41, 59, 18.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

KING AMADEUS AND THE PARLIAMENT.

Scene in the Cortes During the Swearing In Ceremonies — Royalty with the Holy Evangelists in Hand—Personal Appearance of the Youthful Monarch—The Oaths of Office—At Prim's Coffin—Visit to Madame, the Widow—An Affecting Scene.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

I have this morning received another special telegram letter for the HERALD from Madrid, in which your correspondent in the Spanish capital continues his highly interesting narrative of the swearing in, popular proclamation and formal installation of Amadeus, King of the Spaniards. I proceed to transmit his account of the grand *fête* and vastly important historical event, specially and *verbatim*, by the cable to New York.

SWEARING IN THE KING—SCENE IN THE CORTES.

The HERALD correspondent dates in Madrid on the 3d instant—in the evening—and writes by telegraph thus:—I have to say in continuation of my description of the scene which I witnessed in the legislative hall of the Cortes in this city on the day of installation of Amadeus as King of the Spaniards that General Cialdini, the well known soldier and diplomat of Italy, who came here with the King elect in the capacity of Ambassador Extraordinary of his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, preceded the new monarch on his entry into the Parliament house.

When Cialdini arrived it was made evident that the King was not very far distant.

"MAKE WAY FOR HIS MAJESTY."

In a few minutes afterwards the heavy curtain which flows down inside of the door was drawn aside and a crowd of Court ushers and mace and sceptre bearers entered. These officials proceeded to clear the passages and aisles leading to the dais, and to see that every person was in his proper place and in proper trim.

The spectators, all of us, rose to their feet, each one more anxious than his neighbor in his curiosity to obtain a first sight of the "lion" of the moment.

The Spanish Ministers and foreign diplomats filed in next. They were dressed in complete Court uniform, and were marshalled at once to the seats which had been set apart for their use.

POLITICAL PARTY SPIRIT.

Señors Garcia and Ruiz were still the only republican members of the Cortes present. The Carlists, the legitimists and the reactionists were absent from the chamber.

Some little routine parliamentary duty was discharged, but no person paid any attention to the proceedings. All waited eagerly for the advent of the King.

THE MOMENT OF ADVENT.

At the hour of half-past two o'clock in the afternoon signs of bustle and excitement were observable in the different corridors.

The royal cortége had arrived in the building.

GENERAL CIALDINI.

Almost instantly a tall, soldierly-looking man, wearing the Italian army uniform of a general, advanced and edged his way into the box set apart for the members of the diplomatic body. This was General Cialdini, the shrewdest statesman and best general of the Italian nation.

ADMIRAL TOPETE.

Then I observed Topete's bluff, weather-beaten sailor face, adorned with side whiskers.

THE KING.

Towering above all, a tall young man, blazing in scarlet and gold, makes his appearance. On his entrance, at a signal given from the galleries, there were rounds of applause uttered for "King Amadeus." The cheers were joined in lustily by all the Deputies who were present and by about one-half of the non-official spectators. The first cheers were followed by others for "King Victor Emmanuel" and the "memory of Prim," whose name appears just freshly gilded on a slab of stone above the door, and on the right of the President, in close proximity to those of the Palafox heroes of the 2d of May.

The Speaker of the Cortes retained his seat. He remained sitting during the proceedings, being the only one there who presented in his own person the incarnation of the sovereign power of the legislative body.

The Regent Serrano walked to the lower step of the royal dais and took up his position on the left hand of the Speaker.

ROYALTY AS IT APPEARED.

King Amadeus followed. He came on without making a single bow or glancing one look of recognition in thanks for the applause with which he was greeted. Awkwardly and slowly he mounts the steps of the temporary throne and stands on Zorilla's right.

The youthful King looked tall and lanky, and as if he was "put together" after a very homely sort of fashion. He has a rather resolute looking face. His cheeks and chin are covered with a curly stubble of beard of a very uncertain reddish brown color. He looked, indeed, just what the Illinois farmers call "an ordinary looking cuss."

The King was dressed in the full uniform of Captain General of Castile.

Having arrived at his proper position he stood nervously agitated, looking to the ground, and seemingly as if he had just found out that his hands were, by some means or other, exactly in the way. He paused thus during a minute.

The applause which hailed his presence having subsided, he, for the first time, looked furtively around the chamber hall.

COURT OFFICERS.

Quite a throng of aides and other followers of the court filled the spaces on the floor on his right hand and in the other extreme of the horse-shoe enclosure which I have already described in a first telegraph letter.

SERRANO'S RESIGNATION.

Silence having been proclaimed by ushers the Regent of Spain, Serrano, rose and commenced at once to read from a manuscript his address to the Cortes resigning the powers which the State had conferred on him. He recapitulated briefly the leading events which have just occurred in the recent history of Spain—the revolution of September, the convocation of the National Assembly, the monarchical constitution which it framed, and how the Italian Prince was under and by virtue of it elected as the ruler of the nation.

Serrano continued to say that, "having been himself elevated to the Chief Magistracy, he surrendered his authority into the hands of the King. He gave it up with a tranquil, clear conscience, awaiting calmly the judgment of his country, and feeling assured that that verdict would come rapidly. All the trials which he had borne when in power appeared as nothing in face of the approval which had been passed upon his conduct by the people, and the memory of which will remain engraved in the inmost depths of his soul from this glad day." The Regent concluded his address amid rounds of applause and *vivas*.

Marshal Serrano never looked better than he did on this occasion. He was more than royal in his bearing.

THE DUCHESS, HIS WIFE.

The Duchess (Serrano's wife) was entranced with joy. Her great luminous eyes sparkled with emotion and a feeling of glad conscious pride in the conduct and bearing of her husband.

EMBODIMENT OF AUTHORITY.

I asked myself, and wondered how many of those present would contrast the tone and manner of Francisco Serrano with the hesitation and nervous confusion of the boy King, who stood on the other side of the chair of the President, and inquire also of their own minds in marvel how Spaniards did come to bring an alien to rule over Spaniards while Spanish veins continue to bubble with blood as "blue" as any which coursed in the veins of the Cid.

TAKING THE OATHS.

After some little delay, and when every gentleman present, no matter what his rank or office, having removed his hat, the Secretary of State read the constitution of Spain.

Having finished the reading of the instrument, the President, who remained seated, said:—

"The oaths of office will now be administered to the King elect of the Spaniards."

The President then gave his silver bell a tinkle. It was precautionary as a warning to the King.

The PRESIDENT said—"You accept and swear to preserve the cause of the country as it has been preserved in the constitution of the Spanish nation of 1869, which you have now heard read."

AMADEUS, who was looking about still as if for something to lay hold on, grasping the book of the Gospels severely in his hand, replied in a hoarse, husky voice, "I swear."

The PRESIDENT—You swear to guard the cause of the people and the constitution, and to obey the laws of the realm of Spain.

AMADEUS—I swear.

The King should have added the words "I accept the constitution and swear to keep it, and to cause the constitution and laws to be preserved," but he omitted all this, having either forgotten the programme or the words of the Spanish language used in it which he had just acquired after much pains from Señors Ruiz and Zorilla.

The PRESIDENT proceeded hastily, observing his embarrassment, to say:—"If you do this God will reward you; if not, He will require you to account for your oath."

PROCLAIMED.

The PRESIDENT then, still sitting, formally proclaimed—"Amadeus the First, King of Spain and the Spaniards," and gave the word "Viva."

The spectators responded by uttering a few and not very loud cheers.

ROYAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

His Majesty the King still stood on the dais, looking as if he expected there was something else to be done. Suddenly it appeared as if the thought seemed to strike him that to bow his acknowledgment for the honor which had been conferred on him and the respect which had been evinced towards him would not be at all out of place. Having his mind restored the King made a general and sweepingly comprehensive "duck" of his head to the assemblage, after the delivery of which he "headed" for the door "right off" and in a very precipitate manner.

THE CROWN AND SCEPTRE.

Many of those who were present expected to behold him place the crown of Spain on his head and to march away with the sceptre of Ferdinand and Isabella in his right hand, after the fashion of a drum major at a band parade.

They were disappointed.

This, however, did not matter much to the King, for the crown of Spain—a great, large, misshapen "bundle" of gold and jewels, with a lining cap of velvet list—is about twelve inches too wide for the narrow forehead of the Savoyard.

AT PRIM'S COFFIN.

As soon as his Majesty was well and clearly out of the door of the hall of the Legislative Chamber he made a sort of pilgrimage to the Church Atocha, where Prim's body was laid in funeral state.

The King was deeply moved—as well he might be, and most fittingly—when he looked for the first time on the face of the man who had crowned him. It is not every monarch who can look on the countenance of his Warwick; his king-maker who had died before his enthronement.

IN THE PALACE.

From the tomb in the church Atocha King Amadeus proceeded on horseback to the Palace. He dismounted at the grand portal and entered.

STREET SCENES.

The snow ceased to fall, the weather had moderated considerably, and the streets were again filled with people.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

To return to the Parliament.

After the conclusion of the brilliant ceremonial which I have just described the President of the Cortes delivered a short speech to the members who remained in the Chamber. He announced "that their parliamentary labors were ended for the session. The Constituent Cortes were dissolved. They had met in solemn deliberation and assembly, without a single day of recess or adjournment, for a space of time extending over two years. The interregnum which had taken place in the executive government was terminated. Spain has now a king."

So much for what passed in the Constituent body.

The show which was beheld outside was a sorry one; its story is soon told.

VISIT TO PRIM'S WIDOW.

King Amadeus came out from the Palace after a little time and proceeded to the station of the Southern Railroad. He was attended by the members of his suite. The King, who rode first, journeyed on a visit of condolence to la Señora Doña, the widow of Prim.

The duty was a painful one to all present.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

The King, who was accompanied by the ex-Regent Serrano and Admiral Topete, entered the office of the Ministry of War and proceeded to Prim's late residence therein.

Prim's adjutants received him at the entrance and conducted him at once to the rooms of the illustrious lady.

Observing the King, Prim's widow, that most unfortunate lady, who possesses herself as good and kind a heart as ever beat in woman's bosom, appeared to be struck speechless by her feeling of emotion. She sat surrounded by her children and listening to their playful unthinking commonplaces.

His Majesty the King spoke to her, but with hesitation and after a considerable difficulty of utterance. At length he arose from his seat and held both his hands forth to the Señora Prim, who pressed them convulsively, while uttering deep sobs.

King Amadeus was overcome by his own feelings. He left the room hurriedly.

The poor woman then again rose from her seat and threw herself into Admiral Topete's arms in an uncontrollable fit of weeping.

COMING TORTURE.

A worse trial, however, than a monarch's sympathy is in store for General Prim's poor widow, for I am assured that all the poets of Spain have been invited to contribute odes of condolence to her, which, of course, she will have to receive, and hear very many of them, at least, read in her presence.

The collected effusions of the Spanish poets will be formally presented to Señora Prim in an elegantly bound volume.

RESPECT FOR THE PEOPLE.

Having duly wished Señora Prim goodby, King Amadeus came to the grand porch of entrance of the building of the Ministry of War.

Here he was cheered by the soldiers, and bowed a few times both to the troops and the populace in acknowledgment.

HOME.

The King then remounted his charger and proceeded to the Palace by the very shortest route. There were more banners streaming from the balconies as he passed along. The sun shone out again and lighted up the Puerto del Sol as he journeyed. Troops were paraded along the entire route, but no unusual degree of precaution was observed in the streets. The soldiery had, however, taken possession previously of every unoccupied floor and place of lodging on the line of march, and at an early hour sentinels remained stationed at the doors of all such houses during the time of the outdoor procession. The military had strict orders not to permit ingress to any except the porters of the dwellings and others who had been previously identified to them by competent and loyal authority.

OUT AGAIN—HONOR TO THE REGENTESS.

After reaching the palace, his new home, King Amadeus exchanged his horse for a plain carriage, in which he proceeded to pay his respects to the wife of the ex-Regent of Spain (Serrano). He spent an hour in company with this lady—the beautiful Duchess de la Torre—by whom he was very well received, and in whose mind he produced a very decidedly favorable impression by his manners and address.

LIGHT.

There was a city illumination in Madrid last night. It was a very slim affair. The government buildings were all lighted. The fixtures and adornments were the same as those used on the evening of the illumination which took place after the proclamation of the new constitution. The façade of the Cortes House was said to be "on fire." This was the utterance of the mob. The words express the prevalence of a democratic sentiment here in Madrid which does not need translation.

Personal Intelligence.

Ex-Senator Jacob Stanwood, from Alabama, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General J. Wilson, from Maryland, has apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge J. G. Abbot, of Boston, has returned to the Brevoort House.

General Bullard, of Troy, is among the latest arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel.

Captain Charles Garettson, of the United States Army, has taken quarters at the St. Denis Hotel.

Governor J. W. Stewart, of Vermont, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel on a brief visit.

Mr. John F. Winslow, the builder of the first monitor, that fought the rebel gunboat Merrimac off Fortress Monroe, has arrived at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge John H. Boult, from Nevada, is sojourning at the Hoffman House.

Colonel Charles Marshall is temporarily at the Brevoort House.

Colonel H. S. McComb, from Delaware, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Burtnett, from Tennessee, has taken quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. R. H. Crittenden, from Kentucky, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel on a brief visit.

Mr. A. L. Shephard, President of the Philadelphia Steamship Company; Mr. J. W. Thompson, President, and Mr. Samuel Bacon, Vice President of the Norfolk and Potomac line of steamers, are sojourning at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieutenant R. Wallack, of the United States Marines, is at present stationed at the Irving House.

Miss Laura Keene has alighted at the Grand Central Hotel.

Colonel F. C. Nowhall, of Philadelphia, has engaged quarters at the Albemarle Hotel.

Colonel Garrett Smith is among the recent arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General J. Vogdes, of the United States Army, is temporarily at the Astor House.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JANUARY 12.

1869—Railway accident near Pittsburg, Pa., caused the loss of several lives......Prince of Wales theatre, Glasgow, Scotland, destroyed by fire.

1859—James McMahon executed for the murder of his wife in Newark, N. J.

1856—A number of wrecks caused by a series of terrific gales along the coast.

1853—Revolts among the Chilean State prisoners at the Straits of Magellan and the Island of Juan Fernandez......Revolution at Raiatea, Society Islands. Queen Pomare deposed and a republic erected.

1852—Six persons suffocated at the Emigration depot, No. 140 Centre street.

1846—Quebec (Canada) theatre destroyed by fire, and fifty lives were lost.

1839—An earthquake destroyed 700 lives and nearly half the town of Port Royal, Martinique, W. I.

1828—Terrific storm along the English coast—many vessels lost—thirteen wrecked in Plymouth harbor alone.

1816—The family of Bonaparte excluded forever from France by the law of amnesty.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Hazard & Caswell's COD LIVER OIL is the best.

A.—Burnett's Cooking Extracts—The Best. Flavorings.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Cirebach's Elastic Wigs—Ladies' Ornamental Hair, superior in make, material and finish. 474½ Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

Cow Milkers Shown Daily Milking Cows. Secure a good chance to make money. See CALVIN BROS, 454 Broadway.

Diamonds Bought and Sold and Money loaned on them. G. C. ALLEN, 512 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and Salesrooms, 256 Broadway.

Jouven's Inodorous Kid Glove Cleaner Restores soiled gloves instantly. Sold by druggists and dealers in fancy goods. Price 25 cents a bottle.

J. D. Smith & Co's Troches Unsurpassed for Coughs, Hoarseness and Sore Throat. Depot, Henry's, No. 8 College place. PITMAN & CO., Astor House Pharmacy.

Mailed Free for 25 cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures on Nervous Debility, Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Success is Possible to Everybody in Something.—A Phrenological Examination at 389 Broadway will tell you what you can do best.

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THE WASHINGTON STREET HOMICIDE.

The Shooting of Christopher Higgins by Valentine Reckel.

Trial, Conviction and Sentence of the Accused—Found Guilty of Manslaughter in the Third Degree—Able Defence by Prisoner's Counsel—Sentenced to Four Years' Imprisonment, with Hard Labor—Affecting Scene in Court.

The trial of Valentine Reckel, charged with the murder of Christopher Higgins, by shooting, in September last, in front of Babbitt's soap factory, in Washington street, was commenced yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Cardozo, and concluded in the conviction of the accused o' manslaughter in the third degree. All the circumstances are still fresh in the public mind. It will be remembered that on the 5th of September, 1870, the deceased and a few male and female companions assembled in front of Babbitt's warehouse, where the unfortunate shooting occurred, and were skylarking or enjoying themselves in some frolics. The defendant, night watchman on the premises, came out and ordered them to leave, but, before many words could have passed, a pistol in the hands of the prisoner was discharged, which took fatal effect in the person of the deceased. For this homicide Reckel, who was most ably defended by his counsel, Mr. William F. Howe, was yesterday put upon his trial.

THE OPENING FOR THE PROSECUTION.

District Attorney Garvin opened the case for the prosecution by stating the facts of the homicide; and dwelt upon the necessity of putting a stop to this species of crime. He spoke of the sympathy generally felt for the living man, but asked the jury to think of the dead man, who was sent before his God without a moment's warning.

THE TESTIMONY—MARY A. MARSHALL ON THE STAND.

Mary Marshall (a girl of about sixteen years of age) testified—On the 5th of September, 1870, I lived at No. 78 Washington street, and was acquainted with Christopher Higgins, whom I met about nine o'clock that night under the awning at Babbitt's soap factory: Higgins ran up and took hold of me and we began to waltz; shortly afterwards the prisoner came out of the factory and asked "Christy" what he was doing; "Christy" replied he wasn't doing anything, when the prisoner took out of his pocket a revolver and shot "Christy" dead on the spot, the shot entering the throat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howe—Higgins and I pushed accidentally against the door of the factory, and almost directly the prisoner came out; Higgins was not my beau, he was only a friend of mine; the prisoner took the pistol from his pocket and fired the fatal shot without a word of provocation; I was standing close at Higgins' side when he was shot.

JOHN ELDER'S TESTIMONY.

John Elder testified—I live at No. 57 Washington street; about nine o'clock on the night of the 5th of September I was walking down Washington street and I saw the prisoner come out of the soap factory and shoot Higgins and then return to the factory, locking the door after him; almost immediately after the shot Higgins died; I did not see the pistol, but I saw the prisoner's hand extended towards Higgins and then saw the flash.

MARY HAYES' TESTIMONY.

Mary Hayes, a one-eyed young lady, testified—On the night in question I was near Babbitt's factory, about nine o'clock, when Jane Shields ran after me, and we were standing about twenty yards from the door of the factory when I heard the report of a pistol and found that Higgins was shot dead.

TESTIMONY OF JANE SHIELDS.

Jane Shields, sworn, testified—I live in Washington street; on the night of the 5th September I saw Mary Marshal and Higgins waltzing under the awning of Babbitt's soap factory; the prisoner came out, some words ensued between him and Higgins, and the prisoner, putting his hand into his pocket behind, drew forth a pistol and shot Higgins, who died almost instantaneously.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howe—There was an interval of about a minute between the prisoner's coming out and the shooting; it was quite dark at the time; I was standing on the opposite side of the street.

JOHN CROGAN'S TESTIMONY.

John Crogan testified—I was near by when the shot was fired; I saw the prisoner and "Christy" standing opposite each other, about a foot apart; "Christy" said something and threw away a shawl which he was holding, when the prisoner drew his pistol and shot Christy, who died almost immediately; I was standing eight or nine feet off at the time.

OFFICER RAMSEY'S TESTIMONY.

Robert Ramsey testified—I am a policeman, belonging to the Twenty-seventh precinct; on the 5th of September, about nine o'clock in the evening, a boy came and told me a man was shot, and on going to the spot indicated I saw the deceased lying on the sidewalk; I got assistance and then rapped at the door of Babbitt's factory; the prisoner opened the door, and I said to him, "Do you know you have killed the man?" he said, "I couldn't help it; I knew something was going to happen, for I dreamt that I was a Prussian soldier and that the French were after me;" he then gave me the pistol and I arrested him; I asked him again why he did it; he said the deceased was always troubling him.

Cross-examined—The prisoner is a German, but he spoke so that I could understand him distinctly; I am sure that he said the deceased was always troubling him.

MARTIN COONEY'S TESTIMONY.

Martin Cooney testified that after shooting Higgins the prisoner stood over the body of the deceased for over three minutes.

DR. SHINE'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. Shine deposed that the day after the death of the deceased he made a post mortem examination and found that the ball passed through the throat and severed the spinal cord; he also testified that the prisoner's shirt collar was scorched by the flash from the pistol; the wound was sufficient to cause immediate death.

The prosecution here closed.

THE DEFENCE—MR. HOWE OPENS.

Mr. William F. Howe, who conducted the cross-examination of the witnesses with his accustomed skill, from a long experience in criminal cases, then proceeded to open the case on behalf of his client, the unfortunate prisoner at the bar. Counsel did not, as he promised in his opening remarks, dwell at any length upon the circumstances surrounding the shooting. It was a chance shot from the pistol in the hands of a man anxious for the protection of his employer's property, entrusted to his hands, and which, as a faithful servant, he was bound to protect, even at the hazard of his own life. This zeal, or sacrifice to duty, is, unfortunately, rare, and, therefore, if the prisoner at the bar, in the discharge of that sacred duty, under the idea that, in protection of his master's property, his own life was in danger, had fired the fatal shot, he must be held guiltless. Counsel, however, in conclusion, contended that the pistol was discharged through the act of the deceased himself jostling the accused while he held the weapon in his hand.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

The prisoner was then called to the stand and, through the interpreter, testified that he was watchman in Babbitt's soap factory; lived in Williamsburg; had a wife and seven children; was very much afraid of robbers in the factory, and on the night of September 5, having heard a noise at the door, went out, and two men were coming towards him; shoved one of them back; one of them said, "I don't care for you!" and then shoved violently against him, when the pistol went off of its own accord; I had no intention of shooting the deceased.

To Judge Garvin—By the interpreter—Have been in this country twenty-three years; understand English pretty well, but never having been in court before am afraid that I could not be understood; I sometimes speak English better than at other times; had the pistol in my hand when I came out; do not know whether I or Higgins was the latter; am in the factory all night; there were three men inside at the time; they did not go out with me, as they were working at the time and did not see what occurred at all.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE—HENRY HERMON'S TESTIMONY.

Henry Hermon testified:—I am foreman at Messrs. Babbitt's soap factory, which is situated on Washington street, between Rector and Murray streets; I knew the prisoner; he was night watchman and everything was under his charge at night; the prisoner has been employed at the factory for six or seven years; the situation held by him was one of trust; his character was very excellent, and for that reason he got the situation.

CHARLES H. KETCHAM'S TESTIMONY.

Charles H. Ketcham testified that he was cashier for Messrs. Babbitt for two years and a half, during which time he knew the prisoner to be a man of good character.

HENRY LUDWICK'S TESTIMONY.

Henry Ludwick deposed—I reside at Mr. Babbitt's factory, and have known the prisoner for six or seven years; so long as I have known him he has always been a quiet, steady, respectable man; he has a wife and seven children; I do not know anything about the homicide.

JOHN KLINE'S TESTIMONY.

John Kline testified—I am a wine dealer, residing at 79 Chrystie street; I have known the prisoner for eight years, during which time I have considered him a steady, hard working man.

JOHN TURBOLDT'S TESTIMONY.

John Turboldt testified that he was the foreman at Babbitt's factory and had known the prisoner as a quiet, sober man for seven or eight years.

SUMMING UP FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. W. F. Howe then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He said:—May it please the Court, gentlemen of the jury, the responsibility of deciding this case is now fast closing upon you. If you will only do me the favor to remember the great care with which, in the discharge of my duty, I selected, or assisted in the selection of, the jury, you will remember that I studied to have twelve gentlemen who would try this case upon its merits without prejudice of nationality, without considering the country which gave birth to the deceased, or that of which the accused is a native, and as twelve honest citizens who would approach the consideration of a case in which the life of a human being is in your hands, fairly, impartially, dispassionately and without prejudice. The learned District Attorney in his opening addressed you and stated that you are conservators of the public peace, and that to you twelve gentlemen would be confided this case on behalf of the community, that you might protect the lives of citizens, and that when murder was committed by your verdict you should enable the law to be carried out and thus prevent the shedding of human blood. I agree with the District Attorney most cordially, but while so agreeing with him I have the utmost confidence that you will say this is not a case in which the blood of this man is to be upon your souls. I agree with the District Attorney that it is proper that sympathy should exist for the living who are presented to you clothed, as, said the District Attorney, in living flesh and blood, and when he made a feeling allusion to the sympathy which should exist for the departed, I agreed with him also; but, gentlemen, be careful that the sympathy with the dead does not work a wrong to the living. Let us, then, approach the case in all solemnity; let us review the evidence, and when it is closed, if you twelve gentlemen feel that premeditation and malice existed in this poor German's heart when that pistol was discharged, and that he intended, by premeditation, to kill Christopher Higgins, then, without hesitation, find the man guilty and make these little children (the prisoner's) orphans for life for the crime of their father. But, thank God, this is not a case in which such a result can by any possibility follow.

Counsel, after reviewing the testimony at some length, concluded his appeal to the jury in the following pathetic manner:—"The evidence demands an acquittal. Your oaths demand it. Justice demands it. Make not this man a victim. Become not his executioners, lest, after you have placed him on the scaffold, guiltless as he is in the eye of God, his avenging form shall rise in ghastly terror ever to remain with, to torture and reprehend you for so cruel and irreparable a wrong, which may God in his goodness, wisdom and mercy avert."

SUMMING UP FOR THE PROSECUTION.

District Attorney Garvin, in summing up for the people, said:—May it please the Court, gentlemen of the jury, this is a case which of course you understand as well as I do, and the law requires you should know nothing except such facts as have been brought before you by the evidence. I have no power of eloquence to urge upon you in any case of this description, and I only ask that you shall so demean yourselves as to satisfy your consciences in regard to what you have to do, and to so perform your duty with a view to the interests of the community as well as the rights and proper interests of the prisoner. It is conceded by the other side that the life of Higgins was taken, and that the prisoner was the cause of his death. It is also shown that at the time of the act there was no attack on the property the prisoner was guarding, no attack on the prisoner personally. Now, gentlemen, these are the hard facts in the case which the prisoner at the bar must answer. For if I take the life of a man in this audience by drawing a pistol and shooting him down, and he dies on the spot, can I say I did not intend to do it? Now, when this man came from the factory, after hearing the noise on the outside, was he in any danger? Was the property in any danger? None. And yet he walks deliberately out and fires this pistol at the expense of a human being's life. You are to judge of the facts as delivered to you by the witnesses, and if you are satisfied that my theory of the case is correct, then, gentlemen, the highest duty you can render this country under your oaths and your consciences, sitting here as twelve men constituting a jury to try the prisoner, is to find him guilty of murder in the first degree, and if there is any mercy to be extended to him under the circumstances go to the fountain of mercy—the Governor of the State—and let him exercise that power.

THE CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Judge Cardozo then charged the jury in substance as follows:—

This case, gentlemen, presents itself within a very narrow compass and my duty, in respect to it can be very easily discharged. I need hardly say to you that you must not find the prisoner guilty merely because Higgins is dead, but simply and solely if you so conclude because he is brought within the rules of law I give you; but if you believe that the prisoner is guilty under the rules I give you, then, however much sympathy with his unfortunate family may cry out to you to do otherwise, you must not hesitate to say so, for your oaths forbid it. Before you can convict the prisoner of murder in the first degree you must be satisfied on the evidence of two principal facts. First, that the prisoner at the bar killed the deceased, which is not disputed, and cannot be denied on the evidence, and second, which is the important question for you to determine, that when he shot the deceased he did so with a premeditated intention to take the life of Higgins. But, gentlemen, while you must be satisfied that the shooting was with a premeditated intent to take life, that intent need not to have existed for any particular length of time, and if you believe upon the evidence that when the prisoner fired the shot he entertained that design, then, although you may believe that he formed it only on the moment before he fired the fatal shot, that will be sufficient to sustain the charge of premeditation. The general theory of the prosecution is that the prisoner hearing some noise came to the door, having a can in his hand, opened it, and on going out some offensive words passed between him and the deceased; that the prisoner then drew a pistol from behind him, raised the pistol towards the neck of the deceased and fired, and that by the wound the deceased died. Now, gentlemen, if you believe that theory, and that at the time the prisoner fired the shot he intended to kill Higgins, then the killing was murder in the first degree, and you are bound to say so by your verdict. I have not and shall not go into the evidence in detail or allude to the circumstances of corroboration which have been referred to by the counsel on either side in the discharge of their duty. It is for you to review and consider the evidence upon these subjects. It is proper, however, I should say that there is nothing in the testimony from which you have the right to infer that there was any provocation by the deceased or that the killing was in self-defence.

The jury retired about a quarter past three o'clock. After an absence of about an hour they returned to the court room and rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree.

In reply to the clerk of the court the prisoner said he had nothing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

Mr. Howe, in an earnest appeal to the Court, prayed that leniency might be extended towards the prisoner.

THE SENTENCE.

The Court, addressing the prisoner, said:—The jury have taken a most merciful view of your case in finding a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree instead of the high crime of murder, which they might very well have returned. Everything that ingenuity could effect has been done, and I feel it difficult to resist the strong appeal Mr. Howe, your able counsel, makes to me in your behalf, and which was so ably exercised throughout the trial. But in view of the fact that the crime was certainly a fearful one and the circumstance that murder is rife in the community, I do not feel at liberty to diminish the sentence which the law demands I should impose, and that sentence is four years' imprisonment in the State Prison, with hard labor.

A most affecting parting then took place between the prisoner and his wife and children, after which the prisoner was removed from the court, sobbing violently.

THE WRECKED STEAMER SAGINAW.

Communication from Her Former Commander.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I do not feel that degree of apprehension in regard to the safety of the crew of my old vessel, the Saginaw, that seems to have obtained in certain quarters. Although the position of the survivors of the wreck is critical, it is not, by any means, as hopeless as some alarmists would have us believe.

Commander Sicard is, in my judgment, the man of all others for just such an emergency. Of great nerve, coolness and indomitable courage and perseverance, he will evolve safety from disaster, if it be possible. The Saginaw usually carried four months' provisions and stores and had a very handy apparatus for distilling water, easily removed in case of necessity. As the vessel took from 29th October to 18th November to break up, much must have been saved from the wreck; and knowing Commander Sicard as I do I will not believe any report to the contrary until we have more information. The putting the crew on quarter rations was a wise piece of forethought. A man may suffer, yet can live, on one-eighth of a navy ration, and thus even a slender stock of provisions be made to hold out a long time. Besides, there is the chance of taking fish and sea birds, which frequent such islands as the one they are on.

I feel great hopes that long ere the store of provisions is exhausted the rescuing vessels will be in sight.

The Saginaw carried three boats besides the gig and dingy. Respectfully yours,

RICHARD W. MEADE,
Commander, U. S. N.

JAN. 10, 1871.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Nipsic, lately fitted out and reported as arriving at Key West, is detailed to proceed to Mobile and take on board civil engineers for the Tehuantepec civil expedition under Mr. Simon Stevens, after which she will proceed to the Isthmus of Darien and report to Commander Selfridge for duty in the survey of the latter isthmus.

If the Tennessee does not take out the St. Domingo commission she will proceed to the West Indies and be the flagship of Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding North Atlantic fleet.

Master E. W. Bridges is ordered to ordnance duty at the New York Navy Yard; Master M. Dolles to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard; Assistant Surgeon Adam Frau to the receiving ship Vermont; Paymaster F. H. Hinman to the Ticonderoga; First Assistant Engineer G. M. McCarty has been detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to the Tennessee; First Assistant Engineer Henry Snyder from the Tennessee and awaits orders.

United States steamer Resaca sailed from Valparaiso November 27 for Callao.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH HIM?

The Trial by Court Martial of the Colored Cadet.

He is Presumptively Proved to be a Liar—His Personal Appearance, Character and Academic History—His Accuser a Black Republican.

WEST POINT, Jan. 11, 1871.

After a court martial trial of five days' duration, four of which have been devoted to the taking of evidence, all the testimony in the case of the colored cadet, Mr. James W. Smith, has been taken, and it is therefore practically, though not formally closed. To-morrow Smith will read a written statement, summing up the evidence, enlarging on the points of his defence and generally doing the best he can to

WRIGGLE AWAY FROM THE CHARGE

against him. And then the court will find a verdict, to be forwarded for approval to Washington, together with a copy of the testimony and all the papers. Their verdict, after military usage, will carefully be kept secret; but there can be little doubt in the mind of any one who has watched the progress of the trial that Cadet Smith will be returned guilty of the offence of which he is accused—lying—one of the gravest among military crimes, and involving a disgraceful expulsion from the Academy.

Stripped of the thousand and one formalities with which it has been surrounded,

THE CASE

is extremely simple. On the 13th of December Smith was reported for a breach of discipline in gazing to the right and left, inattention, &c., while in the ranks on morning parade. In explanation he charged that Anderson, his right hand comrade, had, in obeying the order, "Left backward dress," wilfully trod on his feet, and, on being expostulated with, had aggravated the offence by saying, "Keep your d——d toes out of the way, then." He further stated that another cadet, Mr. Birney, who was not in the ranks, but was standing near by, interposed with the words, "Don't compromise your dignity by noticing him, Mr. Anderson." Mr. Anderson denies positively having either trod on Smith's toes or used the language attributed to him, and Mr. Birney, with equal decision, refuses to father the words put into his mouth. To vindicate himself Anderson has charged Smith with falsehood, and a court martial has been held in consequence, pursuant to orders from Washington.

Here, then, is the whole case, and if a similar affair had occurred in a school the schoolmaster would have arranged it in five minutes, and it would have been consigned to the oblivion into which the follies and scrapes of boyhood are generally allowed to sink. But at West Point things are differently managed.

FRESH FROM SCHOOL,

and at an age long prior to the cutting of their wisdom teeth, the unhappy cadets are expected to display the matured dignity and the ripened discretion of full grown men, and to preserve even in their squabbles the decorous demeanor and strict integrity of officers of the United States. No doubt it is a very bad thing for a boy to tell a lie, and he deserves for such a fault appropriately severe punishment. But at West Point the slightest deviation from the strict line of absolute truth is regarded as a capital offence, to be visited with utter ruin. No allowance whatever is made for the natural weakness of immature years.

This question of whether Smith has or has not told a lie has

COST THE GOVERNMENT

some $5,000 or $6,000, and has occupied a court martial, composed of eight officers of the United States, for five days. One day, however, was engaged in arranging the preliminaries of the trial, and in the consideration of the charge and specifications—a lengthy, legally-worded document. During the remaining four days seven witnesses have been examined, each question and answer being taken down in long hand by the secretary of the court. That is, it need scarcely be said, pretty slow work. Indeed, so tedious has been the trial that a spectator has been irresistibly reminded of Sydney Smith's criticism upon a certain long-winded author—that he would have an agreeable companion in the days before the flood, when men, secure in the prospect of a thousand years of life, could pleasantly trifle away ten years of existence over a novel or a book of poems. Human life, in its present abridged condition, is too short for the interminable formalities of a court martial.

THE EVIDENCE,

too, has been allowed to wander wide and far through barren and irrelevant realms, with the sole purpose apparently of prolonging the case. To give it even in an abstract form would be insufferably tedious. Only this much has really been achieved—that Anderson and Birney have again and again, on oath, positively denied using the language laid to their charge, while Anderson says that he is certain he did not tread on Smith's toes. Some corroborative testimony in favor of these statements has also been elicited from other witnesses, but too slight to have any weight, or, even, probably, to be admitted at all in a non-military court of justice. The whole affair practically rests where it did at the beginning. Is Smith a liar? or are Anderson and Birney both guilty of falsehood?

All the officers at the Point are very indignant at the charge made in certain quarters that Smith has been treated with unusual severity on account of his

COLOR,

and that if he had not been a negro he would not have been reported for inattention, and would not therefore have been tempted to explain away his fault by telling a malicious falsehood. There can be no doubt that this charge is grossly unfair and altogether without foundation. And an examination of the complaint book has brought to light a curious proof of its injustice. On the very day that Smith was reported,

THE SON OF THE PRESIDENT

was also reported for a very similar offence. Cadet Grant, too, by the way, seems to be very frequently in trouble, and must often wish that he were a colored man, so as to have a good standing excuse, in the eyes of at least a strong party, for his misconduct. Last year his record was worse than that of Smith has been for the same period, and he only escaped expulsion by eight marks, having successfully achieved 192 out of the fatal 200.

Smith, since he came to the Academy, six months ago, has been treated exactly the same as the rest of the boys, and all his troubles have been of his own creation.

IN APPEARANCE,

when looked at from a little distance, he seems a very favorable specimen of his race. He is of good height, almost white, with a faint flush in his cheeks, and hair that can plainly be parted, in spite of its decided kinkiness. The general cast of his features, however, is Mongolian rather than African. He has the almond-shaped eyes, with the outward corners turned up towards the temples, the arched eyebrows, the small mouth and the high cheek bones of one of the pigtailed heathen. The most singular fact in regard to his personal appearance, however, is that he is evidently undergoing at the hands of nature some mysterious process of bleaching. There are large, irregularly outlined patches on his cheeks where apparently the

OLD SKIN OF THE ETHIOPIAN

has peeled off in a manner that would be strangely suggestive to the Zeal of incipient leprosy, and given place to something approaching a Caucasian complexion. Viewed closely, therefore, Smith is not the most prepossessing of negroes, and his physical deformity places one grand obstacle in the way of his being appreciated by his fellow cadets as a desirable friend and companion.

INTELLECTUALLY,

as the trial has plainly shown, he has the worst failings of his race—inordinate self-conceit, and that ever present sense of distrust and suspicion, which springs from an ignoble and ignorant nature. In a certain way, no doubt, he has shown faint gleams of intelligence, and in his class, thanks to the cramming which rushed him through his first examination, he has contrived to fall only an inappreciable distance below the average standard. Perhaps, indeed, he will ultimately pass all his examinations, and be entitled to wear shoulder straps and sit at mess with white officers and give the word of

COMMAND TO WHITE SOLDIERS,

unless he be expelled from the Academy. But at present his writing and his attempted questioning of the witnesses show that his education is very imperfect, even if he be not deficient in capacity. As printed his interrogations might, perhaps, suggest a contrary opinion; but it should be understood that they have nearly all been doctored by the correspondents of the negrophilist press or turned into intelligible English by the military secretary of the court martial.

Such a boy on coming to West Point, whether white or black, could scarcely count on being received with open arms. Only to-day an accomplished officer of high rank told me that when he entered the Academy he was convinced, for the first few weeks, that all his new comrades and all the professors were engaged in

A FOUL CONSPIRACY

to bring about his dismissal. That is the general feeling among new uniform cadets, but it gradually wears off as the imaginary victim gains fitness and experience. But in Smith's case this sense of injustice and wrong has only deepened with time. One of his first exploits was to make a general charge against all the authorities, that they made a distinction against him on account of his color. That was of course disproved. Towards his fellow cadets his conduct has all along been angularly provocative of trouble. No doubt his color has isolated him from anything like social intercourse with his comrades. But, instead of sensibly living down the prejudice against him, he has taken every occasion to resent the frigid courtesy and quiet, undemonstrative contempt with which he has been treated, with open and flagrant misconduct. On one occasion he got up a fight with a cadet, and subsequently, while on parade, he wilfully kicked another. The authorities have, of course, been puzzled to know how to punish him. He has always made the same defence—that he is a boy of color and belongs to an oppressed race—and this has secured him the strongest possible

POLITICAL INFLUENCE

at Washington.

Anderson, who has accused him of lying, bears a singularly good reputation among his comrades for truthfulness and integrity. He comes from one of the backest of the black republican districts of Wisconsin, is a representative of a strongly republican family, and holds, as strongly as a boy of sixteen can, the republican creed of the equality of races. Personally, therefore, he was inclined to be one of Smith's best friends at the Academy had the colored boy given him a chance to be so.

But to-morrow, with the winding up of the court martial, the whole case will be transferred to Washington. Its final result will, doubtless, be expected from that quarter with the greatest interest.

THE JERSEY DROUTH.

How the Water Famine is Regarded.

Scenes, Incidents and Incidental Conversations—Mrs. Mulcahy on the Situation—Plenty of Water on Friday.

A reporter of the HERALD yesterday made his appearance at the Jersey City ferry, and, after a careful reconnoissance, asked the splendid looking man who deals in checks and rolls of pennies what the fare was to Jersey City.

"The fare is the same as it ever was—hurry up and pass on—three cents."

"How are you off for water on this side?" asked the reporter.

"Plenty of water here, but they are very dry on the other side of the river, I am told."

In the cabin of the ferryboat twenty men were chewing tobacco and six ladies chewing gum.

"What do you think of the water famine in Jersey?" asked the reporter of a fat gentleman.

"What do I think of the water famine? I don't know nothing about the water famine, and I care less. Water is a thing that I never use. It hasn't got the 'eps in it, ye know. I don't look like a Jerseyman, do I, about the feet, do i?"

The deck hands on the ferryboat stated that they had more water than they stood in need of, and offered to

TAKE A DRINK

with the reporter, which was respectfully declined. In fact, not one person "interviewed" upon the subject seemed to realize the horror of his or her situation were they to be deprived of water but for twenty-four hours. As a general thing the people of Jersey City seemed to regard the water famine as a huge and excellent joke.

The reporter having landed in Jersey City after great tribulation stepped into Taylor's Hotel and politely asked the bartender for a drink of water.

"A drink of water? There is no water. We don't know of any such commodity. We don't sell it, and we don't give it away. Our ale is ten cents a glass, and our gin cocktails are the wonder of the world."

At a grocery and provision store in Montgomery street three ladies were making purchases and chatting with the proprietor of the shop outside of the establishment, on the sidewalk. One lady was examining the ankles of a very lean turkey, which, from its appearance, might have belonged at some former stage of its existence to a surveying party on the plains. This lady examining the turkey wore a blue shawl and was named Mrs. Mulcahy, a decent woman and the mother of five children. The other two ladies were named respectively Mrs. McGinnis and Mrs. Peggy Flynn, and all three were evidently compatriots. Mrs. Mulcahy being spoken to on the subject of the scarcity of water, said:—

"I'm shure I don't know what's comin' over people nowadays; I think the ind of the world's near. I had

A QUARE DHRAME ABOUT THE WATHER

last night."

MRS. FLYNN—A dhrame, did ye, Mrs. Mulcahy? And that was it, mam, if I might ax?

MRS. MCGINNIS—Ay, tell us, Mrs. Mulcahy. There's grate signs in drames, I know meself.

MRS. MULCAHY—Well, ye see, I thought I was home in Ireland, in the county Roscommon, be the ould turf fire, and me father, God rest his soul, had just been puttin' the pig in his bed, whin all at onst me eyes got sheepy, and I tought I was walking in a wood, full of grate big threes and wild flowers. The birds were singing and the cows were bleatin', and it was just like the ould spot for all the world, whin, in a minit, the wood was filled with grate big black shnakes.

MRS. MCGINNIS—The Lord save us, what a dhrame ye had!

MRS. FLYNN—Black shnakes! Did ye iver hear the like?

MRS. MULCAHY—Can't yes whist a minit. Well, as I woz saying, I thought that the

SHNAKES DHROPPED FROM THE SKEY,

they wor so plentiful, and they wor all hissin' and splitting and schramin like divils. All at onst the head shnake, a rousin big teller with a pair of eyes in his head like two lurrel holes in a blanket, spoke out and said to her other shnakes:—

"Let's go and drink up all the wather and bushi."

"And wud that they all began to crowd through the threes to a hole in the wood where there was a frog pond, and they jumped over one another in a harry to see who'd be fusht to dhrink."

And now said the big red eyed shnake, "Let's us all drink our fill and thin we'll burst and this we'll do, because it be for a sign to the people of Jersey City." The shnakes are the Aldermin that's dury for openin' of streets and for contracts in Jersey, and when we've got all we can we burst, just like the Aldermin. And no sooner were they all done drinkin' than all the shnakes burst open on the grass and around the threes in the wood and I woz up to me knee in blood, and whin I woke up, Mike, me husband, was pullin' me be the hair to bring me to me sinses.

MRS. FLYNN—That's a quare dhrame, Mrs. Mulcahy. What was it a sign of, I don't know?

MRS. MCGINNIS—Ay, that's the point. I can't make head nor tail out of it. God's good anyhow. But d'ye think it's the Aldermin that's put a shtop to the wather, be the same token?

MRS. MULCAHY—Faix, that's beyant me to tell. Ye know that there's a good many things that we are not allowed to look into, or we might be a good dale wiser than we are. I don't know what the Aldermin 'ud put a shtop to the wather for. Mike, me husband, voted for

CHARLEY O'NALE,

and it's a shame for him to keep our washin' back for three days.

MRS. FLYNN—D'ye wash on Monday, mum?

MRS. MULCAHY—Always, unless the children are teethin' or sick in some way, and thin I keep it over until Chewsda, and that laves me time just to get me clane duds ready for Sunday mornin'.

MRS. MCGINNIS—They say that we'll have to do our washin' with sand and sawdust if the wather doesn't come. I paid

TWENTY-FIVE CINTS FOR A PAIL OF WATHER

on Monday, and James Finnigan, the little blind shoemaker that lives undher us, says that I had never paid twinty-five cints for a pail of beer.

MRS. MULCAHY (to the grocery man)—I'll give ye eighteen cints a pound for the turkey, and I don't care for it at that, it's so lane and scraggy.

GROCERYMAN—I can't sell it at any such price, madam; those birds are worth twenty-four cents in Washington Market now.

Mrs. Mulcahy would not buy, and the three ladies dispersed to their homes, in earnest confabulation about the scarcity of water.

At a barber's shop in Greene street all who applied for assistance in the tonsorial art had to put up with

A DRY SHAVE

and a dry rub of the barber's towel. The engineers on the New Jersey Central road had no water to get up steam with, and the various milkmen in the city for the first time were driven to desperation by the fact that they could not get any water to counteract the intoxicating qualities of their milk. Consequently for the last four days the milk delivered to customers in Jersey City has lost its usual sky-blue color and is now quite thick and luscious in appearance.

The HERALD reporter having visited various places to ascertain if water could be had, at last called at the Mayor's office, believing that water is always best at the fountain head. The Mayor's office, in Newark avenue, is a very imposing looking building of brick, with brown stone trimmings. Up stairs in this building is a door with the sign

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The HERALD reporter turned the handle of the door, and on opening it he was confronted by another inside, with a piece of white paper attached between the panels with the inscription,

"The Clerk is Down Stairs in the Tax Office."

Some wag had chalked on the inner door, "Reason why, want of water—in his whiskey."

Finding it necessary to see some one acquainted with the water stoppage our reporter went down stairs and called in at the office of the Water Commissioners. Having stated his business to a man in black clothes, with a smooth face, the latter hallooed into a back room:—

"Commissioner Nathan, look here; here's a HERALD reporter wants to see you."

The gentleman referred to, a tall, slender man, with black, glossy whiskers and a cap like that which Hiram Woodruff used to wear when driving a trotting team, emerged from the back room and took up a position for interviewing.

"Mr. Commissioner," said the HERALD reporter, "I have called upon you to gain some information in regard to the water famine.

HOW DOES THE OLD THING WORK?"

Commissioner NATHAN—Everything is working smoothly, sir. We have three Worthington pumps and a Cornish engine, grade number three, to work. Everything is working smoothly, sir.

SMOOTH-FACED MAN—Yes, sir; everything is working smoothly—going right along, sir. Plenty of water on Friday, sure.

"How much water will these engines furnish?"

Commissioner NATHAN—Four million gallons an hour, sir. Everything is working smoothly, sir. To-morrow we will have the steam pipe raised and on Friday all will be right.

SMOOTH-FACED MAN—Yes, sir, on Friday all will be right.

THE FRIDAY FISH EATERS,

then, need not be afraid of drought; no, indeed, sir.

"How many men have you at work at the Water Works at Belleville?"

Commissioner NATHAN—Seventy strong and powerful men, sir, under the chief engineer, John A. Ford. The Belleville and Hudson Water Works have supplied the cities of Jersey, Bergen, Hoboken and Hudson, with their population of 120,000 people, perfectly until now. There are men at all the gates of the reservoirs, who stand ready to turn the water on at any time on a district where a fire may take place. There are four gates at Hudson.

"What is the real cause of the disaster, Mr. Nathan?"

"That is impossible to tell. I don't think any one is to blame. The stoppage may have resulted from a flaw in the iron of the pipes. It may have occurred when the ice was being driven out of the pipes by hot air."

"What is the

CAPACITY OF THE TWO RESERVOIRS?"

"About forty million gallons, sir, per day. We have two steam fire engines, under charge of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, stationed at the well corner of Wayne and Monmouth streets, and these pump up 750 gallons a minute."

On the Hoboken ferryboat the HERALD reporter met Mr. Patrick J. Meehan, the editor of the *Irish American*, who was deeply immersed in a corner of the boat, in a volume of Irish history, with the leaf turned down at the place referring to the battle of Fontenoy, A. D. 1745. The reporter questioned this gentleman, who is well known in Hudson City, as to the supply in his city of water.

MR. MEEHAN—So I am to be interviewed, am I? Very well. I've got plenty of water, and I will lend anybody in New York as much as they want. I raise my own water in my own yard, and the water famine doesn't bother me. Did you ever read the battle of Fontenoy? No? Every man should read that poem, for it's a noble one. I sincerely hope there will be plenty of water on the day that the gallant Fenian martyrs and patriots land from the Cuba on free American soil.

THE COAL MINERS.

Suspension—What It Means and What It Will Accomplish—General Dulness Throughout the Coal Regions—Grim Truths to be Unfolded.

MAUCH CHUNK, Jan. 10, 1871.

The aphorism that "one half of the world does not know how the other half lives" is in course of unpleasant but graphic illustration in this quarter. Just now, while everybody everywhere else is anxiously longing for cheap fuel, a very large and respectable class of people in the coal regions are as earnestly devising how they can most surely raise the price of the great winter staple. To-day inaugurates the contemplated suspension of the miners throughout the anthracite coal field, and the masterly inactivity of the producers will, undoubtedly, continue until the price of coal reaches what is termed among them a paying basis. It is claimed that over production of coal has occasioned a depression in the market, and suspension is regarded as the only panacea for a disorder in business so undesirable to operators, especially in coal. Suspension does not mean a "strike" in the general acceptance of the latter word. There is no struggle between the employed and the employers about wages, but the men voluntarily abstain from labor until the surplus product is worked off and prices enhance correspondingly. The only question which can arise between the miners and the coal mine owners comes up when the men claim a "basis" upon which they will go to work. "Basis" simply means a share in the advanced price of coal when it begins to go to market upon the conclusion of a suspension, and in time past there has been a little higgling as to what would be about the right figure in the percentage of the profit for the miner. The Miners' Association has fixed the rate heretofore, and the men have obtained what they demanded. It is fair to presume that a similar result will follow the present movement of the miners. But, in the meantime, it may not be out of place to say there must be much suffering among the toilers, who will be placed in unwonted straits by the general stagnation of business and the rigors of the season. When "suspension" was inaugurated, nigh on to two years ago, the weather was balmy and the land was in condition for the husbandman. Farm hands were in demand everywhere, and the idle miners, while waiting for the "basis," which might be near or remote, found occupation in tilling the soil for others or in cultivating little plots of ground for themselves. Now winter locks up the earth from tillage, and the eager frost nips those who needlessly tarry at the corners. It cannot be denied that abstinence from work just now must bring a multitude of ills to those who are forced to labor and who feel that the day has consumed what the day has earned. They may get better wages now, but it seems to me that the old adage, "While the grass grows the horse starves," applies with peculiar force to the approaching condition of things in the coal regions.

It is too early to predict results, and I must apply patient investigation before I can send you fuller facts about the present movement. It is fair to judge of the future by the past, and I hazard nothing in saying that the miners will manage "suspension" as they did before—in peacefulness and good order. No act of violence has heretofore characterized their proceedings, and we may safely trust that this will not mar their record. There are two sides to this story, and I hope to be able to give that of the operators and miners in such a manner as that there can be no complaint that either is incorrect or exaggerated. Those who are hoping for cheap fuel this winter or in time to come are destined to be sadly disappointed, I greatly fear.

AN IMPORTANT COAL SUIT.

[From the Missouri Democrat, Jan. 5.]

We observe that a suit for $295,000 has been entered by Phillips & St. John against the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company, in the United States Circuit Court, at Springfield, Ill. The plaintiffs are the well known coal dealers at Memphis, and we are informed by steamboat men that the suit is for breach of contract to deliver the Big Muddy coal this fall, which, it is alleged, the company failed to do. The failure of a supply of this coal at Memphis, which river men had confidently relied on, has been the cause of great inconvenience and expense to steamboats. This company is composed, we believe, entirely of New York capitalists and managed by Eastern men, who do not seem to appreciate or understand the requirements of our river trade, as every year at this season, when the business is most brisk, it is alleged, they have failed to keep up their supply at Memphis. This has caused much complaint. It would seem that the proximity of these mines to the river, navigable at almost all times, would insure a steady and full supply, and that, at so convenient a point as Memphis, there should never be cause for a "coal famine," of which we have heard so much lately.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Annual Report of the Adjutant General—The Present Strength of the Guard—Breech-Loaders—Have We a National Guard?

The annual report of the Adjutant General of the State is just published. It is a document deserving perusal, not so much for its facts as for what it suggests.

The report states that it will take $200,000 annual appropriation to keep the State militia in a proper condition. No doubt it would; but it would require a hundred millions to make an effective and available army out of the disorganized mass of incapables in gorgeous uniforms for whose amusement the State is taxed.

STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

It appears that the following changes have been made during the past year:—

One brigade and one regiment of cavalry, five regiments of infantry and one battalion of artillery have been disbanded; seven regiments of infantry have been reduced to battalions, and one regiment of infantry and one battery of artillery have been organized. And now the National Guard consists of eight divisions, twenty-four brigades, two regiments, one battalion and seven separate troops of cavalry, two battalions and eleven separate batteries of artillery, thirty-nine regiments and seven battalions of infantry, and the grand aggregate of the force is 24,255; officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.

Referring to

THE QUESTION OF BREECH-LOADERS,

the Adjutant General says:—

Now that the superiority of breech-loaders has been so fully demonstrated in actual warfare, it seems to me that there should be no further delay in exchanging the muzzle-loading rifled muskets, with which the infantry of the National Guard is armed, for the most approved arm of the kind loading at the breech. Referring to what is contained in my last annual report relating to this matter, I would now remark that, although I still hope that there may be recovered from the United States, on account of the war claims, a sufficient sum, in excess of the special tax due from this State, to pay the expense of the proposed exchange of arms, there is so much unavoidable delay in getting those accounts settled, that I would recommend that an appropriation be asked for to accomplish the object at once.

EMIGRANT SWINDLERS.

Another of the Pat McDonald Gang Gone to Grief.

A Brief Review of Emigrant Runners and Swindlers—Police Proclivities Therewith—Trial, Conviction and Sentence of Samuel Whitten for Emigrant Swindling, and What Judge Bedford Says as a Wind Up.

One of the most common, most atrocious and least thought of, and again the most pernicious species of crime existing in this city is that which comes under the category of emigrant runners and emigrant swindlers. The brood of "runners" have been allowed to run rampant for years and years unchecked, and it has been only when some more than ordinary case of turpitude—of robbery, of actual violence and violation of the person—in which captains and mates of vessels, emigrant house runners and keepers of emigrant boarding houses were engaged, that the whole damning proof of the inadequacy, or, perhaps, the subversion of the law relating to emigrants in this port used to come to light. Congress from time to time passed laws to protect the emigrants coming to our shores from the dangers and evils that beset them on the passage from captains, officers and the crews of vessels. To a certain extent these were preventive of the evil, but it was here in the city of New York where the newly arrived emigrants, male and female alike, were exposed to all the dangers of seduction, robbery and violence. A brood of harpies known as "runners" had this game all to themselves, and most effectually, and oftentimes fatally, did they drive their pernicious and detestable calling.

THE EMIGRANT SWINDLER

is an offshoot of the "runner," the latter through the action of the Commissioners of Emigration being almost an extinct animal, or so kept within bounds that his natural propensities have no room for full display. The "emigrant swindler" goes on another tack, though ready to ply his game as the chance offers. His peculiar prey however, is to be found in the person taking his or her departure from, instead of coming to, these shores. Some atrocious acts of this species have lately come to light, in which, sad to say, members of the Metropolitan force of our city were actors and disgraceful participants. Witness the facts that came out on the trial of the notorious Pat McDonald, who is now serving out his term in Sing Sing for his swindling achievements. The immunity which these scoundrels receive from the "dressed conservator of the law" is to be found in the fact that the chances are ninety-nine to a hundred that the victim will ever "turn up to squeak." A voyage here and its dangers, home's allurements to keep him here, a voyage back and its dangers, and the ten thousand chances that the victim will ever recognize the man who so treacherously and basely treated him, give almost perfect impunity to the swindler and his accomplice policeman.

So anxious are the Commissioners of Emigration to secure convictions of these swindlers and "runners" that they often—as in the case brought before the City Judge yesterday, which is given below—give the victims of these sharpers a free passage to Europe on condition that they wait in the city to prosecute the robbers—that is, where the swindle is detected before they leave.

SAM WHITTEN SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS.

The case of the People vs. Samuel Whitten was called up yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The accused was charged with stealing from Patrick Daley, a decrepit old man, on the 7th of this month twenty-one sovereigns. The case was so clear that the accused pleaded guilty when arraigned at the bar. The statement made by the complainant before the magistrate was that on the 7th inst. he was at pier No. 45 North river, just going to take passage upon the steamer City of Brussels, when Whitten approached and told him that he would be one of his fellow passengers. He invited the unsuspecting old man to accompany him to the market to purchase onions and lemons for their use during the voyage, and while they were going a stranger came up and asked Whitten to pay him for carrying his three trunks on board the steamship. He asked Daley for some money, promising to return it when they got on the vessel. Having obtained possession of Daley's gold, Whitten cleared out. The poor man discovering that he was swindled out of all his money went to the station house and told his story. Captain McDonald and one of his officers went immediately in pursuit of Whitten; and being perfectly conversant with his movements captured him within an hour, and upon searching him found all the sovereigns, which were produced in court, and which by order of the Judge were returned to Daley.

The captain was in court and gave the City Judge a mental photograph of Whitten. He said his reputation was very bad, and for years he was continually prowling around the piers "laying" for emigrants to plunder them. His Honor having learned these facts, and of course accepting the plea of guilty, pronounced sentence as follows:—

SENTENCE.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:—Whitten, you have pleaded guilty to a dastardly crime—robbing a poor old emigrant of twenty sovereigns, every cent the old man had in the world. If there be any set of vagabonds in the city who deserve the full penalty it is that class of thieves who prowl about seeking introductions to the newly arrived and friendless emigrant, win his confidence, and then strip him of all the little property that he may have, adding destitution to his friendless condition. Every emigrant thief that comes before me shall have the same penalty that Pat McDonald and yourself receive, which is hard labor for five years in the State Prison.

There was a perceptible buzz of approbation from jurors and spectators as these words fell from the Bench and Whitten was removed from the bar.

THE EXPECTED EXILES.

What is Being Done in the City—The Exiles Entitled to American Sympathy—The Irish Societies.

The agitation—first begun, and handsomely, too, by the leaders of Tammany Hall—for a proper reception to the distinguished Irish patriots, now on their way to this city, increases day by day; and the indications are that such a reception will be accorded to them as will go far to obliterate from their minds the terrible recollections of the last four years of torture in the English prisons. Not alone the Irish and Irish Americans of the city, but the entire people evince a disposition to contribute and aid in the intended demonstration of admiration for the brave men who, through trial and suffering without parallel in English annals, upheld the doctrines of true republicanism unflinchingly, with honor to themselves and

CREDIT TO THEIR COUNTRY.

Having achieved much they deserve much. The half-and-half patriots whose abusive tongues wagged in Ireland in 1848, succeeded in nothing except in making political capital for themselves in this country; but these gentlemen now on the sea, succeeded in abolishing the Established Church, gave a death blow to class legislation, humbled proud and imperious England, and paved the way for the legislative independence of their country.

The reception to be given to them by the leaders of the democratic party will undoubtedly be magnificent, as the amount of money subscribed and paid for their relief is large and munificent. What the republicans will do remains to be seen, but there is a well grounded belief that they will be equally generous as their political opponents in their reception of the exiles of Erin. At least, this was the talk all over town yesterday. In the meantime all the Irish societies are actively engaged preparing for the great event, and a vast multitude will surely greet the martyrs on their arrival.

The following despatch, received by Colonel William R. Roberts, settles the question as to the number of the Irish patriots which may be expected to arrive in New York next week:—

DUBLIN, Jan. 10, 1871.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS—Sixteen of the liberated prisoners left on Saturday on board the steamship Cuba.

ALEXANDER M. SULLIVAN.

BOATING.

Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Atalanta Boat Club.

The annual meeting of the Atalanta Boat Club of New York was held at their boat house, foot of Christopher street, North river, on Tuesday evening. This was the club's twenty-third annual meeting, their organization dating from the winter of 1847–8, and they now enjoy the proud distinction of being the oldest boat club in America. Nearly fifty members were in attendance, and the annual reports proved the club to be in the most prosperous condition. The following gentlemen were elected with great unanimity, the ballot being unanimous in every instance:—President, Ransom Parker, Jr.; Vice President, William H. Webster; Secretary, James W. Edwards; Treasurer, John King; Financial Secretary, William G. Mainland; Captain, Russel Withers; M. D.; Lieutenant, Leander Waterbury; Board of Trustees, W. H. Webster, George F. Russell, [illegible] Noyes, J. King and L. Waterbury; Committee on Repairs, George T. Ackerson, James Watson and M. R. Cox. It is very gratifying to the Atalanta's many friends, especially to those who take a pride in the club's established rowing reputation, to be told that they will probably place a racing crew upon the waters in every way qualified to sustain, and, if possible, add to their long list of creditable victories.

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THE COURTS.

The Case of the Steamship Florida—Collision at Sea—Alleged Fraudulent Bankruptcy—The Charge of Shooting on Shipboard Dismissed—Suit to Recover Alleged Insurance—Important to Bankers—Business in the Court of General Sessions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Liability of Foreign Insurance Companies to State Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1871.

No. 64. *Liverpool and London Life and Fire Insurance Company vs. H. R. Oliver, Treasurer and Receiver General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—Error to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.*—The defendants in error, who was formerly Treasurer of Massachusetts, brought a bill in the Supreme Court of that State for an injunction restraining the plaintiffs in error, or their agents, from the further prosecution of their business as an insurance company until the payment of a tax of four per cent upon their premiums of 1864. The tax was exacted under a law of the State, imposing it upon all contracts made in the State of each fire, marine and fire and marine insurance company incorporated under the laws of any government or State other than one of the United States. The payment of the tax was resisted on the grounds that the citizens of Massachusetts may carry on the same business in the State without the payment of such a tax, that under the constitution of the United States citizens of other States may do the same, being entitled to the same privileges and immunities in Massachusetts as citizens of that State; that certain citizens of the State of New York are members of the company, and that therefore this company are entitled to carry on the business of insurance in Massachusetts without being liable to the tax. It is also contended, as another ground of defence, that the company are composed in part of British subjects, and that, under the treaty between the two countries, British subjects have the privilege of trade and commerce within any of the United States. The State Court held that the company must pay the tax, overruling their objections, and the cause thence comes here, the defendant in error relying upon the correctness of the decision below, and the plaintiffs in error insisting upon their defence on the merits there presented, and further arguing the technical point that they are not a corporation by the British laws, and are, therefore, not liable to the tax under the phraseology of the Massachusetts act. It is contended that, as they are not a corporation under the English law, they cannot be regarded as such by the laws of other countries. To this the defendant in error answers that, while it is true such companies are not corporations under the British laws, still, as they have conferred upon them all the essential qualities and privileges of corporations, they are such in fact, and must be so held in our courts. B. R. Curtis and J. G. Abbott for plaintiffs in error; Charles Allen, Attorney General of Massachusetts, for defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Case of the Steamship Florida—The Libel Dismissed.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The United States vs. The Steamer Florida.—It will be remembered that the Florida was seized on an information setting forth that she was liable to forfeiture to the government under the third section of the Neutrality act of 1818. It was claimed on the part of the government that she had been fitted out and armed for the purpose of committing hostilities against Cuba. Judge Blatchford, before whom this case was recently tried, has rendered his decision. He states, assuming that the vessel was intended to land arms and munitions of war in Cuba, by means of a launch and lumber, to be made into a raft on board, and although it might be assured that the purchases made by Derr were not in his own interest, but for parties interested in Cuban affairs, there was nothing in the case to show that the vessel was in any way prepared, armed or fitted out to commit hostilities or to cruise against vessels of the Spanish government or its subjects. The Judge also holds that it is no offence against the laws of the United States for parties to ship and land arms in the Cuba for either of the parties fighting. He holds that under the third section of the act the government has failed to make out the commission of any offence by the owners of the vessel, and he accordingly dismisses the libel.

This decision will give great satisfaction to the friends of Cuba in this country.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Collision Case.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Edward Hesketh vs. The Steam Ferryboat Lydia.—This was an action on the part of the libellant to recover damages for the loss of his sloop, the N. Cobb, which, with her cargo, furniture, &c., was sunk about seven o'clock on the morning of the 10th of December, 1869, while she was lying at anchor off shore at the foot of Fifty-first street, North river. The Lydia was on her first trip on the morning in question from Weehawken to Fifty-second street, and it is claimed by the owner of the Cobb that the ferryboat was going at a fast rate of speed, and that if she had not run upon the Cobb, which had a light up, she would have gone upon the rocks, near where the Cobb was anchored. The defence generally was that the Cobb was not anchored in a proper place and that there was negligence on the part of those in charge of her. Decision reserved.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Fraudulent Bankruptcy.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. Horace P. Geary.—This is a matter which has been pending before the Commissioner since the 3d day of December last, at which time the defendant was arrested on complaint of George G. Nason on the charge of having violated various provisions of the forty-fourth section of the Bankrupt act of 1867. On all the charges except one the Commissioner has held for some time that the defendant was entitled to a discharge. The only charge which has latterly been under consideration is that the defendant wilfully and with intent to defraud, omitted from his schedules certain moneys and notes given to Cheney & Dixon, his attorneys, for their fees to conduct the proceedings in bankruptcy. The evidence showed that the defendant acted under the advice of his counsel in the entire matter, and the Commissioner holds that the government have entirely failed to show any intent to defraud or wilfulness on the part of the defendant. The Commissioner further holds that it was not a criminal act for the defendant, just before filing his petition in bankruptcy, to pay his attorneys their fees in the matter for services rendered and to be rendered therein. The defendant therefore received a full and honorable discharge and acquittal from all the charges alleged in the complaint.

Charge of Shooting on Board a Vessel.

Yesterday Commissioner J. T. Williams heard the case of J. A. Herman, captain of the bark Almena, who was arrested on a warrant charging him with having, while on a voyage to New York from Callao, attempted to shoot one Charles H. Nelson, a seaman on board the ship. Nelson is a fine young man, about twenty years of age. The evidence went to show that while the complainant was up in the rigging the captain pointed a pistol at and threatened to shoot him. The captain in his defence, said that he certainly had pistols in his hands; that the young man disobeyed orders, although the complainant denied this, and that he said he had the lives of the crew at his discretion, and that it was necessary order should be maintained on the ship.

The Commissioner said, from the evidence, he did not believe the captain intended to shoot, and he, therefore, discharged him.

Refilling Cigar Boxes.

Charles Dio was held by Commissioner Osborn in the sum of $1,000 bail to await an examination on a charge of having refilled cigar boxes on which the stamps had been cancelled.

Charge of Making Fraudulent Returns.

Before Commissioner Shields.

Nicholas Doll, of Beekman street, was examined yesterday before Commissioner Shields on a charge of making false returns of his sales as a manufacturer. The government completed their case, and the defence will be entered on next Wednesday.

Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Frederick Wagner was charged with passing two ten dollar counterfeit bills of the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie. It was charged that he had passed one of the bills on John Bernhart, of Hoboken, and the other upon a woman. The evidence showed that the defendant was in company of a milkman, who entered lager beer shops and called for beer and cake, and paid therefor the counterfeit bills. There being no proof that the defendant passed the bills or derived any benefit from the change that was returned the Commissioner discharged him.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Suit to Recover Alleged Insurance.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

David Hoagan vs. Reynolds & Foster.—In 1865 the plaintiffs shipped on the steamship Frederick $5,000 worth of drugs to Montevideo, through James C. Jewitt & Co., of this city, instructing them to have them insured. The latter firm made an engagement with the defendants, by which they gave them one-half in cash in the drugs and the other cargo. The defendants insured them, and subsequently the goods were lost, and the plaintiffs bring this action to recover the insurance. The case is still on.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

Before Judge Barlow.

Emily C. Watson vs. Emmet Edgerton.—Order granted.

Asa Ballist vs. Thomas B. Wilson.—Reference ordered.

Chapman State Company vs. John Galt.—Reference ordered.

Sigismund Walberg et al. vs. Henry Johnson.—Reference ordered.

J. F. Badenhof vs. Bryan McCahill.—Order granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Pololofsky vs. Pololofsky.—Memorial for counsel.

Homer vs. Smith et al.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Platt vs. Lippman et al.—Order granted.

Striker et al. vs. Mott et al.—Order granted.

Sturges vs. Mott et al.—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Farmon Hoberg vs. Otelia Hoberg.—Decree of divorce for plaintiff.

MARINE COURT—PART 2.

Important to Bankers—Action to Recover for Extra Services.

Before Judge Gross.

Moses D. Van Pelt vs. Joseph P. Cooper.—This was an action to recover the sum of $300 for services rendered as Secretary of the Atlantic Savings Bank, in this city. It appears that the plaintiff, while President of the Atlantic Savings Bank, in 1866, agreed to supply the place of the Secretary of said bank while on leave of absence in Europe, for which services he was to receive the sum of $800 extra over his salary as President, $500 of which was appropriated by the bank and (according to the plaintiff's version) $300 was to have been added to the $500, making the whole sum to be contributed by the defendant for the extra services of $800. Several trustees of the bank were produced as witnesses on the part of the plaintiff, whose evidence was to the effect that they understood that the defendant was to pay the plaintiff the $300. After the plaintiff rested his case defendant's counsel moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that there was no consideration. The Court held that under the laws under which banks are incorporated officers of such corporations are not entitled to extra compensation for any services they may render, and dismissed the complaint.

MARINE COURT—PART 3.

Assault on the High Seas—A "Heathen Chinee" in Court.

Before Judge Tracy.

Peter Burns vs. F. F. Wiley and S. W. Hall.—The plaintiff is a seaman and shipped on board the schooner Jassin, of which the defendants are the captain and mate. The plaintiff claimed that while loading in the port of St. Domingo, on the 5th of November, the defendants committed an assault upon him and then had him arrested and locked up. The defendants brought quite a number of witnesses, one of whom was a "Heathen Chinee." The plaintiff's counsel objected to having him sworn, but after examination the Judge decided to admit the evidence. Decision reserved.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge.

ALLEGED ROBBERY IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

The greater part of yesterday was spent in the trial of Christopher Smith, who was charged by Edward Brucks with committing an unprovoked assault upon him on the 3d of last October. The complainant testified that while attending a ball at Milliman's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, given by a target company, and when the company were at supper down stairs, the accused approached him, knocked him to the floor and attempted to take his watch and chain. A number of witnesses testified to a different state of facts, to the effect that Brucks threatened to lick any of Smith's friends, and that there was a general fight in the barroom.

The jury convicted Smith of a simple assault and battery. Judge Bedford then said:—"I have been informed by the officers that Smith is one of the most dangerous ruffians in New York. He is a prominent garroter. Smith, you have been in this court several times. Officers Carey and Larkin tell me that you are the terror of the ward where you live, and that you live by knocking down and robbing honest men. Of course the jury take the responsibility of the verdict, and I can only, in behalf of the law-abiding citizens, send you to the Penitentiary for one year, and that you stand committed until you pay a fine of $250.

David Bland and John Kelly pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the first degree, the charge being that on the 31st of December they attempted to enter the dwelling house of Wm. D. Fincke, No. 416 Second avenue.

Thomas Murphy, indicted for stealing seventy dollars from Margaret McSheehan, on the 15th of November, pleaded guilty to the offence.

John Welsh pleaded guilty to petty larceny, the charge being that on the 19th of November he stole four pairs of shoes from Abraham Adler, No. 446 Grand street. These prisoners were remanded for sentence.

Mary Contill, a woman of the town, charged with stealing a silver watch from Frederick Miller at a disreputable house in Canal street, was acquitted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until Friday.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Cardozo. No Circuit calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 2.—Before Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 156, 1474, 1514, 334, 1384, 1403, 243, 200, 258, 272, 24, 1752 (old), 42, 44, 55, 60, 62, 64, 65, 63.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Sutherland.—Nos. 78, 97, 98, 114, 127, 128, 122, 133, 153, 167, 178. Call, 214.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge McCunn.—Nos. 1175, 93, 1043, 97, 307, 475, 73, 171, 275, 451, 447, 18, 157, 279, 297, 449. Part 2.—Before Judge Freedman.—Nos. 545, 570, 442, 145, 566, 576, 334, 1112, 594, 512, 334, 605, 350, 325, 316, 322, 138, 414, 78, 388.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—Before Judge Larremore.—Nos. 221, 163, 178, 49, 556, 448, 234, 207, 393, 35, 477, 461.

MARINE COURT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 4916, 4792, 4523, 4770, 4602, 4825, 4516, 4327, 4329, 4548, 4539, 4651. Part 2.—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 4814, 4434, 4549, 4617, 4710, 4671, 4751, 4556, 4776, 4646, 4647, 4579, 4658, 4716, 4791, 4818, 4626, 4712. Part 3.—Before Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 4583, 4583.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Charge Against William Lane.

Before Commissioner Winslow.

The hearing of the case of William Lane, who stands charged with having misappropriated government supplies while acting as superintendent of the engineer works at Fort Hamilton, was to have been resumed yesterday. Counsel for defence, however, was engaged in court elsewhere, and the hearing was, therefore, adjourned until Tuesday next, at two o'clock P. M.

CITY COURT.

Action to Foreclose a Mortgage—Alleged Usury.

Before Judge Nelson.

Joseph Strohmeyer vs. Ann Nelson, Peter Nelson and John Ruck.—Plaintiff brought suit to have foreclosed a mortgage of $3,500 given by Nelson to Ruck and afterwards assigned to plaintiff. The defendant claimed that the mortgage was void on account of usurious interest. On the trial Ruck swore that the mortgage was in part payment of a note amounting to $3,542, which Nelson should have taken up. Nelson, however, gave Ruck $400 toward it, and Ruck took the note up. Mr. Nelson, a witness, swore that the note for $3,542 was discounted when it was made, and a portion was retained to pay a bill, the balance being paid to Ruck. The note had nothing to do with the mortgage. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed, finding that the mortgage was given for the note of $3,542, and that there was no usury in the mortgage.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 13, 17, 22, 25, 41, 4, 47, 52, 87, 68, 70, 71, 75, 81, 82, 84, 85, 87, 54, 57.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 67, 82, 24, 160, 159, 177, 192, 73, 74, 118, 151, 165, 173, 174, 182, 187, 195, 164, 2, 5, 22, 46, 55, 61, 77, 54, 57, 110, 111, 185, 182, 147, 148, 26, 4, 40, 56, 74, 75, 76, 81, 88, 120, 123, 128, 140, 124, 146, 149, 147, 157, 167, 173.

BROOKLYN TAXES. [illegible]

Property Owners Resisting the Collection of Assessments.

The property owners on some of the principal streets on which assessments have been levied for improvements are holding meetings and making arrangements to resist the collection of the assessments in the manner in which it is proposed to collect them. It is contended by the property owners that the payments should be made by instalments, extending over several years. Lawyers have been employed, and a litigation will soon be commenced.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was firmer, but inactive. Cotton was heavy, but without change in price. There is considerable discussion among the cotton brokers over the projected purchase of the Stock Exchange building and removal thereto of the Cotton Exchange, which is now occupying circumscribed quarters, with a prospect of still greater inconvenience in the future, judging from the growing annual business of the board. All circumstances point to New York as the great cotton city of the world, and hence the agitation of an appropriate Exchange building is wise and timely.

MONEY FIVE TO SEVEN PER CENT.

The money market continues to grow easier. To-day the rate on call loans was generally six per cent on the several classes of collaterals, but towards three o'clock numerous transactions were reported at five per cent on approved stock collaterals. Earlier in the day seven per cent had been paid in exceptional instances. Commercial paper was quiet and unchanged. Foreign exchange was hardly so firm, but rates were the same as quoted yesterday.

THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The government bought a million of five-twenties in pursuance of the Treasury programme for January. The offerings were $3,234,600 at prices ranging from (ex interest) 107.31 to 108.30.

GOVERNMENTS BARELY STEADY.

The absence of quotations from London, the lower ruling of the gold premium and the moderately large offerings of bonds at the Sub-Treasury deprived the government list of its late firmness, and prices were a fraction off, with the tone of the market barely steady. The changes were unimportant, however. The following were the final street quotations in the evening:—United States currency sixes, 110¼ a 110½; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 110⅝ a 110⅞; do. do., coupon, 110⅝ a 110⅞; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 108⅜ a 108⅝; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 108⅞ a 109; do. do., 1864, do. do., 108⅜ a 108⅝; do. do., 1865, do. do., 108⅜ a 108⅝; do. do., registered, January and July, 107⅝ a 107⅞; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 107⅝ a 107⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 107⅝ a 107⅞; do. do., 1868, do. do., 108 a 108¼; do. ten-forties, registered, 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., coupon, 107⅛ a 107⅜.

GOLD DULL—111⅛ A 110⅞.

The gold market was less active. The "bulls" have become dubious of the prospect of an advance. The exports of the past week were unusually large and the imports light—which fact sufficiently accounts not only for the obstinate refusal of the market to go up on the "bull" movement of the past few days, but also for the positive downward turn in to-day's business. The Gold Room bought heavily in anticipation of a rise if we judge by the dear rates for carrying gold. The fluctuations of the day were as follows:—

10 A. M.	111	2 P. M.	111
10:15 A. M.	111⅛	2:40 P. M.	110⅞
11 A. M.	111	3 P. M.	111
11:55 A. M.	111⅛	4 P. M.	110⅞
12 M.	111	5:30 P. M.	110⅞ a 111
1 P. M.	111⅛		

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from six per cent currency to seven per cent gold for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$30,452,000
Gold balances	1,215,551
Currency balances	1,518,953

The Algeria, for Liverpool, took out $63,097 in specie.

THE STOCK MARKET STRONG.

The stock market was strong, and at times active and buoyant. With few exceptions the share list showed a further important advance in quotations, particularly at the second or last call, succeeding which the market became quiet and prices underwent a very natural reaction after the recent smart rise. The chief incident of the day was the failure of three operators for a decline, who fell victims to the insidious and malicious teachings of the defamatory circulars and other jaundiced literature which the speculators have been employing in order to delude the street into selling stocks. The luckless bankrupts were "short" of Lake Shore and Rock Island, which they had sold at 91 and 104 respectively on the advice of men who told them not long since to buy the same stock at 102 and 126. The extreme prices of the leading active shares were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	92¾	92⅛
New York Central scrip	88⅝	88⅛
Erie	21⅞	21⅝
Reading	100⅛	99¾
Lake Shore	93⅛	93
Wabash	49⅝	49⅛
Northwestern	73	72⅝
Northwestern preferred	83	82⅝
Rock Island	106⅛	105⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	51⅞	50⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	73⅞	73
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅞	30
New Jersey Central	104	103½
Western Union Telegraph	46	45⅝
Pacific Mail	42⅝	41⅞

CITY BANK SHARES.

The following were the bids for the city bank shares:—New York, 132; Manhattan, 153; Merchants', 112; Mechanics', 132½; Union, 142; America, 143; City, 220; Fulton, 160; Mechanics and Traders', 150; Merchants' Exchange, 109½; Leather Manufacturers', 120; Seventh Ward, 105; State of New York, 112½; Commerce, 117½; Broadway, 290; Ocean, 81; Mercantile, 124; American Exchange, 114½; Bank of the Republic, 114; Bank of North America, 103; Hanover, 150; Irving, 118½; People's, 137½; Grocers', 118; Nassau, 106; Corn Exchange, 125; Continental, 92; St. Nicholas, 116; Commonwealth, 97; Importers and Traders', 155; Park, 159; Manufacturers and Merchants', 95; Fourth National, 106; Ninth National, 113; Tenth National, 120; Oriental, 154; Gold Exchange, 70.

THE SOUTHERN LIST DULL AND LOWER.

The Southern State bonds were heavy and prices generally lower, the chief exception being the Alabama Railroad eights, which, on further assurances of State intervention to compel the payment of the interest now in default were firm, and higher. The following were the latest street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 63½ a 64½; do., new, 63½ a 64; Virginia, ex coupon, 66 a 67; do., new, 61 a 62; Georgia sixes, 78 a 79; do. sevens, 86 a 88; North Carolina, ex coupon, 45 a 45½; do new, 22½ a 23; do., special tax, 18 a 19; Missouri sixes, 89½ a 89¾; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 89 a 90; Louisiana sixes, 66 a 68; do., new, 63 a 65; do., levee sixes, 70 a 72; do. do., eights, 84 a 86; Alabama fives, 68 a 71; do. eights, 95 a 97; do. railroad eights, 95 a 97; South Carolina sixes, 80 a 85; do., new, January and July, 60½ a 60¾; do. do., April and October, 62 a 62½; Arkansas sixes, 55 a 60; do. sevens, 57 a 59.

COMPARISON OF THE EXPORTS.

The exports exclusive of specie from New York to foreign ports for the week ending January 10, and since the beginning of the year, were:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week	$3,356,683	$3,418,755	$4,174,187
Prev. reported	1,882,440	2,174,516	4,152,132
Since Jan. 1	$5,292,120	$5,593,272	$8,261,228

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Jan. 11—10:15 A. M.

$3000 US 5's, '81, c	110⅞	200 shs N Y C & H R RR	92⅝
10000 US [illegible]	105	500 do b c	92½
1,500 US 5-20, c, '65	107⅞	300 do s 3	92⅝
40,000 US 5-20, r, '65, n	107⅝	1000 N Y C & H R scrip	88⅝
2000 US 5-20, c, '67	108	600 do	88½
15000 do	107⅞	20000 do b c	88⅜
10000 Tenn 6's, old	64½	20000 do	88⅝
10000 do	64⅝	200 Erie RR	21⅝
15000 do	64¼	100 do	21⅞
20000 do	64⅛	500 Reading RR	100
15000 Tenn 6's, new	64¼	500 do b c 120	99⅞
5,000 do	64	200 do	99¾
5000 Va 6's, new	62	200 L S & Mich S RR	93⅛
1000 Georgia 7's	87	100 do b c	93
5000 Georgia 7's, gold	87½	100 do s 60	93
2000 N Carolina, Jan & July	45	100 do	93⅛
2000 do	45½	500 Un Pac RR	15⅞
10000 do b 60	61	400 do	15⅝
20000 do	61	100 Panama RR b c	75
1000 do Apr & Oct	62⅜	200 Ill Cen RR	135
1000 Missouri 6's	89⅝	300 Clev & Pitts RR s 3	105
3000 do	89⅝	100 Chi & N W RR	72⅞
7000 N Carolina 6's [illegible]	22⅛	300 do	72⅝
1000 [illegible]	49½	300 C & N W pfd	82⅝
2000 [illegible]	72⅞	500 do	82⅝
2000 [illegible]	38	100 do b c	82⅞
2000 [illegible]	9½	200 do	83
1000 U Pac RR 1st m	7⅜	100 N J Central RR	104
[illegible]	105	30 Chi & R I RR	105
[illegible]	24	200 do	105⅞
[illegible]	32⅝	50 do	105⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Mil & St P RR s 10	51
[illegible]	52	200 do b 3	51
[illegible]	54	200 Ohio & Miss RR	30⅝
[illegible]	110½	5000 do	30½
[illegible]	[illegible]	2000 do	30⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	50 New Jersey RR	114
100 Pac M S Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	41	100 do	[illegible]
[illegible]	41	200 do b c	[illegible]
100 do	42	[illegible]	111

100 Boston Water P	19⅞	39 C, C, Cin & I RR	87
100 Del & Hud C Co b c	122½	200 Col, C & I C RR	18
200 Adams Ex	66	10 Del, Lack & W RR	105
200 N Y C & H R RR	92¼		

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$50000 US 5-20, c, '65, n, b3	107⅞	$10000 US 5-20, c, '67, b3	108
10000 do	107⅞	4000 do	107⅞
1500 do	107⅞	1000 US 5-20, r, '65, n	107⅞
1000 do	107⅞	1500 US 5's, 10-40, c	107⅛
20000 do	107⅞	2000 do	107⅞
50000 US 5-20, c, '67	108½	10000 do	107⅞
18000 do	108		

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000 N C 6's, spl tax	18	2200 shs L S & M S RR	93⅛
10000 S C 6's, Jan & July, n	60¼	1000 Union Pac RR	15½
10000 do	60	500 do b30	15½
1000 do Apl & Oct	62	200 Clev & Pitts RR	105
2000 N C 6's, n	22½	200 Chic & N W RR	72⅞
9000 La 6's, 10	70	400 Chic & N W pref	83
1000 Cen Pac gld bds	90⅝	10 do	82½
1000 Col, C & Ind C, 1st	82	40 Michigan Cen	117⅞
10000 O & Miss con bds	85⅜	500 Chic & Rk I RR	106⅛
100 shs West U Tel	45⅞	300 do b3	105⅞
200 Pac M S S Co	42	300 do b c	105⅞
100 Adams Ex Co	66⅝	26 N J Central RR	104
100 do b c	66⅝	200 Mil & St Paul RR	51
100 Wells-Fargo Ex	38½	1200 do	51⅛
100 N Y C & H R RR s3	92⅝	100 do b30	51⅛
100 do b c	92⅝	27 do	51⅛
10000 N Y C & H RR ctf	88⅝	400 Mil & St P pfd	73⅞
2000 do	88⅝	100 Tol, Wab & W	49⅝
10000 do b c	88⅜	200 Ohio & Miss RR	30⅞
200 Reading RR s10	99⅞	500 do	30⅝
600 L S & M S RR	93⅛	10 Morris & E RR	88⅝
500 do b3	93⅛	300 Han & St J RR pf	101
100 do b10	93⅛	500 C, C & I C RR	18
2800 do b c b3	93⅛	112 C, C, C & Ind RR b c	85⅛

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Union Tel	45⅞ a 46	Northwestern	72⅝ a 72⅞
Pacific Mail	42 a 42⅛	Northwestern pf	82⅝ a 82⅞
N Y Cen con	92¼ a 92⅝	Rock Island	105 a 105⅛
N Y Cen scrip	88⅛ a 88⅜	St Paul	51 a 51⅛
Erie	21⅝ a 21⅞	St Paul pf	73 a 73⅛
Reading	99⅞ a 99⅞	Wabash	49⅜ a 49⅝
Lake Shore	93⅛ a 93¼	Ohio & Miss	29⅞ a 30⅛

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was very firm at our quotations below, but we heard of no transactions of importance. The firmness of holders restricted business. About 150 bags, ex Carl, in Baltimore were sold at full prices. Other kinds were quiet and unchanged in value. Sales 6.6 bags Laguayra on private terms. We append the current quotations:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; fair do., 10½c. a 11c.; good do., 11½c. a 12c.; prime do., 12½c. a 13c.—all gold, in bond. Java, government bags, 18c. a 20c.; Singapore, 16c. a 17c.; Ceylon, 15½c. a 17c.; Maracaibo, 13c. a 17c.; Laguayra, 14½c. a 15½c.; Jamaica, 12c. a 15c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 9⅞c. a 9¾c.; Ceara, 14c. a 15c.; Costa Rica, 12½c. a 16c.; Manila 14c. a 15c.; Mexican, 17c. a 15c.; Savanilla, 13½c. a 16c.—all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The market for this staple was quiet and heavy, and prices receded ⅛c. per lb., closing weak at our quotations subjoined. The demand for export was moderate, but there was but little inquiry for either spinning or speculation. The sales were 3,514 bales, of which 2,769 were taken by exporters, 698 by spinners and 107 by speculators. Included in the above sales are 933 bales to arrive. Cotton for forward delivery was in tolerably active demand, but at ⅛c. lower prices, the market closing weak at the reduction, with fair offerings. The sales (basis low middling) were as follows:—January, 100 at 14 15-16c., 600 at 14⅞c., 600 at 14⅞c.; February, 200 private terms, 200 at 15 3-16c., 100 at 15 1-32c., 100 at 14 15-16c., 400 at 15c., 100 at 15 1-16c.; January, 200 at 14⅞c., February, 100 at 15c., March, 100 at 15 3-16c. April, 100 at 15⅜c., together; March, 1,100 at 15⅛c.; 200 at 15⅛c., 100 at 15 5-16c., 200 at 15 3-16c., 1,200 at 15⅛c., 500 at 15⅛c.; April, 100 at 15⅜c., May, 100 at 15½c., together; April, 200 at 15⅝c., 200 at 15⅝c., 200 at 15 7-16c. Exchange—⅛c. paid to exchange 500 January for 500 April. Total, 7,100 bales. Also, late yesterday, January, 400 at 14 15-16c., 500 at 15c.; February, 500 at 15 3-16c.; March, 300 at 15 7-16c., 200 at 15⅜c.; April, 500 at 15⅝c., 200 at 15 11-16c.; total, 2,100 bales. The closing prices for lots on the spot were as follows:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Good ordinary	14½	14⅝	14¾	15
Low middling	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15¼	15⅜	15½	15½
Good middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 2,423 bbls. flour, 100 bbls. and 150 bags corn meal, 9,200 bushels wheat, 17,900 do. corn, 7,100 do. oats. The flour market ruled quiet, but very firm, especially for shipping grades. The sales were about 15,600 bbls. Southern flour was moderately active at about former prices, and sales were made of 500 bbls. Rye flour was steady, with a moderate demand, the sales being 250 bbls. Corn meal was dull and prices were nominal. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25 a $5 25
Superfine State	5 40 a 5 75
Extra State	6 10 a 6 25
Choice do.	6 25 a 6 50
Superfine Western	5 40 a 5 75
Extra do.	6 10 a 6 25
Extra Minnesota	6 25 a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 10 a 6 25
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 25 a 6 50
Family	6 50 a 7 50
St. Louis low extra	6 15 a 6 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 50 a 6 75
St. Louis choice double extra	6 75 a 7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a 9 75
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 60
Southern extra and family	5 25 a 10 29
Corn meal, Jersey	3 50 a 3 95
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 45 a —

—Wheat was less active, but 1c. better, the market closing at $1 47 for prime No. 2 spring. Winter was nominally $1 50 a $1 55. The sales were about 75,000 bushels at $1 46 a $1 47 for new No. 2 spring, $1 55 a $1 80 for white—the latter for diehl. Rye was dull and unchanged. A small lot old Western was sold at 87c., in store. Corn was firmer and more active. Sales 40,000 bushels at 79c a 80c. for new mixed Western, 81c. for yellow and 76½c. a 77½c. for new mixed Western on the track. Oats were dull and heavy. The sales were about 31,000 bushel at 59c. a 61c. for Western, 61c. a 65c. for Ohio and 56c. a 58c. for black Western. We heard of no further sales of barley, which was unchanged in value. Barley malt was dull and unchanged.

FREIGHTS.—The market was quiet, the offerings of almost all articles being light, and rates, with but few exceptions, were heavy at yesterday's quotations. The chartering business was unusually quiet. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 700 bales cotton at ½d. a 5-16d., 25 hhds. tallow on private terms, and per steamer 15,000 bushels wheat at 6d., 800 bales cotton, mostly at ½d.; 500 bbls. pork at 4s. 6d., and 1,000 tierces beef at 6s. To London, 500 bbls. flour at 2s. 9d. and 3,0 do. rosin on private terms. To Antwerp, 200 boxes bacon at 32s. 6d. We heard of no charters. The ship Zephyr, about 1,500 tons, was sold to parties in Boston on private terms.

GUNNIES were dull and heavy, the market closing at 19c. a 20c. for cloth and 18½c. for bags.

HEMP.—No sales were reported, the demand being very light. Prices were heavy and nominal at 11c., gold, for Manila; 5c. a 6c. do. for jute, 10½c. a 11c. do. for Sisal, and 7½c. do. for Tampico in bond.

HOPS.—There was no demand except for small lots of the better grades, which being in small supply commanded full figures. The other qualities were in fair supply and heavy in value. The few sales made were at prices within the range of 5c. a 15c. for common to choice lots.

HAY.—The demand was light, but prices were unchanged. We quote:—Shipping, $1 20; retail lots, $1 25 a $1 55; long rye straw, $1 25 a $1 20; short do., 95c. a $1.

MOLASSES.—Foreign of all kinds was neglected; the demand was confined to small lots to supply present wants and prices of wholesale parcels were nominal. New Orleans was steady in value, with a moderate demand. There were sold about 150 bbls. at from 6 c. to 75c. We quote:—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 20c. a 22c.; clayed, 21c. a 25c.; muscovado, refining, 22c. a 30c; do., grocery, 31c. a 35c.; Porto Rico, 30c. a 55c.; English Islands, 25c. a 45c.

NAVAL STORES.—With comparatively free offerings and but little demand, the market for spirits turpentine was dull and heavy, and prices were lower, closing at 48c. a 48½c. The sales were unimportant. Crude turpentine was dull and nominal. Rosin—The business in all kinds was extremely light, there being scarcely any demand, and prices were heavy and lower in some cases. Strained was quoted at $2 20 a $2 25; No. 2, $2 30 a $2 75; No. 1, $2 90 a $3 50; pale, $4 a $5; extra do. and window glass, $5 25 a $7. We heard of no important sales. Tar was dull and nominal at $3 40 for Wilmington, and $2 35 a $2 40 for Washington.

OILS.—Linseed was dull and unchanged. The sales were confined to small lots from crushers' hands at 82c. a 83c. in casks. Of lard oil there were small sales of winter within the range of $1 10 a $1 15. The government bought 10,000 gallons lard oil in tins, deliverable in San Francisco during next June, at $1 50, and 9,000 do, deliverable in Detroit during the same time, at $1 04½, in bbls. Other kinds were slow of sale, but without change of moment in value. Olive, in casks, was quoted at $1 30; menhaden, 45c. a 48½c.; Western distilled and saponified red, 65c. a 70c.; extra refined seal, 82c. a 85½c.; Bank, 56c.; Straits, 55c.; crude cotton seed, 50c.; yellow do., 62c. a 65c.; white do., 77½c. a 78; crude whale, 65c.; bleached winter do., 75c. a 78c.; crude sperm, $1 24 a $1 25; bleached and unbleached winter do., $1 35 a $1 40.

PETROLEUM.—We heard of no important sales of crude in bulk, which was generally held at 14½c. The demand was light and only for small quantities. Crude in bbls. was dull and nominal at 17c. a 17½c. We heard of no sales. For naphtha the market was quiet and unchanged. Holders demanded 9½c. for cargoes. The market for refined oil was still very quiet. There was some demand for export, but business was still restricted by the fact that the prices asked were ⅛c. a ¼c. above the views of buyers. Holders refused to sell below 24½c., though 1,500 bbls. were bought at 24½c. About 5,000 cases were sold at 29½c. There was a moderate demand for jobbing lots at 26c. a 27c.—the latter price for prime white. In Philadelphia the market was quiet, but full prices were demanded. We quote:—January, 23½c.; February, 23⅝c. The last sale for May was made at 24½c., which price was asked to-day. We heard of no sales.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 835 bbls. pork, 74 do. beef, 1,279 packages cut meats, 2,234 bbls. and tierces lard, 270 packages do. There was a material improvement in the demand for mess pork, both on the spot and for future delivery, and with comparatively light offerings the market was firmer and prices were higher. There were sold 1,250 bbls. mess on the spot and for January delivery at $20 25, including a few jobbing lots, which closed at $20 25 a $20 50, and 2,000 do. mess at $20 25 a $20 35 for February and $20 50 a $20 62½ for March. Dressed hogs were quoted at 8c. a 9c. for city and 7¼c. a 8c. for Western, with a moderate demand. Live hogs were quoted at 7c. a 7½c., with arrivals of 2,535 head, the bulk of which were for slaughterers. Beef hams were dull and unchanged; a few small lots were sold at from $29 to $31. Beef, in tierces, was more sought after, and quite steady in value. There were sold 500 tierces within the range of $20 a $23 for prime and India mess. Of beef in bbls. there were small lots amounting to about 100 bbls. sold at from $12 to $15 for plain mess and $15 a $17 for extra do. Bacon was slow of sale, the demand being light, and we heard of no important sales. Prices were unchanged, closing at 10½c. for Western Cumberland cut, 10½c. a 11c. for short clear; city long clear, 11c.; Western do., 10½c. a 10⅝c.; city short clear, 11½c. Cut meats were dull, but unchanged in value. There were sold 300 packages within the range of 11½c. a 12½c. for pickled hams, 11c. a 13c. for smoked hams, 8½c. a 9c. for pickled shoulders, and 10½c. for bellies in boxes. Fresh hams, 11c. a 13c., the inside price for heavy weights. The market for lard was more active and prices were rather more steady for prime lots Western, which were in fair request for export. There were sold 1,200 tierces Western at [illegible], chiefly at 12⅜c., and 250 packages city at 12⅛c. a 12⅜c. for No. 1 in kettle. For future delivery there were sold 400 tierces for March on private terms. We quote—March, 12 [illegible] to 12⅜c.

RICE.—Carolina was steady at former figures. A few small lots were sold at from 8⅜c. to 9¼c. for fair to prime lots. Rangoon was nominal.

STEARINE.—The demand was light, and we heard of no sales of moment. Prime and choice lots were quoted at 12c. a 12¾c. and [illegible] at 11c. a 11½c.

SPICES.—Linseed was generally quoted at $2 25 a $2 30, gold, duty paid, with sales of 500 bags, and 2,000 pockets ex [illegible] on private terms. A small lot clover seed was sold at 11½c., which price was asked for round lots. Timothy was dull and nominal at $5 75 a $6.

SUGAR.—There was a moderate business transacted in raw, the demand being mostly from refiners, but the market was heavy, holders generally being anxious to realize. Prices were not quoted lower, however. There were sold [illegible] hhds. at from [illegible] for Cuba and Demerara; also [illegible] boxes at or about [illegible]. The market for refined was quiet and heavy, the closing prices being 14c. for hard, 13½c. a 14c. for soft white, and [illegible] for extra C. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, [illegible]; fair refining, [illegible]; good refining, [illegible]; fair to good grocery, [illegible]; prime to choice grocery, [illegible]; [illegible] hhds. and boxes, [illegible]. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, [illegible]; do. 10 to 12, [illegible]; do. 13 to 15, [illegible]; do. 16 to 18, [illegible]; do. 19 to 20, [illegible]; white, [illegible]. Porto Rico—Refining grades, [illegible]; grocery do., [illegible].

TALLOW.—The transactions were small, there being but little demand, but prices were unchanged. Sales, 85,000 lbs. at from 8⅜c. a 9c. for common to prime.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 850 bbls. The demand was fairly active, and sales were made of 650 bbls. at 90½c. a 91c., chiefly at 91c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1871.

Exchange unchanged. Flour quiet and firm; spring extras, $4 50 a $5 75. Wheat firm at $1 14½ a $1 14¾; during the afternoon firm. Corn dull at 44c.; during the afternoon neglected. Oats more active at 40c. a 40½c. for No. 2. Rye firm at 76c. Barley advancing and excited; sales at 85c. Highwines firm and steady at 85c. Iron bound. Provisions firmer. Mess pork, $19 a $19 25. Lard, 11½c. Dressed hogs firm at $7 15. Live hogs active at $5 90 a $6 40. Cattle dull. Receipts—5,000 bbls. flour, 56,000 bushels wheat, 66,000 bushels corn, 9,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels rye, 1,000 bushels barley, 27,000 hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. flour, 2,000 bushels wheat, 9,000 bushels corn, 5,000 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels barley, 2,000 hogs.

OSWEGO, Jan. 11, 1871.

Flour is dull and unchanged. Sales 800 bbls., at $6 75 for No. 1 spring; $7 for amber winter, $7 50 for white, $8 25 for double extra. Wheat steady. Sales 720 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 40. Corn dull. Sales 800 bushels at 78c. Oats quiet at 57c. for Western. Barley held at 9'c. a 93c. for Canada. Rye and peas nominal. Corn meal, $1 75 for bolted; $1 65 unbolted, per cwt. Millfeed firm; shorts, $24; shipstuffs, $26 a $28; middlings, $30 a $33 per ton, as to quality. Highwines, 89c. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 76c., to New York, 68c.; to Albany, 56c.; grain and millfeed to Boston, $1 80; to New York, $6 50; to Albany, $5 80 per ton.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11, 1871.

Tobacco—Sales, 39 hhds. at $5 30 a $5 75 for common to good lugs, $7 a $12 25 for low to medium leaf. Bagging very dull at 25c. Flour quiet at $5 25. Grain very dull. Provisions active; mess pork, $20 50; lard, 12c.; bacon, clear rib, sides, 11¾c.; bulk shoulders, 7¾c.; clear rib, 10⅞c.; clear sides, 11c. Whiskey, 87c.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 11, 1871.

Cotton firm; good demand and prices shade higher; middlings, 14¼c.; net receipts, 4,287; exports to Great Britain, 10,618; coastwise, 1,244; sales, 2,000; stock, 76,081.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11, 1871.

Cotton—Fair demand, and prices have advanced; middlings 14⅝c. a 14¾c.; net receipts, 6,963; gross do., 7,142; exports to Great Britain, 8,339; sales, 10,300; stock, 222,208.

CAR FARES.

How the Horse Railroad Companies Lose Money—Statement of Receipts and Expenditures.

An increase in the street car fares is a matter which concerns and is brought home to the pockets of almost every member of this vast community, and the public are, therefore, "on the tip-toe stand of expectation" regarding the application which the street railroads of New York and Brooklyn are about to make to the State Legislature for an increase of the present rate of fares. The railroad companies make out a strong case in their favor by the publication of the following statement, in which they set forth their grievances and found their claims upon the appended schedule of their actual expenses and receipts for the past year:—

NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

The charters of the street railroads of New York and Brooklyn were obtained before the passage of the Legal Tender act. Gold was at par, and was expected to remain so. The fare was fixed at five cents—one hundred of which would purchase a gold dollar. The purchasing power of the five cents, for which the city railroads contracted to carry passengers, was greater than seven cents of the present currency. More simply stated, five dollars would purchase more before the passage of the Legal Tender act than seven dollars will purchase to-day. In consequence of this change in the value of the currency the cost of transporting passengers on the city railroads has increased, on an average, more than fifty per cent within the past ten years, as the following comparison of prices before and after the passage of the Legal Tender act will conclusively show:—

COST OF SUPPLIES.

	In 1860.	In 1870.
Hay	50 cents per 100 lbs.	$1 20 per 100 lbs.
Straw	45 cents per 100 lbs.	1 10 per 100 lbs.
Corn	68½ cents per bushel.	85 per bushel.
Oats	37½ cents per bushel.	62 per bushel.
Iron rails	$55 per ton.	85 00 per ton.
Horses	90 to 100 each.	165 00 each.
Timber	15 per 1,000 feet.	33 00 per 1,000 ft.
Drivers and conductors	$1 50 per day.	2 25 per day.

Mechanics and other employes' wages at least sixty per cent advance.

These are the principal items making up the aggregate cost of operating city railroads. The result is that none of the roads can make dividends at five cents fare, and the majority of them cannot pay expenses. The reports made to the State Engineer exhibit plain evidence on this point, as will be seen by the following table, showing the average cost of carrying passengers on each of the principal roads of New York and Brooklyn for the year ending October 1, 1870:—

Name of Road.	Actual Expenses for the Year, Including the State Tax Paid Government.	Actual Receipts for the Year.	Actual Number of Passengers Carried.	Average Cost of Carrying Each Passenger.	
Third Avenue	$1,198,251	$1,432,756	23,578,217	.05	8-100c.
Sixth Avenue	[illegible]143	725,694	11,537,400	.05	19-100c.
Eighth Avenue	808,523	814,411	12,350,713	.04	75-100c.
Ninth Avenue	121,035	124,755	1,893,472	.06	39-100c.
Dry Dock, E. B'y and Battery	621,917	709,274	11,750,237	.05	29-100c.
Second Avenue	537,316	570,582	9,462,735	.05	66-100c.
Central Park, N. and E. River	600,957	678,135	10,139,235	.05	92-100c.
Bleecker St. and Fulton Ferry	268,229	316,259	5,204,550	.05	83-100c.
Brooklyn City	1,115,801	1,334,933	21,447,072	.05	20-100c.
Broadway RR. of Brooklyn	125,621	149,348	2,357,532	.05	37-100c.
Broadway and Seventh Av.	545,553	707,952	11,593,563	.04	70-100c.

The amount of tax paid to the government on gross receipts is deducted from the whole amount of expenses for the year, in order to show precisely what the result would have been had the fare been five cents (as it is at present) and no government tax paid. This exhibit is alarming to owners of city railroad stocks, and no doubt will surprise numbers of people who have been accustomed to believe that city railroads are institutions of great profit.

All persons engaged in business or practising professions have advanced their prices in proportion to the increase of expenses. The merchant has advanced the price of his goods, the butcher the price of his meat, the lawyer his fees, the *mechanic his wages*, the newspaper publishers the price of their papers, and so on to the end of the catalogue. Can it be reasonably expected by the public that city railroads can transport passengers at the same rates that were charged when expenses were but little more than half what they now are? Can people expect ample accommodations for travel when the rates of fare will hardly pay expenses on the best of the roads and when the largest number would actually lose? The facts here stated can be substantiated by the most positive proof; and it has become a settled conviction in the minds of the most experienced city railroad officers, that unless relief is obtained by an advance in the rates of fare the result must inevitably be bankruptcy and ruin to most of the roads.

The following table shows the excess of receipts over expenditures (as above given) by the various companies during the past year and which in most kinds of business would be denominated as

PROFITS.

Third Avenue	$234,485
Sixth Avenue	127,450
Eighth Avenue	203,887
Ninth Avenue	3,635
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad	87,356
Second Avenue	33,266
Central Park, North and East River Railroad	17,178
Bleecker street Railroad	12,029
Brooklyn City Railroad	219,531
Broadway Railroad of Brooklyn	23,727
Broadway and Seventh avenue Railroad	162,119

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

COCKS—JOHNSTON.—On Tuesday, January 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. C. Steel, CHARLES H. COCKS to JENNIE A. JOHNSTON, both of Harlem.

MAY—MCCLEES.—On Tuesday, January 10, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, by the Rev. C. S. Harrower, SAMUEL MAY, JR., of Boston, to HELEN, daughter of Wm. K. McClees, of this city.

REID—BURLEIGH.—On Wednesday, January 11, at the residence of the bride's father, in Brooklyn, by the Rev. J. W. Chadwick, WILLIAM JOHNSON REID, son of the late Captain Samuel C. Reid, of New York, to LILLIE BRADFORD, daughter of Wm. B. Burleigh, Esq.

Birth.

NOLEN.—On Monday, January 9, the wife of H. F. Nolen, Dublin tobacconist, No. 33 Catharine street, New York, of a son. Both doing well.

Dublin papers please copy.

Died.

AITKEN.—On Wednesday morning, January 11, RALPH SHERIDAN, son of William F. and Mary Aitken, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, 250 State street, Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CORNELL.—In this city, on Wednesday morning, January 11, at one o'clock, after a short illness, WILLIAM H. CORNELL, in his 52d year.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 216 Raymond street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends of his family, and his brother, Nicholas Cornell, are respectfully invited to attend.

CONNOLLY.—On Tuesday, January 10, EMILY A. CONNOLLY, in the 14th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 250 avenue B, this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock.

COTTON.—On Wednesday, January 11, MARIA, beloved wife of John T. Cotton, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral to Woodlawn Cemetery, from her late residence, 1,457 Third avenue, near Eighty-second street, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

Manchester and Preston (England) papers please copy.

DE SILVA.—On Wednesday, January 11, Mrs. LORETTE DE SILVA, aged 17 years, 7 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 34 Ryerson street, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

DOLAN.—On Tuesday afternoon, January 10, at half-past one o'clock, BRIDGET DOLAN, the beloved wife of John Dolan, late of Florence Court, county Fermanagh, Ireland, aged 75 years.

The friends of the family and those of her son-in-law, John Williams, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 123 Monroe street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Philadelphia (Pa.) and Manchester (England) papers please copy.

DOWNS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, January 10, Mrs. ELIZABETH H. DOWNS, widow of Smith Downs, aged 6[illegible] years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Noah B. Hoyt, corner of Cottage street and College avenue, Mott Haven, on Friday morning, at eleven o'clock.

EHLERS.—On Wednesday, January 11, HERRMANN HENRY, son of Herrmann and Louisa Ehlers, aged 1 month and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 378 West Twelfth street.

ELLIS.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, January 9, Alderman VOLNEY A. ELLIS, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Belleville avenue Congregational church, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

FARRELL.—On Tuesday morning, January 10, after a short illness, Mrs. FRANCES FARRELL, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at nine o'clock, from the residence of her son William, 42 Clarkson street, to St. Joseph's church, Sixth avenue, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

FINCH.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday morning, January 11, HANNAH B., wife of Jared Finch and daughter of Elkanah Mead, aged 26 years and 21 days.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, on Friday, at twelve o'clock.

FOLEY.—On Tuesday, January 10, WILLIAM FOLEY, native of Castle Hyde, parish of Fermoy, county Cork, Ireland, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 505 East Sixteenth street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

GRAHAM.—RACHEL B. GRAHAM, only daughter of Henry M. and Mary E. Graham.

Her relatives and friends are invited without further notice to attend the funeral ceremonies, at No. 59 Jane street, corner of Hudson, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

HEMPSTED.—On Wednesday, January 11, SARAH SHERMAN, widow of Christopher M. Hempsted, Sr., aged 85 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandson, Charles A. Hempsted, 22 Elm place, Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

HIBBARD.—On Wednesday, January 11, ABBY MARIA, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Wesley Hibbard.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 160 Second avenue, on Friday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. The remains will be taken to Canaan, Columbia county, for interment.

HICKS.—On Tuesday, January 10, HARRY WILLIE, only son of Harrison and Hannah Hicks, aged 5 years, 9 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 353 West Forty-eighth street, this (Thursday) morning, at half-past 10 o'clock.

HINES.—On Wednesday morning, January 11, CORA ISABEL, eldest daughter of William E. and Mary W. Hines.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her father's residence, 590 Pacific street, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice. Members of Anglo Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. and A. M., are cordially invited to attend.

Providence (R. I.) paper please copy.

JACOBS.—On Monday morning, January 9, SAMUEL R. JACOBS, aged 49 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 22 West Thirty-eighth street, this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JULIAN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, January 10, JOHN JULIAN, a native of Fetaard, county Tipperary, Ireland, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 313 East Twenty-ninth street, this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock, thence to St. Stephen's church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery, at one o'clock.

KAVANAGH.—On Wednesday morning, January 11, at ten o'clock, MARY KAVANAGH, wife of Thomas Kavanagh, aged 50 years, 4 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, 301 East Thirty-first street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

KELLY.—At his residence, 21 Irving place, on Tuesday evening, January 10, JAMES KELLY, aged 59 years.

Funeral services at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue, on Friday morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

KILEY.—On Wednesday morning, January 11, after a short illness, MICHAEL KILEY, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 29 Bleecker street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

LAY.—On Wednesday, January 11, at Stonybrook, L. I., MATILDA, wife of Jacob Lay, and daughter of the late Jacob Zeiter, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her aunt, No. 295 East Tenth street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

LEVETT.—On Tuesday night, January 10, at half-past seven o'clock, JANE, wife of Henry Levett, in the 65th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 429 West Forty-sixth street, this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

LEWIS.—On Wednesday, January 11, after a lingering illness, EMELINE, wife of James Lewis, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 31 Norfolk street, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock. Interment at Fairmount Cemetery, N. J.

LORD.—On Tuesday, January 10, M. LOUISE LORD, eldest daughter of William G. and Maria L. Lord, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 218 East Twenty-eighth street between Lexington and Fourth avenues, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MULCAHY.—On Tuesday, January 10, after a short illness, JULIA, beloved wife of Timothy Mulcahy, in the 35th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 741 Seventh avenue, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

POLHEMUS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, January 10, GARETTA, daughter of the late Theodore Polhemus, Jr., in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 60 Remsen street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

RAPELJE.—At Astoria, L. I., on Monday morning, January 9, PETER RAPELJE, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Astoria, L. I., this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

REED.—On Tuesday, January 10, JAMES REED, SR., aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Archibald Campbell, 303 East Fifty-fifth street.

RICH.—On Tuesday, January 10, WILLIAM RICH, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, of his brother John and brothers-in-law, James and Patrick Welsh, also the members of the P. H. Keenan Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 107 Monroe street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

NOTICE.—The members of the P. H. Keenan Association are hereby requested to meet at the club rooms, No. 80 East Broadway, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late worthy member, WILLIAM RICH.

R. A. JONES, President.

CHARLES B. JARBOE, Secretary.

ROBERTS.—On Tuesday, January 10, LOUISA M., wife of Daniel A. Roberts.

Notice of funeral on Saturday.

ROGERS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, January 10, of pneumonia, JOHN ROGERS, a native of the county Westmeath, Ireland, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 143 Smith street, South Brooklyn.

RUTTER.—On Tuesday, January 10, JAMES RUTTER, son of James and Eliza Rutter, aged 7 years, 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Charter Oak Lodge F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 40 Lewis street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

SAVING.—On Tuesday, January 10, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, only child of Augustus H. and Mary A. Saving, aged 2 years and 15 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandparents, No. 9 City Hall, this (Thursday) morning, at nine o'clock.

SILL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, January 8, MARIA A., wife of Leonard Sill, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Fifth avenue and Yorkville Baptist churches, also the members of Alleghania Lodge, No. 183, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 157 East Eighty-first street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock precisely.

SMITH.—At Cranford, N. J., on Wednesday, January 11, SUSIE F., wife of C. N. Smith and daughter of Stephen and Agnes Chandler.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TORRANCE.—On Tuesday, January 10, HELEN M., wife of J. S. Torrance, in the 51st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at twelve o'clock noon, from her late residence, in Passaic.

VANDENBURGH.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, January 10, MARY VANDENBURGH.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, 157 Henderson street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

VOGGE.—On Tuesday evening, January 10, REBECCA GENISA, wife of August Vogge and only daughter of Henry Meisterlin, aged 27 years and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of United Brothers Lodge, No. 356, F. and A. M.; German Oak Lodge, No. 52, I. O. of O. F., and Roland Lodge, No. 50, A. O. of G. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 21 South Ninth street, between Sixth and Seventh, Brooklyn, E. D. The remains will be taken to Lutheran Cemetery.

W[illegible].—On Monday morning, January 9, W[illegible] F. W[illegible], in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, [illegible], at twelve o'clock noon.

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WASHINGTON.

UTAH KNOCKING AT THE DOOR.

Brigham Young Affiliating with the Gentiles.

Australian Steamship Line Subsidy.

A Revolutionary Legislature in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1871.

The President's Special Message Still Withheld.

The President's Special Message upon the condition of the South, in answer to the resolution of Senator Morton, is still withheld, in consequence of some serious constitutional objections that will arise upon the remedies to be proposed. These objections are understood to be so proper and plain that the message would be interpreted by the President's enemies only as an electioneering measure in behalf of Senator Abbott's contest against ex-Governor Vance, as well as in aid of a contest which it is said Senator Warner intends to make against Judge Goldthwaite, his successor from Alabama. In the latter case Senator Warner will attempt to show that several democratic members of the Alabama Legislature were ineligible on account of disabilities as imposed by the fourteenth amendment. On the other hand, the friends of Judge Goldthwaite say that Senator Warner received the votes of seven members of the Alabama Assembly who were ineligible under the constitution of the State, they holding federal offices other than postmaster. These matters will involve the determination of several delicate questions heretofore without precedent in the United States Senate, particularly whether that body will or will not inquire into the eligibility of members of State Legislatures. The Alabama case, however, is different from that of North Carolina, inasmuch as three candidates ran in the first State—two republicans and one democrat—while in the latter the contest was between but two parties—Vance and Abbott.

The Rumored Cabinet Changes.

There is authority for saying that all the rumors, since the resignation of Secretary Cox, of Cabinet changes are without a particle of foundation. Every member seems to be thoroughly satisfied with them all.

Politics in Tennessee—A Revolutionary Legislature.

It is believed that Congressmen Stokes, Prosser and Smith, of Tennessee, will contest for their seats upon the ground that their democratic opponents secured their election by fraud, intimidation and violence. They will assert that the acts of the last Legislature were illegal and void by reason of the violation of the constitutional franchise law of the State, and by which large numbers of disfranchised persons were permitted to vote. The last Assembly called a constitutional convention, which legislated the State Judiciary out of office and changed entirely the fundamental law, and these acts are asserted to have been revolutionary and without authority of law. There is also a question raised as to the eligibility of Senator Cooper, who was chosen by the last Legislature in place of Senator Fowler, whose term expires. The secession element does not appear to be satisfied with Senator Cooper, who, though acting with the democracy, was a Union man, and they assert that by reason of the change made in the State constitution the new Legislature, which meets next October, is the proper body to elect, it being the next preceding one to the vacancy occurring. It is not likely, however, that this view of the case will be endorsed by the Senate, particularly when it is understood that Cooper beat Andy Johnson, and Andy is charged with being the prime conspirator in this movement to keep Senator Cooper out. The feeling between them is exceedingly bitter, notwithstanding Andy Johnson denounces the democratic platform in Tennessee as a reassertion of the right of secession.

Utah Knocking at the Door—Brigham Young Becoming Anxious.

Brigham Young is trying to offset the revolution in Utah by getting up a counter movement here. He abandons his pet scheme of the State of Deseret, and will consent to being admitted into the Union as the State of Utah. His scheme is to have Congress authorize a convention, to assemble in Salt Lake City in the first week in July, to formulate a constitution in which polygamy is to be prohibited, and in September the election is to take place, and on the assembling of Congress in December Brigham would be Governor, and two Senators and a Representative would take their seats in the national legislature. No one believes in the sincerity of Brigham abandoning polygamy, and the measure before Congress is regarded with distrust. One of his influential bishops, and the husband of five wives, arrived this morning from Utah, and was introduced to several of the Congressmen by Mr. Hooper, so that Brigham sends a full-fledged polygamist here to lobby through his bill.

The Australian Mail Steamship Line.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads agreed to-day to report favorably the bill to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Australia, better known as the Australian Steamship bill. It provides for the chartering of a line of steamships of the first class to ply between San Francisco and the Australian colonies. These steamers are to make thirteen trips a year, and to receive an annual subsidy of $500,000 in consideration of carrying the mails. It is claimed that the trade springing up between the Pacific coast and these colonies is of sufficient magnitude to warrant the establishment of a first class line of steamers. This line is intended to compete, to some extent, with the English Peninsular and Oriental line of the Australian service. The bill is sustained by a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco and other mercantile organizations on the Pacific coast, which claim that its success will redound to the material interests not only of that section but of other parts of the United States. The bill will be reported to-morrow.

An Efficient Revenue Officer—Prompt Settlement of Accounts.

The final accounts of General Pleasanton, as Collector of the Thirty-second New York district, were completely settled to-day at the Internal Revenue Bureau. Such a prompt rendition of accounts was never before known in the experience of the officers of the Bureau, and it is said, to the credit of the new Commissioner, that he took charge of the most important district in the United States at a time when its accounts, as left by ex-Collector Bailey, were in anything but a creditable condition. The efficiency of the new Commissioner has also been admirably displayed in the manner he has taken hold of the details of the Bureau.

The Shipping Interests.

Senator Conkling to-day presented the memorial of John Roach, of New York, relative to the revival of American commerce. Mr. Roach has given the subject much attention, and in his memorial presents an array of facts and figures not heretofore stated in connection with this subject. He does not agree with those who attribute the decline of American shipping interests to the Alabama and other rebel cruisers. He thinks it is more owing to the failure of our shipbuilders and the government to adapt themselves to the new order of things brought about by the revolution which has taken place in shipbuilding within the last decade. He thinks that to revive the shipbuilding interests it will be necessary for the government to aid the shipbuilders as England did after the wooden ships went out of use and were replaced by iron ships.

Additional Issue of Five Per Cent Bonds.

The Committee of Ways and Means, at their meeting to-day, agreed to report the Senate bill for the issue of $300,000,000 additional of the five per cent bonds authorized by the act passed at the last session for funding the public debt. This will make the issue of five per cents altogether $500,000,000. The interest is payable quarterly, instead of semi-annually, in gold, as suggested by Secretary Boutwell. This was done for the purpose of offering an incentive for capitalists to take the bonds. The committee have inserted a new clause, which provides that this additional issue of bonds shall not augment the sum total of the public debt. The Secretary is required to redeem and cancel the five-twenty and other bonds now outstanding in sums equal to the amount of the new bonds negotiated.

New Republican Movement in Maryland.

The Postmaster General called on the President to-day to introduce a number of gentlemen of Maryland, who desire to forward a new movement in favor of the republican party in that State. The call was made without reference to appointments to office, and a most satisfactory interview was had.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors

of Steam Vessels for the United States met to-day at Willard's Hotel and after organizing adjourned until to-morrow, when it is expected all the supervising inspectors will be present and participate in the deliberations of the convention. The Steamboat bill, proposing important modifications in existing laws, and which is now pending in Congress, will receive the attention of the Board, and such suggestions as have been gained since they last met will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for his approval. Inventors are also expected to submit to the Board such inventions as are claimed to add to the security of life and property. One of the principal things which it is desired to accomplish at this convention is to persuade the Secretary to urge greater facilities in prosecuting their duties. Besides the embarrassment of having local inspectors employed at low wages, the supervising inspectors claim they cannot carry out the objects of the supervising board as the interests of the service demand, on account of the limited fund at their command.

Consolidation of Internal Revenue Districts.

Commissioner Pleasanton to-day had an interview with the President respecting the consolidation of internal revenue districts, and submitted a plan for carrying out the proposed consolidation, furnishing the statistics of expenses in collecting the revenue and what will be saved by reducing the number of collection districts. The President stated that members of Congress had asked him not to consolidate the country districts, as it would be detrimental to the political prosperity of the party in ensuing campaigns. Particularly was it urged by the Southern members, who are anxious to have all the advantage the administration can give in the next two years. No objection seems to be made to the consolidation of districts in cities, and it is claimed the curtailment of revenue officials can best be commenced in the populous counties, and the expense of collecting the revenue greatly diminished thereby.

Duties on Imported Wines and Brandies.

Importers of wines, brandies, &c., are annoyed at the construction placed by collectors of customs on that clause of the new tariff law respecting import duties on foreign whiskeys, rum and gin. The revenue officials claim that the duties on these articles are provided for under the acts of June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865, and that the new tariff does not interfere with old provisions of the law, and that these imports are still liable to existing rates. Boston and New York merchants are particularly affected by this unexpected interpretation of the act, and business in these articles has become temporarily paralyzed. Mr. S. M. Saunders, of New York, to-day had an interview with Secretary Boutwell and Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury Department, on the subject, urging the interpretation of the present tariff applying to brandy and all other spirits manufactured from grain, thus imposing a duty of but two dollars per proof gallon on whiskeys, rums and gins, and pressing a solution of the difficulty. The Secretary of the Treasury promised to give the matter his earliest attention.

Regulations Concerning the Importation of Petroleum into Italy.

The Secretary of State has transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a despatch from the United States Consul at Naples, relating to orders recently issued by the authorities that the city require vessels laden with petroleum for Naples to discharge cargoes at the port of Nisita. The Secretary of State thinks this regulation works injuriously to American commerce. Mr. Duncan, Consul at Naples, says that the port of Nisita is a small, dangerous port four or five miles west of Naples, unprotected from high winds and dangerous to approach during a storm, and is also the Quarantine for Naples.

Cancellation of Tobacco Stamps.

In reply to an inquiry whether a specific steel die of any peculiar shape is required to be used in cancelling tobacco stamps, the Internal Revenue Office replies that the law does not specify, nor has the revenue prescribed any particular or any peculiarly shaped steel die to be used for the purpose named on any wooden package of tobacco, but any steel die that will cancel the stamps, as required by law, may be used. Cutting the stamp with a chisel is not deemed a proper cancellation.

Transmission of Weather Reports.

Arrangements have been effected at the War Department with the Western Union Telegraph Company, by which, on and after the 15th inst., the weather reports for the New England coast will be received at the regular hours. Stations of observations and report have been established as far north ward as Portland, Me.

Alleged Frauds in the Purchase of Indian Supplies.

Mr. Welch, of Philadelphia, sent to the Committee on Appropriations yesterday charges and specifications of alleged frauds and misconduct in the purchase of Indian goods. A copy of them has been sent to Commissioner Parker and a reply requested. The examination of witnesses will commence next week.

The Labor Union Convention,

which has been in secret session here a day or two past, held an open session, in which resolutions were adopted looking to a more perfect organization and calling on branch organizations to hold State conventions and to furnish statistics of labor, real estate, education, wages and other matters. Several brief addresses were made, and General Eaton, of the Freedmen's Bureau, on invitation, delivered an address occupying over an hour in delivery.

The Mexican Claims Commission.

In the Joint Commission of the United States and Mexico, to-day, in the following cases:—No. 391, Peter Jarr vs. Mexico; No. 223, James Hurst vs. Mexico; No. 450, Benjamin Elliott vs. Mexico; No. 237, Francis Nolan vs. Mexico; No. 333, Anderson & Thompson vs. Mexico; No. 197, Joseph Moses vs. Mexico; No. 102, Snow & Burgess vs. Mexico, and No. 18, H. Halstead vs. Mexico, a division in opinion between the two Commissioners was announced, and the cases ordered to be certified to the umpire, Dr. Francis Lieber, of New York, for decision. These questions involve important and interesting questions as to the jurisdiction of the commission, and, among other things, their jurisdiction in cases of contract, and also questions as to the status of persons claiming American citizenship under varying conditions of fact.

The French Relief Fair.

The fair for the benefit of the French sufferers by the war opened to-night at the Masonic Hall. General Banks and Representative Cox, of New York, made speeches. There was a large attendance.

Nominations by the President.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—

Willis S. Drummond, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Postmasters.—D. S. McLaughlin, Fishkill on the Hudson, N. Y.; H. N. Buckley, Delhi, N. Y.; John Walker, Aurora, Ind.; Lafayette Alfred, Mexico, N. Y.; William Winter, Rondout, N. Y.; H. A. Moore, Bryan, Texas.

Charles F. Goodyear to be Collector of Customs at Brunswick, Ga.

Naval.—Lieutenant Commanders R. F. Wallace and Chester Hatfield to be Commanders; First Assistant Engineers Elijah Laws, W. S. Purse and Clark Fisher to be Chief Engineers; Edward K. Rawson, of New York, to be Chaplain, and William E. Davis to be Assistant Surgeon.

Personal.

The President and Speaker Blaine dined to-night with Senator Edmunds. Secretary Fish and lady, Secretary Robeson and Senator Conkling were also present.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of School Commissioners.

The Opening Day—Ex-President Smyth Re-elected Unanimously—His Address—Reports of Committees—Bad Spelling in the Schools.

The Board of Education met for the first time this year at the Board room, corner of Elm and Grand streets, yesterday, Commissioners Smyth, Brennan, Lewis, Wood, Sherwood, Sands, Gross, Jarvis, Ingersoll, Palmer and Hell being present.

The Board was called to order by Mr. Lawrence Kernan, clerk, who announced that the first business in order was the election of a temporary chairman, in order to reorganize for the ensuing year.

Commissioner Sands was chosen temporary chairman, and made an address to the Board, touching upon various questions of interest in connection with education.

Commissioner Wood then moved a resolution tendering the thanks of the Board to its late President, Mr. Smyth, and the motion having been adopted unanimously, the resolutions were ordered on file.

Commissioner Wood then moved that Mr. Smyth be re-elected President. No opposition being made, a vote was taken, and Mr. Smyth was unanimously elected.

On taking the chair Mr. SMYTH said:—

GENTLEMEN—I return you my acknowledgments for this renewed expression of your confidence in again re-electing me as your presiding officer. The duties of the position are at times delicate and embarrassing, and the path of duty is not at all times a smooth and pleasing one. In the past I have endeavored to discharge the duties of your presiding officer faithfully and impartially; with what success you are more capable of judging than I am. If I had done otherwise I would neither have secured your respect nor the approval of my own conscience. I am not vain or weak enough to suppose I could have successfully sustained myself as your presiding officer without your kind aid and generous support, which were freely given me, the remembrance of which I shall ever gratefully cherish. This Board enters on its duties under most favorable auspices. The average attendance and the whole number taught in the schools are in excess of any previous year, and at an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars less than we were entitled to by law and at about half a million of dollars less than its immediate predecessor. The Normal College was also established, thus completing the educational edifice. These acts alone will render the Board of 1870 ever memorable, and it will occupy a fixed place in the history of the educational system of this great city. The acts of the late Board have passed into history, and I trust they will successfully undergo that criticism to which the acts of all public bodies as well as of individuals must submit. So much for the past. Let us endeavor to administer the educational affairs of this city that greater and grander results may be attained. Let us endeavor to elevate the system, and, above all, to conduct it so that no child, whether rich or poor, shall be deprived of the blessings of education. Let us be economical without becoming parsimonious. In a word, let us endeavor to administer this most sacred trust confided to us in a manner that will meet the approval of our own consciences and the sanction of all good men. Let us not forget that the education of about one-fourth of a million of human beings is entrusted to our charge, and that the eyes of more than half a million of people look seriously at and scan our acts daily. I took occasion before to call your attention to the bad results of leasing or hiring premises for school purposes. The brief period that has since elapsed has added to the impression I then had in regard to the impolicy of hiring or leasing premises for school purposes either on the score of health, safety or economy. This Board has school sites unemployed which have cost about $140,000, while we are paying annually for unsuitable premises over $40,000. I cannot too strongly impress upon you the necessity of erecting suitable school edifices and thus put an end to the system of leasing or hiring buildings for school purposes. There are at least 5,000 children of suitable age in this city who do not attend any school. This Board has no power to compel their attendance. As the Legislature is now in session I would recommend you to memorialize that body to enact a law that will compel all these children to attend school at least two hours daily. These unfortunates are entitled to and should receive our best consideration, and if we do not take the necessary steps to rescue them from what is merely a preparation for a life of crime and misery we will indeed be recreant to the great trust confided to us. Gentlemen, I have detained you too long, and again return my acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon me; and now I will conclude by invoking the aid of the Great Giver of all good, that he may guide and sustain us in this the greatest work that ever engaged the Christian, the philanthropist or the humanitarian.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The usual business being taken up the clerk handed in the annual report of the City Superintendent, which was a voluminous document. It was ordered to be printed. From among a large number of tabular computations it may be summed up that the whole number taught in 47 male schools for the year was 32,000; in 42 female schools, 29,151; in 54 primary departments, 86,961; in 40 primary schools, 41,896; in 6 colored schools, 2,053; in 60 corporate, 19,323; in 32 evening, 24,084; in normal school, 1,652. The average attendance during ten intervening years has increased nearly 54 per cent, while the increase of population for that time was only 14 per cent. As to instruction for the past year the report gives a satisfactory account; also as to discipline.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

There were two reports from this committee, one setting forth the figures for last year at $125,000, a decrease of $55,000 compared with 1869. The second report was merely the figures relative to expenditures for advertisements, &c.

STATED MEETINGS.

It was resolved to amend section two of by-laws so that the stated meetings shall be held on the second Wednesday in January, and every alternate Wednesday during the year, except in August.

A COMPLAINT.

A communication from Farrell Dorrity, inspector of Sixth School district, complained against Jeremiah Halleran, for violation of section three, article one, in that he, in the name of his foreman, John Gleason, had been doing carpenter work on the school buildings and receiving compensation from the Board. The names of several witnesses were appended to the complaint.

BAD SPELLING IN THE SCHOOLS

was made the subject of some remarks by Commissioner Wood, who said it was astonishing to find how bad was the spelling of pupils in the schools, and he regretted to say that others in the schools besides the pupils had the deficiency to which he alluded. He thought there ought to be a new system of teaching children how to read writing especially, as in this particular the errors made were the rule and not the exception. He advocated the introduction of "script" into the school books, so that pupils might become familiarized with spelling in the handwriting of others and thus be imperceptibly improved themselves.

Commissioner GROSS opposed the introduction of new books, owing to the expense to be incurred on account of such a sweeping change.

COMMITTEES FOR NEW YEAR.

The distribution of members on the various committees was exactly the same as that of last year.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Jan. 11, 1871.

In the Senate to-day a petition was presented from the expressmen of Paterson, complaining of the extortionate charges of the Erie Railroad and the act of last winter ruling their suits out of court. A bill was introduced to repeal the act and another to repeal last year's act, which granted certain powers to the Erie Company.

Several local bills were introduced, and Thursday was fixed for the eulogies on the late Senator Cobb.

The House proceedings were unimportant. It adjourned until Monday evening.

South Carolina Legislature.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11, 1871.

The South Carolina House of Representatives has passed and sent to the Senate the following resolutions, which were introduced by a colored member named Lee:—

Whereas certain bills are now being considered in the Congress of the United States providing generally for amnesty to persons now laboring under political disabilities by reason of their participation in the rebellion; and whereas in our judgment ample relief is afforded such persons by the third section of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to vote against all such laws granting general amnesty and relief to persons under political disabilities.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Jan. 11, 1871.

The Senate to-day passed a joint resolution providing for the submission of the adjustment of the State debt with West Virginia to arbitration, by a vote of 31 to 4.

Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Jan. 11, 1871.

The Legislature organized to-day. William E. Smith was chosen Speaker of the Assembly. The Governor's Message will probably be delivered to-morrow.

WESTERN BOUNDARY SURVEYS.

The Boundary Between Utah and Wyoming Territories Determined—Mineral Discoveries in the Medicine Bow Mountains.

EVANSTON, W. T., Jan. 11, 1871.

Judge N. P. Cook, in charge of the surveying expedition running the fourth standard parallel for the public land survey, reached here yesterday, having completed the line to the Utah boundary here. He reports silver and gold on the Medicine Bow and Snake River Mountains; and coal all the way from Bear river to Snake river.

Judge Cook deserves great credit for the energy displayed in running the first line in the dead of winter over the Rocky Mountains, a thing unparalleled by any other government expedition.

AMUSEMENTS.

STADT THEATRE—SEEBACH—JANE EYRE.—Another crowded house, another enthusiastic greeting, another superb success. Positively Madame Seebach, in the ripeness and plenitude of her intellectual powers, as she is, has, if we may apply such an expression to a finished artist, improved since her first engagement in this city. To explain our exact meaning—she has become familiarized with cis-Atlantic audiences, and, as we suggested on Tuesday, in writing of her Maria Stuart, treads the boards with a freer, less embarrassed—in a word, with a more self-dependent, American motion. She has breathed this republican air of ours, now, for weeks, from our seacoast to the mountains of the far West, and there is a bolder spring in her every footstep; a clearer, ringing richness in her voice; a loftier and broader sweep to her artistic pinions. Were we to yield the rein to our impulse in describing the impression produced on us, in common with many hundreds of others, by her representation of Jane Eyre, we might incur the charge of having exaggerated, and yet we find it impossible to deface the subject with the stale jargon of the schools, to tell how a great genius "handled" this and "manipulated" that, as though we were extolling the fine points and indicating the defects of some Punch and Judy peep show. Achievement like Madame Seebach's soars away above all such laboring mountains of mere verbiage. Its triumph is written in spiritual light over every countenance in her auditory, it thrills with the emotion that stirs all who behold it to unbidden tears, and is heard in the half-suppressed sob and the murmured exclamation that precede the uncontrollable, heartfelt and prolonged applause in which strong men and gentle women, childhood and old age, spontaneously unite, half-smiling with intellectual pleasure, half-weeping with profoundest sympathy. To attempt a statement of the manner by which this supreme influence is produced would be as futile as to count the timbers in the gallant yacht that courts the ocean billow and leaves rivalry behind her or to number the nails in the shoes of the blooded racer that sweeps the crowded field. But how far transcendant over all material aids are the matchless perceptions and sensibilities of a gifted, artistic mind! There is nothing wooden in them; nothing fixed there by rote, as one would gauge heights and distance by line and plummet. And herein is the masterwork of Marie Seebach's revelations on the stage—her acting is grand and irresistible because it is not mere acting—it is life. When she stands before her audience she is Mary Queen of Scots, Marguerite, Louisa Miller, Jane Eyre, because she feels as they would feel and act were they when living so highly endowed as she, and it is enough if the taste of history, poetry and art accept this interpretation and crown it with their honest plaudits. She has in all her utterance the divine breath of nature, and nature of the regal stamp—her suffering, her anger, her tenderness are genuine, and were the words of her written text suddenly to fail her at the climax of one of these great scenes her own words would flow right on, we doubt not, in no inferior measure. She'd speak "in numbers as the numbers came." All these remarks were more than justified on Tuesday night. The great German artist never before played the same part here as she played Jane Eyre at the Stadt theatre. Her performance was far away superior to what we saw and recorded of it in Fourteenth street some months ago. Her soliloquy and invocation in the first act; her dialogues with Rochester and her rescue of him from his burning room in the third; her interviews with Mrs. Reed (Mlle. Veneta), and the exquisite love scene at the close were superlatively fine, and she was admirably sustained by her whole company and by the excellent arrangement and management of the stage, due to the care and tact of Mr. Harry. There was no mistaking the temper of the audience. They were under the spell of intensest feeling from first to last, and no one would talk again of the phlegm and philosophic stolidity of Germans who saw them give way to their delight each time a scene had towered to its climax at the touch of Seebach's genius. And, surely, the public press, in its great mission of instruction, can do no worthier thing than to encourage the high drama, where it performs a glorious work like this, and sways the hearts of thousands resistlessly to the adoration of what is lofty, true and good in human trials and the victory over them. Such a lesson is "Jane Eyre" upon the German stage.

NARCISSE.—This fine drama, so full of passion and incident, was brought out in superb style last night by the Seebach Company, Mr. Harry, of whose powers in this part we have repeatedly had occasion to speak, performing the title *rôle* with even more than usual success. Miss Mathilde Veneta, as Pompadour, was also very good, and the scene had a brilliant acquisition in the lovely and gifted Marchioness d'Espignay of Miss Bardenheuer. Miss Essinger also acquitted herself admirably in the telling part of Doris Quinault, the actress. The setting, the management, the costumes, the accompaniments were all tasteful and elegant, and, to sum up the impressions thus far received of the new Seebach season, it opens on a scale altogether more ample and attractive than its best at the French theatre. Those who would see the German heart respond to eloquence and feeling fitly uttered in the German tongue should not forego the thrilling experience of an evening in the Stadt theatre, as they may now behold it nightly with its vast audience. This evening Schiller's renowned tragedy, "Kabale und Liebe," will be presented, with Madame Seebach as Louisa Miller, one of her grandest parts, and Mlle. Veneta as Lady Mylfort.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

On Saturday evening the popular actress and manageress, Miss Lina Edwin, takes a benefit at her pretty little bijou theatre. The bill consists of "Kind to a Fault," scenes from "Little Jack Sheppard" and "Aladdin." Miss Edwin during the past season has made herself a favorite with the New York public, both by her clever acting and her managerial ability. She still retains the theatre, and will return to this city with her inimitable burlesque company after the engagements of Frank Drew and J. S. Clarke are concluded. Numerous offers of engagements from provincial managers have induced Miss Edwin to try a short starring tour.

Madame Marie Seebach, who has justly earned for herself the title of "Rachel of Germany," is drawing crowded houses each night to the Stadt theatre. Her triumph there is of even a more emphatic character than when she played in Fourteenth street. The enthusiasm each evening would astonish the staid, unimpressionable people who sometimes find their way down to the Sixth avenue on theatre evenings.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.......	7 23	Moon rises...eve	11 01
Sun sets........	4 54	High water...eve	12 26

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Australia	Jan 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Rhein	Jan 14	Bremen	68 Broad st.
City of Wash'n	Jan 14	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Helvetia	Jan 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Nebraska	Jan 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Jan 18	Havre	58 Broadway.
Erin	Jan 18	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Paris	Jan 21	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
France	Jan 21	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Britannia	Jan 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Baltim're	Jan 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Manhattan	Jan 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Iowa	Jan 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Deutschland	Jan 28	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Washington	Jan 28	Havre	58 Broadway.
India	Jan 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Jan 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 11, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Calabria (Br), McMickan, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.

Steamship Hatteras, Smith, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Regulator, Sherwood, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Sarah Hignett, Barwell, Liverpool—E E Morgan's Sons.

Ship Benton (Br), Woolston, Liverpool—E E Morgan's Sons.

Ship American Congress, Chiselin, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Alfred, Burt, Savannah—J W Elwell & Co.

Brig Oliver (Br), Roach, Port au Prince—R Murray, Jr.

Brig Alfaretta (Br), Bissell, St Johns, NF—F I Nevius & Sons.

Brig Amelia Anna, Carlon, Cardenas—Walsh, Field & Way.

Schr Dauntless, Warren, Lisbon—Miller & Houghton.

Schr Chas E Moody, Abbott, Maranham and a market—B J Wenberg.

Schr Petrel, Curtis, Key West and Pensacola—Benner & Fleming.

Schr L O C Wishart, Mason, Savannah—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Hattie, McIntyre, Brunswick—S C Loud & Co.

Schr A H Whitmore, Robbins, Norfolk—C E Staples & Co.

Schr Leontine, Pratt, Salem—R W Ropes & Co.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Washington (Br), Jones, Liverpool, Dec 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse and 154 passengers, to John G Dale. Had a continuation of Westerly gales the entire passage. Jan 11, 130 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship City of Limerick, bound for Liverpool.

Steamship Ville de Paris (Fr), Surmont, Southampton Dec 30 and Brest 31st, with mdse and passengers, to Geo Mackenzie.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah Jan 7, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison. Had strong NW gales south of Hatteras and strong NE winds north of that point.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Jan 8, with mdse and passengers, to R Lowden.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, NC, 68 hours, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Smith, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark St Bernhard (NG), Rahrs, Bremen 65 days, with mdse and 1 passenger, to C Lulling & Co. Took the southern passage, and had light winds and calms first part of passage; no date, lat 31 46, lon 23, had a heavy gale from W, lasting 3 days; sustained no damage; was 12 days north of Bermuda, with heavy W and NW gales. Nov 13, lat 43 47, lon 6 01 W, passed the wreck of bark Dunsmode (Br), abandoned, with maintopsail attack, foretopsail furled and boats gone; apparently had not been long abandoned; sailed around her two or three times, but could see nothing of the boats. Dec 28, lat 33, lon 64 43, spoke brig Argo (NG), from Savannah for Montevideo, 9 days out.

Bark Bounding Billow (of Boston), Reynolds, Malaga 44 days, with fruit, to Alpheus Hardy & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov 28; had strong W and SW gales the last 25 days. Dec 7, lat 35 24, lon 26, spoke brig Edwin Rowe, from Malaga for New York; 28th, lat 37 10, lon 56 50, ship Andrew Lovitt (Br), from Savannah for Bremen.

Schr Annie Price, Price, Virginia.

Schr E L Morrison, Hamill, Chincoteague.

Schr Old Chad, McClintock, Baltimore.

Sloop Susan Leach, Henrickson, Virginia.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland for New York, with mdse and passengers, to J F Ames.

Schr Bay State, Loring, Boston for New York, with mdse to S W Lewis & Co. Before reported at anchor off North Brother.

Schr Yankee Boy, Dill, Boston for New York, with mdse to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr Wm G R Mowry, Eaton, Providence for New York, in ballast to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr Thomas Jefferson, Fox, Cold Spring for New York.

Schr Northern Light, Plummer, from Machias for New York, with lumber, reported arrived 10th inst, is consigned to Simpson & Clapp. In going into Dutch Island 8th inst, in a thick snow storm, struck a sunken rock; had to throw overboard a portion of the deckload of lath to lighten the vessel; floated off after remaining a short time, vessel leaking considerably; it is supposed a part of the forefoot is off or some part of the planking bruised; the vessel was going at a good speed when she struck.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Hattie S Collins, Hill, Hoboken for New Haven.

Schr S P M Tasker, Allen, New York for Port Morris, to load railroad cars for Galveston.

Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, New York for Stamford.

Schr Dart, Johnson, New York for Stamford.

Schr George Washington, Peck, New York for Stamford.

Schr Evelyn, Burger, New York for Stamford.

Schr S F Godwin, Waterbury, New York for Stamford.

Schr James Henry, Parker, New York for New Haven.

Schr Wm Gray, Clark, New York for New Haven.

SAILED.

Steamships Algeria, for Liverpool; Wisconsin, do.

Wind at sunset S, light.

Shipping Notes.

The slip between piers Nos 6 and 7 East river was dredged yesterday.

There were in the port of New York Wednesday, Jan 11, 595 vessels, of which 67 were steamers, 51 ships, 128 barks, 80 brigs and 270 schooners.

The appeals that have been made within the past five years by shipbuilders along our Atlantic seaboard for help have been so numerous as to be almost countless; but Congress seems to have turned its back upon them, or been lost in the contemplation of the difficulties that will attend suitable legislation having for its purpose the regaining of our lost supremacy of the seas. Yet, while there is stagnation in the business of building ships in this section of the country, there comes the satisfactory report that there are in the course of construction near Detroit more vessels than were ever before being constructed at any one period. This is eminently satisfactory and speaks well for the men of enterprise in that section of the United States. In former years the vessels built thereabouts were of very rude character, lacking that beauty of design and symmetry of proportion which before had given to the American merchant marine its world-wide reputation. Time has changed all this, and now the vessels built on the lakes are fair specimens of naval skill and mechanical art. There is room in that part of our land for all vessels that may be built there and plenty of business after construction. It is destined to be densely populated, and from the peculiar formation of the lake region communication between the towns upon the lake shores can better be secured by steamers and sailing vessels than by railways. While we regret the inactivity of shipbuilders along the Atlantic coast, we hail with pleasure the news that comes from the country surrounding an American Mediterranean.

Hell Gate, for the first time this winter, was considerably blocked up with ice yesterday, impeding navigation, no vessel being able to go through without the assistance of steam power. Even the latter found it difficult to plough through the heavy field ice. The Harlem steamboats still run regularly, but found it at times very difficult to get through the south channel of Blackwell's Island.

Providence river is so thickly frozen over as far down as Field's Point that vessels cannot pass up or down without the aid of steam.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMER FRANCIS, of the Morgan line, caught fire at Mobile, morning of 10th inst, while men were at work in the wood bunk. The fire was raging at last accounts and her fate was uncertain. The freight, &c, will be saved in a damaged condition. The vessel is valued at $75,000 and is not insured. She is an iron vessel, built at Wilmington, Del, in 1865, and owned in this city.

SHIP ASIA, Webster, at Glasgow from New York, experienced very stormy weather, lost sails, &c, and shipped several very heavy seas, washing away bulwarks, &c. Dec 11 she passed a derelict bark, of about 400 tons, painted black outside, with white spots (?) and having double topsail yards, with a long spar painted white on the main royal mast; all her spars were standing and she did not appear waterlogged. The Asia could not board her, the weather being too heavy.

BARK CARRIE WRIGHT—SCILLY, Dec 25—The Carrie Wright, from New York for Antwerp, and the French brig Conception, from Newport for Barcelona, were in collision, 53 miles southwest of the Wolf, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, during a snow squall, the latter foundering, with two hands, the former putting in here with loss of bowsprit, leaky and with other damage, and bringing in six hands saved from French brig.

SCHR ALICE T, from St John, NB, for Providence, arrived at Newport RI, 8th, with loss of anchor, chain and two jibs.

SCHR GEO B MCCLELLAN, from Jamaica for Baltimore, before reported as ashore on Thomas' Point, came off without injury.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 11—The schr Virginia, with oysters, for New York, sprung mainmast, lost bowsprit and put back.

Schr A J Chamberlain, for New York, with oysters, snagged and ran ashore on Hampton bar.

GLASGOW, Dec 26—The Antilles, Anderson, from New York for this place, which was sunk in the Clyde, is being discharged by divers.

The Asia, from New York, in coming up in tow, struck the Antilles, and cut a further slice off the bark's stern.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 27—The John Frye, from Charleston, reported Dec 19 as on fire in Prince's dock, submerged on the port side, has been raised with the assistance of underwriter's pump, and is now afloat, free of water, but badly damaged by the fire.

Dec 28—The brig Mary Jane Wilber, of St John, NB, from Bangor for New Orleans, was struck by two seas as she was endeavoring to make Holyhead, Dec 18, throwing her on her beam ends, shifting her cargo between decks and causing her to spring a leak; she put in here the same day to repair, having had four feet of water in her hold.

LONDON, Jan 11—Bark A Duffus, before reported ashore, has been hauled off undamaged.

The Little Gem, from St Johns, has put into the Tagus leaking, and is discharging cargo.

IQUIQUE, Peru, Dec 6—Ship Nievis Martinez (Guat), from Puget Sound with lumber for Valparaiso, was abandoned waterlogged off Tepic, on the west coast of Mexico, on the 5th of September. The crew were brought to this port by the French ship Pacifique.

PROVINCETOWN, Jan 10—Bark Volunteer, before reported abandoned, has been towed into this harbor by steamer George Shattuck. She now lies on her side and nearly under water. The greater portion of her cargo between decks will be a total loss.

VALPARAISO, Dec 3—Bark Hecla (Br), from Cobija to Tocopilla, got on the rocks and is reported to be a total loss.

WEXFORD, Dec 28—An empty flour barrel, marked on the end, "ship B Hazeltine, Savannah," was washed ashore Dec 24, at Morris Castle. (The ship C B Hazleton, Gilkay, sailed from Liverpool Dec 22, for Savannah.)

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to Purser H Gorham, of the steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah, for favors.

SHIP GREAT PACIFIC (Sal), from Callao for New York, which put into Valparaiso in July last, in distress, repaired and sailed on the 25th of November, for destination, under command of Captain Mayhew.

SHIP KIT CARSON, which has been undergoing repairs at Callao for some time past, sailed on the 17th ult, for San Francisco.

BOSTON, Jan 11—A British brig, reported the Fan & Fairy, of Windsor, NS, for New York, was at anchor off Chatham, Cape Cod, on the 10th inst. A boat boarded her, and the captain stated that he wanted more men and one to act as pilot.

Notice to Mariners.

The Vineyard Sound Lightvessel No 7, removed Nov 29 for repairs, has been put in good order and returned to her station.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

J G WALKER, Lighthouse Insp, 2d dist.

Boston, Jan 10, 1871.

Whalemen.

Bark Martha Wrightington, Lewis, of Nant, arrived at Callao Nov 23 from Valparaiso.

Bark William & Henry, Greene, of FH, was at Payal Dec 7, with 249 bbls sp oil on board.

Sailed from St Michaels Dec 5, barks Cleone, Clay, of NB; 8th, Ocean Steed, Russell, do.

Bark Gay Head, Gifford, of NB, was at sea Nov 6, having taken, eleventh day out, 2 blackfish and 2 sp whales, making 65 bbls oil.

Foreign Ports.

ARDROSSAN, Dec 28—Arrived, Annie M Cann, Cann, Dublin.

ANTWERP, Dec 25—Arrived, British Lion, Mann, New York.

Sailed 28th, Arthur Pardon, Jacks, San Francisco.

AKYAB, Oct 19—Sailed, David Brown, Nichols, Calcutta.

BEACHY HEAD, Dec 27—Off, Bell Rover, Macaulay, from Antwerp for New York.

BROUWERSHAVEN, Dec 25—Arrived, Ariadne, Smith Philadelphia.

BREMERHAVEN, Dec 25—Sailed, Koln (s), Franke, New Orleans.

BILBAO, Dec 21—Arrived, Constancia, Amezcueta, Philadelphia.

BATAVIA, Nov 25—In port, bark Hazard, Karsteen, from Rio Janeiro, arrived 11th, to load for Boston; brig Hail Columbia, Brewster, dis.

BOMBAY, Dec 2—Arrived, Don Quixote, Nelson, Calcutta.

CARDIFF, Dec 27—Arrived, Joseph Clark, Carver, St John, NB.

Cleared 27th, John Ellis, Melvin, New Orleans.

CETTE, Dec 24—Arrived, Spanker, Whitehill, New York.

CADIZ, Dec 21—Arrived, Surprise, Nickerson, and Shamrock, Leighton, New York.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec 19—Cleared, Victoria, Henderson, Philadelphia.

CALCUTTA, Nov 25—In port, ships Prince Patrick (Br), Grinnell Eden, Parry; Celestia (Br), Carr; Cavalier (Br), Knight; Annie (Br) Meyer, and Giorsok (Br), Millard, for New York, Mary Warren (Br), Lowe, for Philadelphia, or Boston, w New York; Cleopatra, Dunne; Fortune, Taylor; Herrison, Atwood, and John Clark, Ross, for Boston, ldg; Alaska, Small, unc; bark Nehemiah Gibson, Studley, do.

Sailed from Saugor Nov 25, ship Kingsbridge (Br), Comer, New York.

Proceeding down the river 29th, ship Hudson, (Br), Richardson, for New York.

CEBU, Oct 8—Arrived, Cosaca, Crockett, Hong Kong.

In port Nov 7, bark Comus, Bangs, for Liverpool, ldg.

COQUIMBO, Nov 22—Arrived, Teodora, Cobbs, Mejia.

Sailed Nov 16, Ocean Rover, Raymond, London.

CALLAO, Dec 1—Arrived, ships Matterhorn, Frazer, Guanape (and sailed 7th for Islands); 4th, Lawrence Brown, Brown, Valparaiso; 5th, Belle of the Sea, Spear, Rio Janeiro (and sailed 14th for Guanape, to load for Hamburg or Rotterdam); 6th, Thomas Lord, Day, Coquimbo (and sailed 14th for Guanape); 7th, Gen Shepley, Merriman, Montevideo (and sailed 18th for Guanape, to load guano for Hamburg or Rotterdam); 9th, John Watts, Stinson, Guanape (and sailed 14th for Spain).

Sailed Nov 26, ships Montpelier, Dizer, England; 30th, P G Blanchard, Blithen, United States; St Mark, Wood, do; Arcadia, Weeks, England; Dec 1, L B Gilchrist, Waite, United States; Bethiah Thayer, Cartney, Nantes; 14th, bark Priscilla, McAlevy, Guanape; 17th, ship Kit Carson, Spencer, San Francisco.

DOVER, Dec 24—Off, Artisan, Smith, from New York for Rotterdam.

FAYAL, Dec 9—Put in (before reported without date), schr Wenona, Russell, from New York for Bilboa, with loss of sails.

GLASGOW, Dec 28—Sailed, ships Cherokee (Br), Fergie, New Orleans; Lake Huron (Br), Gilmore, New York.

GALLE, Nov 13—Sailed, Lizzie H Spring, Calcutta.

HELVOET, Dec 25—Cleared Energy, Caulkins, New York.

HONG KONG, Nov 18—In port, ships Nightingale, Sparrow, for New York, ldg; Osceola, Walden, for do do; Fred Tudor, Bradford, for San Francisco, do; Gulding Star, Freeman, for do, put back in distress since condemned); Formosa, Allen; Competitor, Matthews; Golden Hind, Hatch; Highlander, Foster, Brown; Kingsbor, Coldrey; Mainy, Clough; Orpheus, Smith; Sea Serpent, White, and Shirley, Willcomb, unc; barks Chattanooga, Freeman; S D Carlton, Freeman, and Victor, Wass, unc; Witch, Burslev, repg; brig Sally Brown, Matthews, unc; schrs Enterprise, Schmidt, and Hera, Kent, do.

Nov 9—Sailed, Golden Fleece, Adams, Manila; St Paul, Martin, Bangkok.

IQUIQUE, Nov 19—Arrived, barks Don Teodoro, Moser, Valparaiso; 22d, Pacifique (Fr), Despointes, San Francisco; 25d, Ronco (Fr), Rouillec, do; 25th, Josefo (Sal), Eroreen, do.

Sailed Nov 14, bark Shamrock, Saunders, for a port in Europe.

ISLE OF WIGHT, Dec—Put into the Motherbank 28th, Emily, Elsmore, from York for London.

Put back 28th, Minnie Campbell, Hankensen, from Bremen for Philadelphia.

KINGSTON, Ja, Dec 15—Arrived, schr Campion, Gaven, Old Harbor, to load for New York; 17th, bark Joshua Loring, Loring, Trinidad (and sailed 20th for New York); 17th, brig Reaper, Doane, Philadelphia; schr C Merritt, Perry, New York.

Sailed 19th, schr Clifford (Br), Walters, Manzanilla (before reported in port 16th); 14th, brig Louisa (Br), Ham, Halifax; 18th, Marion (Br), Collins, Lockport, NS; 19th, schr Chimo, Hansen, Philadelphia.

Cleared at Port Maria Dec 10, schr A M Bliss, for Boston via Port Antonio.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 28—Arrived, India, Newcomb, New York; Jan 29, John Bunyan, Gilmore, Callao; 19th, City of Cork (s), Allen, New York; Palmyra (s), Brown, do.

Sailed 27th, Houghton Tower, Irvine, San Francisco; 28th, Nebraska (s), Guard, New York; Frolic, Bush, do; Chance, Elmes, Savannah.

Cleared 27th, Kristinestadt, Likman, New York; Black Prince, Marshall, Baltimore.

Entered out 27th, Enrique, Orcutt, Charleston; Albert Gallatin, Chandler, Mobile; Rowantree, Lewis, New Orleans; Freedom, Bradley, New York; Harvest Queen, Janssen, do; Abyssinia (s), Haines, do; City of Baltimore (s), Delamotte, do via Halifax; Knight Errant, Stoble, San Francisco; Wetterhorn, Linderain, Savannah; Melrose, Neill, do; 28th, Gelderere, Hawksworth, Boston; Aleppo (s); Moreland, do and New York; Wyoming, Whinerey, New York; City of Paris (s), Leitch, do; Minnesota (s), Freeman, do.

LONDON, Dec 27—Arrived, Fiorri M Hurlbut, Hiley, Charleston.

Entered out 27th, Pantser, Pergesen, Philadelphia; 28th, Astronomer, Jeffrey, Mobile.

Sailed from Gravesend 27th, Abraham Lincoln, Ostlund, from London for Philadelphia.

MESSINA, Dec 16—Arrived, Declan (s), Laird, Naples (and left 20th for Palermo and New York).

Sailed 20th, Louis G Matera, Mosiacter, Philadelphia; Albatross, Taylor, New York; Herone, Mayo, do; 21st, Clara Pickens, Rodgers, do.

MALAGA, Dec 19—Arrived, Alexandra (s), Lees, Gibraltar (and sailed 20th for New York).

MANILA, Nov 7—In port, ships Mindoro, Reynolds, for Boston, ldg; White Swallow, Knowles, for do (or New York); Marchioness of Londonderry (Br), Gould, for New York, ldg; Glenlyon (Br), McIntyre, for do do; Elmstone (Br), Tomlinson, for San Francisco; barks Manchester (Br), Baker, and Elizabeth A Oliver (Br), Sanderson, for New York, ldg.

Sailed Oct 23, Rattler, Marsh, and Ringleader, Hamlin, New York.

MELBOURNE, Oct 21—Arrived, P Pendleton, Pendleton, Swartwick; Nov 4, Onward, White, Hong Kong.

Sailed Nov 4, Onoco, Hasell, Newcastle NSW.

NEWCASTLE, Dec 24—Ent out, Sprayblossom, Irving, Boston.

NEWPORT (Mon), Dec 26—Sailed, Ankathor, Henneksen, New York.

Cleared 28th, Zetland, Dick, New Orleans.

Ent out 27th, Maid of Orleans, Houston, New Orleans.

NEWCASTLE, NSW, Nov 2—Sailed, ship Akbar, Lamson, Hong Kong.

OPORTO, Dec 21—Arrived, Paquette de Nnova York, Cunha, New York.

PENANG, Nov 31—Arrived, W A Farnsworth, Howes, and Rocket, Dill, Singapore.

PALERMO, Dec 19—Cleared, Due Fratelli, Messina, New Orleans; Simoto, Nocmri, New York; Gelsia, Pedone, do; 20th, Frattajolo, Monasterio, New York; Teresina, Viola, New York.

ROCHE'S POINT, Dec 29—Put in, Calderbank, Douglas, from New Orleans for Bristol.

ROTTERDAM, Dec 23—Cleared, Energy, Caulkins, Newport.

SHIELDS, Dec 22—Sailed, Savannah, Knowlton, New York.

SWATOW, Nov 4—Arrived, Rose M, Pendleton, Newchwang; Penang, White, Hong Kong.

SINGAPORE, Nov 21—Arrived, Franklin, Draw, Batavia.

SAMARANG, Nov 10—Sailed, Geo Peabody, Bursley, Batavia.

SOURABAYA, Nov 5—Sailed Susanna, Johann, Boston via Pasaroeang.

SYDNEY, NSW, Oct 27—Sailed, Archer, Powers, Hong Kong; 29th, Elizabeth Nicholson, Crosbie, Shanghae.

ST JAGO, Dec 23—Arrived, schr Mary C Somers, Somers, Barbados.

TRIESTE, Dec 28—Sailed, M E Corning, Goudie, New York.

VALPARAISO, Nov 23—Arrived, ship Vermont, Higgins, New York; 28th, bark Isaac Hall, Colcord, Talcahuano; Dec 1, brig Mary Ellen (Br), Walters, Boston via Montevideo.

Sailed Nov 19, ships J H Stetson, Stetson, Mejillones and United Kingdom; 23d, Great Pacific (Sal), Mahew (from Callao, having repaired), New York.

WHAMPOA, Nov 15—In port, barks Cleta (Br), Middleton, and John Webster, Knowles, for New York, ldg.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Jan 10—Cleared, steamship Wm Kennedy, Hallett, Baltimore; bark Lewis T Stocker, Bibber, Matanzas; schr Favre, Magathlin, Charleston. Also cleared, barks Zephyrine (Br), Johnson, Demarara; Azella (Br), Weston, New York, to load for Malta and a market; schrs Agnes, Blair, Cardenas; M J Ward, Ward, Savannah via Weymouth.

Sailed—Steamship Wm Kennedy; bark Zephyrine; and from the roads, steamship Leopard (and passed Cape Cod at 2:30); bark Acacia; brig Emma. Steamer California, outward bound, remains at anchor in the roads.

11th—Arrived, steamships Kensington, from Savannah; Norman, Philadelphia; Glaucus, New York.

Also arrived 11th, steamship Neptune, New York; brig Anna D Torrey, Pensacola via Provincetown.

BALTIMORE, Jan 9—Arrived, steamship Liberty, Reed, New Orleans via Havana; Wm Lawrence, Hallett, Boston; schr Ed Pierce, Hawes, Abaco.

Cleared—Steamship McClellan, Howes, Boston.

Sailed—Brigs Golconda, and Harriet.

10th—Arrived, schrs Geo B McClellan, Stewart, St Ann's Bay, Ja; Clara, Conklin, New York.

Cleared—Barks Carlotta (Br), Dixon, Aspinwall; Atlantic (Br), Vernam, London.

Sailed—Bark Lapwing, for Rio Janeiro; brig Italia, in tow.

DEAL'S ISLAND, Jan 7—Sailed, schr B S Wright, Brown, Providence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 10—Passed out, bark Winifred, for Rio Janeiro; brig H H Wright, for Barbadoes; schrs Lottie, and Fales, for do; A H Edwards, Richmond for Havana.

GALVESTON, Jan 4—Cleared, brig Sarah Gilmore, Clifford, New York.

10th—Arrived, steamship Ariadne, Pennington, New York.

GLOUCESTER, Jan 10—Arrived, schr Beridere, Pendleton, Belfast for Baltimore.

KEY WEST, Dec 30—Arrived, bark Volant, Castner, New York.

Jan 10—Arrived, schr S P Hawes, Jackson, New York for Pensacola, &c.

MOBILE, Jan 5—Arrived, ships Kate Prince, Hamilton, Savannah; Ida Lily, Otis, Cardiff; schrs Wm H Prentice, Flagg, Boston; Adeline Elwood, Hawkins, New York.

Cleared—Steamship Aurania (Br), Hoare, Liverpool; ship British Lion (Br), Bowie, do.

6th—Arrived, bark Lizzie Cummings (Br), Partridge, New York; schrs Magnolia (Br), Jordan, Havana; Ida Lewis, Henson, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Ship Wm A Campbell, Curling, Liverpool; bark Ebiana (Br), Scott, do.

MOREHEAD CITY, NC, Jan 11—Arrived, brig A F Curtis, Merryman, New Haven; schr Henry Middleton, Brown, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 4—Arrived, bark Homeward Bound, Gilore, Havana; schrs Royal Arch, Hawkins, New York; Mabie F Staples, Cobb, Mobile.

Cleared—Ships Canada, Patten, Liverpool; Melicete (Br), Stephenson, Liverpool; Augusta, Raynes, Liverpool; bark Woodside, Edmonds, Liverpool; brig Hazen N Bowly, Rowley, New York; schrs Alexander Young, Young, Baltimore; Florence V Turner, Graves, Ruatan Island; Gertrude Howes, Smith, Trujillo.

6th—Arrived, steamship Grange, Houston, Belize, Hon; ship Kolocka, Hawthorne, Aspinwall via Key West; barks Childreciane (Span), Zalmama, Havana; Sylvia W Swasey, Swasey, Mobile; brig Falcicum, Lavinga, Havana; schrs Helen A Hoyt, Crammer, New York; David Ames, Ames, Boston. Below, coming up, brig Maria Angela, Sensat, from Havana; J S Ingraham, Packard, from New York.

Cleared—Ship Royal Charlie (Br), Potter, Liverpool; barks Ophelia M Hume, Mitchell, Baltimore; F Piran'dio (Ital), Todaro, Genoa; Maria (Span), Pujol, Barcelona; Maipo (Span), Estrader, do; schr Thomas N Stone, Fitcher, Boston.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan 4—Sailed, ship Delhaven.

NORFOLK, Jan 9—Arrived, schrs Mary, Doyce, and H G Hand, Hand, New York.

Sailed—Brig H H Wright, Myers, Barbados; schrs Lottie, and Fales, do.

NEWPORT, Jan 9, PM—In port schr Sigoum, Davis, Portland for Baltimore.

Sailed—Schrs John Griffith, Coombs, Port au Platte for Boston; Rienzi, Cobleigh, New York for Wareham; Martha F King.

NEW LONDON, Jan 9—Arrived, sloop Harvest, Corwin, New York for Providence.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 10—Arrived, brig Hatfield Dow (Br), Nevills, Liverpool; schr J G Babcock, Smith, Boston. Below, schr S C Smith, off Reedy Island.

Cleared—Bark Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, Cork or Falmouth.

LEWES, Del, Jan 10, AM—The brig Ida M Comery went to sea this morning. In harbor, brig William Park and eight schooners.

PM—The bark Adelaide went to sea last night; the barks Hawthorne and George H Jenkins went out this afternoon. In harbor, schr D Greene, from Porto Rico for New York, and five schooners. Wind SW. Thermometer, 27.

PENSACOLA, Jan 5—Arrived, bark Jas Bushby (Br), Watkins, St Thomas.

Cleared—Ships Falkland (Br), Wiseman, Belfast, I; Kelvin (Br), Hammond, Liverpool; bark Hope (Br), Dunn, Belfast, I; brig J F Carney, Colburn, New York.

PORTLAND, Jan 9—Arrived, schr Stanfol (Br), Smith, St John, NB, for New York. Put in for repairs.

10th—Cleared, bark M E Libby, Libby, New York.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 10—Below, schr J W Hall, Powell, Baltimore.

Sailed—Schr Wm Butler, Knowles, Deal's Island, Va.

RICHMOND, Jan 9—Sailed, schrs Nellie Brown, Higgins, and Sardinian, Elwell, Boston.

9th—Arrived, steamships G B Upton, Roberts, and Saratoga, Couch, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 10—Arrived, bark Violette, Merritt, Callao via Honolulu.

Sailed—Ship Prima Donna, Lord, Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Jan 6—Arrived, barks Nuova Pattria (Sp), Townsend and Regolo (Sp), Gurenello, Havana.

Sailed—Brig Mary C Rostell, Putnam, Charleston to load for Boston.

ST HELENA SOUND, SC, Jan 4—Arrived, barks Louisa Cook (Br), Cook, Liverpool, to load for United Kingdom; Wm Fisher (Br), Hornby, Havana, to load for Belfast.

WILMINGTON, NC, Jan 9—Arrived, schr Ella Hodsdon, Nickerson, Nassau.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; no publicity; no charge till divorce obtained; advice free. Also Commissioner for every State. F. I. KING, Counsellor at Law, 363 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause. No publicity. No charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 181 Broadway.

CORNS CURED—FOR 50 CENTS EACH. BUNIONS, BAD Nails, &c., cured by Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton, and 242 Fulton street, corner Clark, Brooklyn. Annihilator cures corns, bunions, &c. 50 cents.

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REAL ESTATE PROBLEM.

Suit Against the City Based on Alleged Half Ownership of a Closed Street.

Old City Sales of the Common Lands in the Vicinity of the Central Park—How the Present Suit Came About and All About It—Some Curious Real Estate Reminiscences from the Beginning of the Present Century Up to the Present Time.

A curious and at the same time interesting suit was begun yesterday in the Superior Court before Judge Freedman. The suit involves a question of ownership as to a strip of land 900 feet long by twenty-five feet wide, said strip embracing the twenty-five feet depth of the northerly front of Seventy-eighth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Of course it will be seen that the value of the land in question, as real estate is now held in this vicinity and with its prospective increased value, cannot be represented without drawing largely on the munerative capacities of the nine digits, or, in other words, that it is of almost incalculable value. To make the matter clear it is necessary to indulge in a bit of

PREFATORY HISTORY.

In 1801 the city owned about a thousand acres of land on this part of the island, which long had gone by the name of "common lands." A portion of it embraced what is now Central Park. On these lands there was the utmost freedom of "squatter sovereignty," and hence the name by which they are generally known. At this time this locality was remote from the commercial centre of our embryo metropolis, and when the city's present extensive growth and the great Park, with its destined cordon of palatial brown stone fronts, formed no part of the wildest imaginings of those most glowingly prophetic of the city's future greatness. To encourage settlement in this direction the city began to sell portions of the land, selling every alternate square and retaining possession of the remainder. To say that these lands were

SOLD FOR A SONG

is trespassing only slightly on the precincts of hyperbole, and to say that thousands in our city descended from those who, from savings in the sale of tallow and making boots, and cutting hair and professional labors with the sartorial goose, made purchases here, are riding in their carriages to-day and enjoying all the gilded accessories and refinements of wealth—brown stone fronts and liveried servants and the first pews in our churches and front seats at the opera and rare vintages of wine and rarer paintings and foreign travel and, in short, all the luxuries and homage and triumphs that money commands—is only stating a simple and undeniable fact, which though in its swift result seeming more the gigantic product of wonderful enchantment than a plain, straightforward reality, is a fact nevertheless to which many in these days of pseudo pride and pomposity of pretence are very loth to revert. The

WHIRLIGIG OF TIME

that has brought about the wonderful pecuniary and social changes just described in the interim, brought with it other changes. From selling lots the city became a purchaser. In 1824 Russel D. Miner bought of a Mr. Westbury quite a tract of land, including the land referred to above—that is, the present Seventy-eighth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. The city bought this tract of Mr. Miner. After this last purchase this part of the island was divided into its present divisions of streets and avenues, and their situations and directions laid out respectively. And now we come to the

PRESENT BONE OF CONTENTION.

Fronting the southerly side of the tract sold by Mr. Miner was a street fifty feet wide. In the redivision of the city this street was cut out and Seventy-eighth street laid out, the northerly side of the latter street corresponding with the original southerly side of the street facing the land sold by Mr. Miner. Under the provision of the common law laying down the rule that the owner of land bordering on a street owns in fee simple the land to the middle of the street, and in case of such street being shut up can claim all the rights of such ownership, Mr. Miner brings a suit for pay from the city for this half of the former street and now constituting the northerly front of Seventy-eighth street. The

GROUNDS OF MR. MINER'S CLAIM

are very simply told, and in fact have already been partially explained. He insists that the city, having changed the situation of the streets from what they were at the time of the sale and converted the old street into lots, that the ownership of half the old street reverts to him. At the time of the sale Mr. Miner executed a deed of release to the city, but he now sets up that this deed was

PROCURED BY FRAUD,

and is, therefore, not binding upon him. His great effort is directed to two points—first, to show that common law, referred to as applying to the ownership of streets, and the same being vested in the owners of adjacent property, has full and binding force in this case; and second, that the deed of release was procured from him by fraud. The

CITY'S POINTS OF DEFENSE

are that the common law in question does not apply to streets in cities, and consequently that Mr. Miner has no legal title to any portion of the land embraced in the old street. It is also denied that any fraud was practised in proving the deed of release. The earnestness with which it is determined to contest these counter claims is shown in

THE COUNSEL ENGAGED.

For Mr. Miner there appears Mr. Luther R. Marsh and Mr. John B. Devlin, two of the ablest real estate lawyers in the city. Representing the city are Mr. Vanderpoel, of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, and Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, these two gentlemen, for their well known abilities in contesting suits involving title to real estate, having been specially selected by Mr. O'Gorman, the Counsel to the Corporation, whose other pressing duties prevent his giving his individual attention to the case.

THE TRIAL

will, doubtless, last several days, and, as will be seen, involves features of interest unusual in civil suits. Very little more than the preliminaries of the trial were finished yesterday. It is being tried before a jury. To-day the testimony will begin to assume an interesting character, as some of the largest real estate owners and dealers in the city will be called as witnesses. Meantime it should have been stated above that the city in all its sales of the lots partly embraced in this disputed strip of land gave warranty deeds to the purchasers, so that the present owners can in no way be disturbed. The brunt of battle has to be borne by the city, and with it the abiding event, the expense of defeat, should the latter be the result.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

A Brief Session—Corroborative Evidence Against the Genuineness of the Will—The Beginning of the End.

The hearing in the Taylor contested will case still continues the all-absorbing business of the Surrogate's Court. Surrogate Hutchings presides each day with a calm dignity and impartial bearing that carries conviction to the minds of all, not thoroughly interested spectators—however the same may affect the litigants in the case—that, so far as he is concerned, justice shall be done, let the consequences be what they may.

The court room was yesterday, as heretofore on every day of the session, crowded by the parties litigant, their witnesses and friends, and by an interested audience of, not outsiders exactly—for having gained admittance to the court room that would not apply—but by all who, like those on the mount, thought to themselves "it is good for us to be here."

THE TESTIMONY—ROYAL S. CRANE ON THE STAND.

Royal S. Crane was the first witness called, who testified that he had performed professional services as a lawyer for Mr. Taylor during the last eight years of his life; he had often seen his handwriting, and in his opinion the signature to the alleged will was not genuine.

To Mr. Stoughton—George Dunlap generally filed Mr. Taylor's papers.

JOHN M. CRANE'S TESTIMONY.

John M. Crane, cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank, knew Mr. Taylor in his lifetime; he kept his bank account in their bank; he had seen many of Mr. Taylor's checks; in his opinion the signature was not genuine.

To Mr. Stoughton—Could hardly say there was a general resemblance even; he ordinarily signed his checks "J. B. Taylor."

MR. ROGERS' TESTIMONY.

Mr. Theodore Rogers, paying teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, had frequently seen the signature of Mr. Taylor to checks during the six years previous to his death; he thought the signature of the will was not that of the deceased James B. Taylor.

To Mr. Stoughton—The witness had seen and examined the photographed copy of the signature to the will and a magnified photograph; he thought from his brief examination here that it was not genuine.

Mr. John M. Crane was recalled for further cross-examination. He had been shown the photographed copy of the signature, and from his examination of that he had formed an opinion; he had since greatly examined photographs of other signatures of Mr. Taylor; this examination had confirmed his opinion from the first examination of the photograph.

To Mr. Clinton—I saw the signature to the alleged will before I saw the photograph; I looked at it at the request of George H. Durant; my opinion was very decided before I saw Mr. Clinton.

The case was then adjourned to Monday at twelve M.

THE GRIDLEY-ANDRUS CASE IN NORWALK.

Testimony of Both Parties at the Hearing—Andrus Finally Bound Over for Trial in $1,000.

Andrus was arrested in Hartford and taken to Norwalk, where the Gridleys charge him with having stolen oil paintings, &c., from them. On Friday, the 6th, Andrus was examined before Justice J. F. Foot, at the Town Hall. Lawyer Hollister, of Bridgeport, appeared for the State, and D. B. Lockwood, also of Bridgeport, for the defence. Mrs. and Miss Gridley were examined at great length, and the cross-examination was as thorough, sharp and smart as the lawyer could make it.

Both ladies conducted themselves modestly, with quiet dignity, and answered all questions positively, fearlessly and unhesitatingly, evincing intelligence, and several times were "too much" for the counsel. Their testimony was substantially as follows:—Six years ago Mr. Gridley died, leaving them $60,000. They removed from New Haven to Hartford, bought a house and lived in some style; sold out and moved to West Hartford, where they discharged their coachman and hired Andrus, who was then living with W. H. Vanderbilt; soon sold their "establishment" and Andrus was retained as servant; by advice of Andrus they sold their stock in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and gave the proceeds ($10,000) to him to invest in "The Quartz Mining Company," of East Hampton, Ct., he representing that this company (bogus) paid better dividends; that about two months later (Miss Gridley read from a memorandum book which she claimed to have kept all the time) Andrus paid $125 as dividend on said stock; that two months later they handed him $3,000 more to invest in same company, and that subsequently he gave them $150 as a dividend. they gave him $300 once to buy table linen, &c., in New York, and as much more to buy Miss Gridley a watch in Boston; they subsequently removed to Bridgeport and lived at the Atlantic House, retaining Andrus at thirty dollars per month; there expenses were very large, and they finally removed to Norwalk, hiring a house from C. J. Gruman, on Prospect Hill, where they remained fourteen months, until September last; they gave Andrus $3,000 to buy a house down South; he left for that purpose; was gone sixteen days; returned and reported that he had bought a house in Tallahassee for $7,500; Miss Gridley and Andrus packed the oil paintings, &c., an expressman or carman called and took them away, Andrus promising to direct them for Tallahassee at the depot; and that they have never seen them since; for some reason Andrus sold the Southern house; their funds running low they sold some of their effects to Quintard & Sons; shipped clothing, &c., to a relative in Illinois; finally Andrus left them at noon of September 5 on pretence of going to the Bridge after another box, and did not return. Mrs. Gridley good naturedly referred to the story in the papers that previous to her marriage she was Mr. Gridley's "cook," and denied it in toto, but said that she cooked for him afterward, and claimed that she could cook as well as most women.

Miss Gridley indignantly denied that she had ever been engaged to "that man;" that she had ever given him $10,000 to buy dresses, or had ever made him handsome presents.

Messrs. Buell and McLean, of Springfield, were examined and testified to the manner of arresting Andrus. Buell owned that he found out where Andrus was through his brother-in-law, whom he told that "Mrs. Gridley had fallen heir to a fortune, and wanted Sammy to come back and help spend it." Sam was found in Boston, having enlisted under the name of Samuel Franklin, induced to accompany the detective to Hartford, and when over the State line was arrested and taken to Bridgeport.

Andrus, sworn, answered without hesitation, telling a straightforward story; said he was born in Connecticut; admitted that he had served two years in the State Prison "for a scrape he got into," but still "claimed to be an honest man and a gentleman;" that the Gridleys sold their stock and gave him $10,000 with orders to go to New York and buy dresses for them, which he did, buying forty-three dress patterns and other articles; that they sent him again with $3,000 for same purpose; that the story of investing this money in stocks, buying the Tallahassee house, &c., was a lie; afterwards admitted that he knew nothing of dresses, &c.; "couldn't tell whether the stuff Mrs. G. had on was chenille or what it was;" that they presented him with a gold watch worth $500—"as nice a watch as any young fellow carries around," which he had pawned; that he had pawned and sold jewelry, furniture, &c., by their orders, to raise funds; admitted that four pictures, a chamber set of furniture, crockery, &c., were at his mother's house, but claimed she had bought them at public sale; that he was engaged to be married to Miss Gridley, and thought it hard that she should "go back on him;" that when he left them "they all stood up together and made a solemn prayer," pledged themselves to correspond, and he agreed to enlist and "devote half of his pay to their support;" admitted that Miss Gridley did not answer his letter; thought her treatment of him hard, and believed that "this whole thing was a put up job."

The examination resulted in his being held for trial, and bonds were placed at $1,000. The decision seemed to give general satisfaction to the spectators. Andrus was taken in charge by Deputy Sheriff Theodore Searles.

After the trial Mr. Gruman caused the arrest of Mrs. Gridley for balance claimed to be due him for rent. They compromised the matter, Mrs. Gridley paying $150 in settlement, and was then released.

HEROISM OF A RAILROAD ENGINEER.

[From the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph, Jan. 11.]

By an accident that occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a few days ago, Enos J. Hoopes, an engineer, lost his life. Heroism such as Mr. Hoopes displayed on the occasion deserves more than a passing notice. The facts as we have heard them related, are as follows:—A car attached to a freight train, bound west, had lost a wheel, and was being carried down a grade by the momentum of the train, pitching and jumping over cross ties, and making the fire fly out of the stones and iron. Mr. Hoopes was coming eastward on a train with fast freight, and as he neared the wrecked train he thought he saw something wrong. It was dark, and to see more plainly he stepped to the fireman's side, which is next the other track. Just then the wrecked car struck his engine, breaking his leg in four places, crushing his hip, tearing away half of one of his feet and knocking him, in company with the fireman and brakeman, back into the tank. Every man upon Mr. Hoopes' engine was injured. The fireman and brakeman lay senseless on the floor of the tank. The conductor of the train and the other brakesmen were on a rear car and new nothing of the disaster. The train was not so much injured as to delay its progress and Mr. Hoopes knew that if it was not promptly stopped it must run into the hind end of the one next ahead, which would stop at a station less than three miles off for water. Mr. Hoopes, crushed and bleeding, dragged himself slowly and painfully over the prostrate bodies of his comrades to the throttle valve of his engine, shut off the steam, whistled down brakes, sounded the summons for the conductor and fell back exhausted. When the train stopped and the conductor came forward Mr. Hoopes was trying to stop the flow of blood from his wounds by tying up his shattered leg, and said, "It is all up with me: do the best you can for me." He lingered until next day in great agony, which he bore with his usual bravery, and then died, lamented by all who knew him. Surely the name of Enos J. Hoopes should have a prominent place in the history of those who have heroically died at their posts in the conscientious discharge of their duty.

DENTISTRY

DR. WAIT & SON, 20 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, near Broadway, extract teeth, under gas, and insert Sets on fine gold at $4?, Platina $30 and Vulcanite $12 upwards. Teeth filled in the best manner. Sample work exhibited.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, 31 YEARS. Benumbing application. Gas administered. Beautiful Teeth, $1? Set, $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks. Sets repaired. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand st., near Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENUINE CHESTER EMERY DEPOT, 25 Park place. The finest Emery in the world for all manufacturing purposes and the lowest rates. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., General Agents.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 93 Fulton street. Blank Books made to pattern.

RESTAURANTS.

ON AND AFTER THE 11TH OF JANUARY I WILL reduce my prices. Dinner, $1 50, with wine. DENIS DONOVAN, No. 5 East Twelfth street, late of Delmonico's.

INSURANCE.

PERSONS INTERESTED IN LIFE INSURANCE should communicate with the advertiser and obtain information of the greatest importance to them. Address, appointing interview, SECURITY, box 143 Herald office.

COAL AND WOOD.

COKE $5 PER CHALDRON—CHEAPEST FUEL IN the city; delivered immediately in any part of the city. Orders by mail promptly attended to. CHAPSER & BURNS, 462 West Eighteenth street.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT WHO HAS NO EQUAL IN America.—All who are sick or in trouble should consult her, no likenesses or love powders; but will cause speedy marriages and allay the worst actions [illegible]. Office 158 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

A FACT.—PROFESSOR MARS TELLS THE MIND AT first sight. 31 Third avenue, near Twelfth street. Ladies 50 cents; gents $1.

DR. AND MRS. BROUGHTON ARE THE GREATEST living astrologers in the age. Office 67 Broome street.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 472 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee, $1.

MRS. HIGLEY & READ, CLAIRVOYANTS, HAVE engaged the celebrated Mme. A [illegible] for a short time. 241 Sixth avenue.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT, tells the past, present and future, shows likeness of husband. 143 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

THE ORIGINAL MADAME LYLON, MEDICAL AND Spiritual Clairvoyant, 320 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Ladies, $1.

PROPOSALS.

POST OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870. WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. January 16, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast iron columns, bedplates, &c., and wrought iron beams, girders, &c.

The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted and put in place complete within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the department when required.

Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams, as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent, until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum $85,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court or District Attorney of the district where he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be endorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET MONUMENTS. Town Survey Commission of Kings county.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Survey, 246 Fulton street, Brooklyn, until February 1, 1871, for the delivery of Granite Street Monuments, not exceeding 4,500 in all, as may be directed, 3 feet 6 inches long, with 7-inch square heads, to be delivered as required for location on the public roads of New Utrecht, Gravesend, Flatbush and Flatlands, according to the specifications on file in said office. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal received.

JOHN L. RYDER, Secretary T. S. Commission.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

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ALL FRESH NEWS.
THE BEST NEWSPAPER
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TWEEDLEDEE AND TWEEDLEDUM
ON FRIDAY.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A FLOOR OF three or four rooms in a private family, suitable for light housekeeping. Address, stating location, terms and conveniences, GEORGE, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE, IN A PRIVATE house, two Rooms on second floor, furnished for light housekeeping, location between Sixth and Ninth avenues. Private family (?) boarding houses will please not answer. References given and required. Address, stating terms, PERMANENT TENANT, Herald office.

FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS DESIRE PERMANENT Apartments for light housekeeping; unfurnished, in good locality; private house; improvements; rent about $25. Address, with full particulars, CHURCH, Herald office.

OFFICE WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF THE HAT trade, near the corner of Mercer, Grand, Broome or Canal street. $300 a year will be paid. Address S. H. B. CO., 27 Mercer street.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A House or Part of a House of about five Rooms; would prefer a Floor over a store where the balance of the house would be used for business; rent not over $20 or $25 a month and guaranteed; location beyond Vanderbilt avenue and between Myrtle and Fulton avenues, Brooklyn. Address FULTON, box 158 Herald office.

WANTED—WITH POWER, A BASEMENT, WITH two or more upper lofts, well lighted, hoistway, &c., in lower part of the city. H. SEYMOUR & CO., 52 Beekman street.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, TWO FURNISHED Rooms, with fire and gas, for light housekeeping; terms $7 per week. Address box 257 Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED FLAT OR PART OF A FURnished House, for housekeeping, by a private family of three, without children. Address E. C. M., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished Room, with gas and fire; terms must be low and location below Fourth street. Address E. H., Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN EVANGELIST, BEDROOM AND Sitting Room in a respectable family, with Board, and within a few minutes' walk of the Central Baptist church, West Forty-second street. Address F. E., 17 Horatio street.

WANTED—GENTEELLY FURNISHED PRIVATE Boarding House, central location; occupants or owners to board rent or a portion. Address LEWIS, box 141 Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—THREE LARGE LOFTS, FOR manufacturing purposes. Address letter box 4,849 New York Post office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Short Hand, English, German, French, Latin, Spanish. Private lessons, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy practically taught.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 186 BOWERY—Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, French, German, Spanish, Drawing, Shorthand, Mathematics and English. Ladies' department. Telegraphy by an experienced operator. Private lessons day and evening.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20. THOMPSON'S Telegraphing Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN. Home comforts; healthy location; terms reasonable. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE (ESTABLISHED 1849), 63 Bowery.—Bookkeeping, Mathematics, Spelling, Reading, Languages, privately taught day and evening; 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50. Ladies qualified to keep books and to correspond.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH TEACHER. ADDRESS, stating terms, box 5,700 Post office.

MEDICAL.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY; manhood and youthful vigor restored; office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of midwifery (25 years' practice), guarantees certain and speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 162 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF PRIVATE DISeases without mercury.—Dr. FRANKLIN'S experience in Prussian hospitals and office practice guarantees a permanent and speedy cure or no fee. Ladies and gentlemen in trouble will find it their interest to call at once; consultation free. Preserve this notice. 151 Bleecker street.

A CURE GUARANTEED BY DR. AND MME. WILLETT, at one interview.—Their French Pills are infallible. Elegant rooms for ladies during confinement. 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MRS. W. R. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 119 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly cured. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED Ladies.—Dr. Portuguese Female Pills always relieve; one price [illegible] specially prepared for married ladies. All others are [illegible]. These pills relieved one in one day, without [illegible] price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health, offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female trouble; electricity applied. 154 East Twenty-sixth street, near Third avenue.

NO CHARGE. ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, STRICtures, skin disorders scientifically treated. Manhood restored. 30 years' practice. Dr. DEHAUT, 106 Bleecker street.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED—DR. AND MME. WEST consulted one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided for sick ladies during confinement. 104 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BROADWAY STORE TO RENT—OPPOSITE METROpolitan Hotel. First floor and basement, 30 by 100 feet. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren street.

BRICK FACTORY TO LET—WITH STEAM ENGINE, four stories high, 75x100, with courtyard, at 417, 419 and 421 West Thirty-fifth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. For particulars inquire of A. HEINEMANN, 466 Tenth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

CLUB HOUSE.—TO LEASE, A FIRST CLASS CLUB House, furnished, well appointed, with over 400 members; if desirable the house can be altered so as to accommodate about 50 boarders, and would likely be full the greater part of the year. To an energetic, experienced man, with a moderate capital, it is believed this is an opportunity seldom to be met with. Address, with references, S. T. P., Herald office.

CANAL STREET, NO. 259, NEAR BROADWAY, MARble building.—Store, Basement and five Lofts to let, together or separately. A. TUSKA, 200 Canal street.

DINING ROOM TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—In a first rate location; will be let at a low rent to a first rate man. Address W. WOODS, Herald office.

HALF OF A SPLENDID OFFICE TO LET—FRONT office, first floor, up stairs. No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth street, Moffatt Building. C. E. COLLINS & CO.

STEAM POWER AND SPLENDID LOFT, 108X70, TO let, in the most eligible building for manufacturing in the city. 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, with or without power (wood workers allowed), at the Eureka Machine Carving Works, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.

STEAM POWER.—THE SECOND LOFT OF PREMISES 125 Macdougal street, 70x25; rent moderate, well lighted. Apply on premises to FRANCIS W. COOPER.

TO LET—A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND ONE FURnished Room, at 132 East Twenty-seventh street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

TO LET OR LEASE—A TWO STORY SHOP, WITH cellar 25x100; with steam engine and boiler. 26 Willet street.

TO LET—BULKHEAD, 170 FEET ON HARLEM RIVER, with 250 feet on Second avenue. Apply to E. KETCHUM, 83 Nassau street.

TO LET—SUITABLE FOR A LIGHT MANUFACTURing business, first and third Floors of building 52 Grove street. Inquire on the premises, or at 321 Bleecker street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—A SECOND Floor in a first class business house, between Fifth avenue and Union square. A first class dressmaker would find this advantageous. Address E. R., Herald office.

TO LEASE—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 661 BROADway, together with Lofts if desired; size 25x100 feet; divided to suit applicants; possession February 1. Apply on premises to WM. L. BURKE.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT Store No. 198 Mercer street, adjoining the Grand Central Hotel; size 25x80 feet; divided to suit business of applicants; possession February 1. Apply to WM. L. BURKE, 661 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 2 BOND STREET; ONE of the very best localities in the city for jewellers, silversmiths or other business purposes; will be altered to suit a tenant. Apply to A. S. HOPE, 21 Bond street.

TO LEASE—THE NEW FIVE STORY AND BASEMENT Buildings, 155 and 157 Crosby street near Bleecker; size 55x80; suitable for mercantile or mechanical purposes; would alter to suit business. J. C. BAILEY, 206 Fifth street, near Bowery.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, TO BE IMproved by tenant, the Northeast Corner of Broadway and Twelfth street; 120 feet in depth; possession May 1, 1871. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG OR SHORT TERM OF years, a very desirable Property, of extra width and depth, on Union square, west side. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS, IN THE PARK BANK Building, 216 Broadway, a very handsome Office, on the first floor, and suitable for a bank, insurance or trust company. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—TO LEASE, ON liberal terms, a desirable Property on Broadway, near Union square, together with an "L" on a side street, being 51 feet front by 102 feet in depth on Broadway and 24x55 on side street. Possession May 1, 1871. Full particulars of WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP FURNISHED HOUSE, in West Fifty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; would be let at a very reasonable rate; possession immediately. Apply to H. HOPPOCK, 65 Dey street.

A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN stone House to let, furnished, on Twenty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; has just been newly painted and thoroughly overhauled, and is in perfect order. B. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, IN A GOOD central location, for private family or boarding house at the low rent of $125 per month. No. 7 Varick place, near Bleecker street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE.—EVERYTHING complete; near Fifth avenue; three story high stoop; perfect order; possession at once; very low rent, bargain. WM. N. POOLEY, 25 Dey street.

$25 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED HOUSE, 13 ROOMS, billiard table, piano, &c., at Paterson, one hour from city. Apply at 551 Broadway. OSBORNE & CHEESMAN CO.

Unfurnished.

A.—TO LEASE, NOS. 25 AND 23 UNION SQUARE, east side, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—TO LET, THE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE 207 East Broadway, in complete order, all modern improvements. J. C. BAILEY, 206 Fifth st., near Bowery.

A.—TO LET OR LEASE, WITH CARPETS, CHANDEliers and Gas Fixtures the 3½ story high stoop brown stone and brick Dwelling, 55 West Ninth street, 22 6x55x100; seen without permit from 8 to 10 A. M.; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—TO LET OR LEASE, A FIRST CLASS HIGH stoop House, with all modern improvements. No. 17 East Twelfth street, between Fifth avenue and University place; possession immediately. Apply to the owner, M. CURLEY, 111 East Thirteenth street.

HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMily. 24 West Fifty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue. Owner would like to board with the family if satisfactory. Apply on premises.

TO LET—A NICE THREE STORY BROWN STONE House, in 124th street, near Third avenue. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, 269 Greenwich street.

TO LET—SMALL HOUSE, WEST SIDE; 10 ROOMS, gas, water, furnace, bath, &c.; rent $45, with early possession; also a six story Building, well lighted. HAEGER, Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

TO LET—THE HOUSE 145 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street; 15 rooms; rent $125 month; possession immediately. Inquire of T. J. GIBBONS, 109 Bleecker street.

TO LET—A BROWN STONE THREE STORY AND BASEment House, No. 227 East Forty-eighth street; rent $1,100. Possession immediately. Apply to CHAS. H. PARSONS, 65 Maiden lane. Commission allowed to agents.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—ON PARLOR floor, to gentlemen, in a private German family. 320 East Fourteenth street, near Second avenue.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR TO LET TO GENtlemen or gentleman and wife. Apply, with reference, at 458 West Thirty-fourth street.

A.—LARGE, FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout private table Board; also Rooms for light housekeeping, at unusually moderate terms. 47 Amity street. Fourteen years' residence of owner.

A LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, first floor; small Room, second floor; private family; terms low; unexceptionable location, one block west of Broadway. 164 West Twenty-ninth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, FOR single gentlemen only, in a French family. 44 West Eleventh street, between University place and Fifth avenue.

FOR HOUSEKEEPING—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS of neatly furnished, cosey brick house; replete with every convenience. Rare chance for a small family. Rent low. 237 East Forty-ninth street.

NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, in first class English basement brown stone house No. 3 St. Mark's place; family private; terms moderate. References exchanged.

TO LET—A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND FURNISHED Room at 152 East Twenty-seventh street.

TO LET—AT 19 STUYVESANT STREET, NEAR Cooper Institute, two unfurnished and one furnished Room, [illegible]

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, second floor, suitable for housekeeping, or two single gentlemen. 42 Dominick street, near Hudson.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, PART OF THREE story House, modern improvements, to a family of adults; an arrangement might be made to accept Board for two persons in part payment of rent. Apply at 220 West Forty-seventh street, near Broadway.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with two nicely furnished Rooms on second floor; modern improvements; private family; terms moderate. 163 East Thirty-12th street, third door west of Third avenue.

1 OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—FOR light housekeeping in a respectable house, by a respectable man and lady; Fifteenth ward preferred. Address, with terms, which must be very low, WILLIAM, Herald office.

$5 50 WEEKLY.—GOOD SIZED, WELL FURnished Room, suitable for housekeeping; hot and cold water; bath and gas included. 415 West Thirty-[illegible] street.

$7 50 WEEKLY—FRONT SITTING AND TWO Bedrooms, connecting, furnished for housekeeping; water in rooms; closet and stationary tubs. 152 East Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

13 BOND STREET, OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL Hotel.—Suit of furnished Rooms; also front and back Parlors elegantly furnished, will be rented to gentlemen only. Best references given and required. No [illegible]

17 EAST TWENTY FIRST STREET.—AN ELEGANTLY furnished front Room, with large closet, containing hot and cold water, to one or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

30 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with or without board, [illegible]

51 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—NICEly furnished and very pleasant Rooms to rent, without board. House private and first class. References.

62 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A HANDSOMEly and newly furnished front Parlor on first floor; [illegible] or a single gentleman.

77 BANK STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—FURnished Rooms to let.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

134 EAST FORTIETH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Lexington avenue.—To let, four Rooms, fully furnished for housekeeping, to a very small, genteel family; private house.

210 WEST FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, IN A French private family, furnished Rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

219 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR FOURTEENTH street.—To let, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, a nicely furnished back Parlor, or front Room, third floor.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, IN THE NEW BROWN stone front building 421 West Nineteenth street; has eight rooms, including bath room (newly painted, cleaned and in good order), with separate water closet, gas meter, stationary tubs, range, boiler, &c., with Croton and gas fixtures, hot and cold water, complete; dumb waiter, running from cellar to top floor; also large yard; halls kept in order by the owner. Apply on the premises, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A PHYSICIAN, OCCUPYING AN ELEGANT HOUSE, has more Rooms than he wants, which he will rent to gentlemen, en suite or singly. Apply at 12 East Seventeenth street.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—AT 154 WEST TENTH street; front and back parlors, two bedrooms, dining room and kitchen, all on the same floor; rent $40 a month.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE FIRST Floor of 26 Renwick street; in good order. Apply on second floor.

TO LET—TWO LARGE ROOMS, FOR GENTLEMEN OR gentlemen and their wives; house has all modern improvements. 245 West Thirteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A. B. THOMAS, AUCTIONEER.

An immense variety of Fine Oil Paintings, by European and American artists at auction, for absolute sale, at an Enormous Sacrifice, to close the concern, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Friends, customers, strangers and residents of the neighboring cities are respectfully invited to examine them at Artist Gallery, No. 537 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.

EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers.

Over 500 lots magnificent and costly Household Furniture, Works of Art, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, Beautiful Parlor Suits, latest styles, Magnificent four round corner rosewood 7¾ octave Pianoforte.

This (THURSDAY) morning, Jan. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between Fifth avenue and University place—Pompadour and other styles Parlor Suits, Cabinets, Bois de Rose, Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, Servants' and Kitchen Furniture.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post Office.

Household Furniture, Pianos, Office Furniture, &c.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture of every description.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

Large Library of Standard and Miscellaneous Works, in French, German, English, and comprising some 1,200 volumes.

Two Canaries, fine singers.

75 Velocipedes, new and very fine.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Friday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, Books, Canaries, Velocipedes.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A. A. SCHULTZ, AUCTIONEER. $20,000 worth of Magnificent Household Furniture, Public auction, 509 lots, by catalogue, on this day (Thursday), at the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour style, covered brocatel; Etageres, Bookcase, Marquetiere Cabinet, Tables, Encoignures, Jardinieres, Canterbury, brocatel Lace Curtains, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Extension Table, Sideboard, Silverware, Glassware, Linens, rosewood, walnut, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Counterpanes, Basement Kitchen Furniture; Furniture servants' apartments.

ALBERT H. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.

Salesrooms 103 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets. SKATES.

WALDRON & COOKE will sell by auction on Friday, at 10½ o'clock, 10,000 pairs of Douglas patent frame Blondin, full trimmed Monitor Club and other kinds ladies and gent's Skates; also 600 dozen Bitt Braces. Sold in lots to suit purchasers.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. (Established 1847.) Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street; Leeds Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway. Auction Notice.

Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture, at the residences of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise at owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c., at their galleries as above.

ALLEN B. MINER. HENRY D. MINER.

SATURDAY, January 14, At 10½ o'clock, at the Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, genteel Household Furniture, rosewood Pianos, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—112 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, near Sixth avenue.—Large and positive sale this day (Thursday), commencing at 10½ o'clock, 400 lots and $10,000 worth of magnificent Household Furniture, many rare and costly Works of Art, contained in above brown stone mansion, viz.:—Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker, four rich Parlor Suits, &c.; Etagere, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Lace Curtains, Turkish and Reclining Chairs, Lounges, Clocks, Velvet and Brussels Carpets. Also Bedroom, Dining Room and Basement and Kitchen Furniture, in lots to suit purchasers; sale positive, rain or shine. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE—12 BETHUNE STREET, this day, at 12 o'clock, by BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange Salesroom.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.

Will sell this day (Thursday), January 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 73 Nassau street, a great variety of Household Furniture, Bedding and Mattresses, Oil Paintings, Gas Chandeliers, Office Tables and Desks, &c.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER—SELLS this day positively, in one lot or lots, commencing 1 o'clock, at 453 Lewis street, that old established well known family retail corner Liquor Store; elegant Fixtures complete; Furniture and cheap Lease; $500 superior assorted Liquors, &c. Buyers, liquor men, speculators, specially invited.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER—WILL positively sell, on Friday, good Family Retail Grocery; at private sale this day. CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 250 Bowery.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER—SELLS this day in lots, commencing at 10 o'clock sharp, at 68 Essex street, contents of oyster and dining saloon—Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, Engravings, Stoves, Clock, Refrigerator, Counters, Back Bar, Glassware, Range, Cooking Utensils, &c. Goods immediately removed.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS 11 o'clock, 925 Third avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, handsomely fitted up Cigar Store, silver plated Showcase, Counters, Cigars, Tobacco Figure, &c. MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 354 Bowery.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.

Highly important sale of American Artists' Oil Paintings, by EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY and FRIDAY, January 12 and 13, at No. 60 Liberty street, commencing each day at 12 o'clock, comprising about 150 of the choicest samples of our most eminent artists, among which will be found—

W. T. Richards,	Casilear,
William M. Hart,	Cropsey,
Coleman,	James M. Hart,
Sonntag,	Van Beest,
Reade,	Kensett,
Van Elten,	Church,
Le Croix,	J. B. Bristol,
Edward Gay,	Frey,
Mathews,	John M. Beers,
J. Fairman,	G. C. Griswold,
J. O. Eaton,	H. Martin,
Wiles,	Rondell,
L. Lang,	William M. Brown

and many others. Also a superior specimen by Robbe, De Beul, and Genesson.

The above are now on exhibition at No. 60 Liberty street, with catalogues, and beyond a doubt are the finest collection of American artists' works heretofore exhibited.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER—MORTGAGE SALE, SATURDAY, Jan. 14. Large assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.—FRIDAY, JAN. 13, AT 10 A. M., at the salesroom, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn, large assortment of good Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Bedding, Mirrors, Fancy Goods, China, Velvet and other Carpets; also rosewood Pianos, &c.

MARSHAL'S SALE, NO. 12 BOWERY.—L. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer, sells this day, at 10½ o'clock, 1 rosewood Piano and stool, 1 dozen pure silver Spoons, Knives and Forks, 1 gold headed Cane, 1 silk Umbrella, a lot of Jewelry and other Fancy Goods.

At 12½ o'clock, by virtue of an execution, 2 barrels of Bourbon, 2 casks of Gin, 1 cask Brandy, 1 barrel New England Rum, 5 baskets and 7 cases of Champagne; also several cases and demijohns of fine Liquors and Wines. By order of S. SCHIELE, City Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.

BENJ. C. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell on Friday, January 13, 1871, at 10 A. M., a lot of Blooded Stock and Army Carts, English Mustard [illegible] barrels of Molasses, barrels of Cider Vinegar, lot of Syrup [illegible] chests of Green and Black Teas. Also Grease Stock Ale. By order of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—MYER LISSA, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 25 [illegible] street, the Contents of a Lager Beer Saloon, consisting of Counters, Shelving, Bar and Fixtures, &c., &c. By order of Emil Lugman, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE THIS DAY.—JAMES AGATE, Auctioneer, will sell, at 30 New Bowery, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Blankets and Quilts. By order of M. Adams, 275 Division street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THOMAS KETWORTH, Auctioneer, will sell this day, at 360 Ninth avenue, at one o'clock, a large assortment of Unpledged Goods, consisting of [illegible] Pillows, Dresses, Boots, Pants, &c. By order of W. [illegible]

PAWNBROKERS' SALE.—WILLIAM S. INGRAHAM, 37 New Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 250 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, 50 silk Dresses, gents' and Ladies' Watches, Bonnets, Bedding, Tools, Shoes, Shawls, Skirts, Table Linen, Coats, Pants, Vests, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Watch pawners of jewelry. [illegible] Chambers, 51 Catharine street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF Wines, Brandies, Whiskeys, Gin, &c. This day (Thursday), January 12, at 11 o'clock, at 154 and 158 Chrystie street, corner Delancey, 63 casks Rhine Wines, Port and Sherry Wines; also 49 casks choice old Bourbon, from two to six years old; Martel, Hennessey and other Brandies, in casks and cases; Holland Gin and a large lot of other Liquors too numerous to mention. By order of the assignees. Sale positive without reserve. Dealers invited.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE of the entire Stock of a Liquor Store, on Friday, January 13, at 10½ o'clock, at 17 Bowery, viz:—Bourbon, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys; Brandies, Gin, Port and Sherry Wines, Rum, Store Fixtures, one fine English Beer Pump, Safe, Desks, &c. Sale positive for cash.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—E. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 122 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, a quantity of Human Hair Puffs, Rods, Cards, Wardrobe, Desk, Stools, &c. By order Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff; Thomas J. Cummins, Deputy Sheriff. Also, immediately after, a lot of Groceries, Teas, Spices, Soap, &c.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, at 194 Hudson street, a general assortment of Household Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Parlor Suits, French Plate Mirrors, Wardrobes, Centre Tables, Card Tables, Bedsteads, Hair and other Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, Iron Ware, &c.

FOR SALE.

A DISTILLERY AND FAMILY LIQUOR STORE FOR sale; one of the best established in the Eighth ward; a rare chance for a man who can give it all attention. Apply at 165 Seventh avenue.

A.—FIRST CLASS CHEAP CASH GROCERY STORE for sale in a desirable neighborhood; good reasons for selling. Inquire at 236 Second avenue.

A GOOD PAYING, WELL LOCATED BUSINESS, WITH long Lease, for sale. Call, between 3 and 5 P. M., at 355 Fourth avenue.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, THE LEASE, FIXTURES and Stock of a large Tea and Coffee Store in Grand street, doing a large business; sold on account of owner changing business. T. OLIVER CARTER, 66 Wall street, basement.

A FRUIT, POULTRY AND GAME STAND FOR SALE.—Established 1824; splendid trade; chance for fortune. Apply at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE—NET profits over 200 per cent; splendid chance to make money. Apply at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A NO. 1 DRUG STORE FOR SALE—EXCELLENT LOcation; well established; splendid business stand; chance rarely offered. Apply at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURnishing, Stamping, Embroidering Store; splendid location; well established; chance to make money. Apply at 23 Chambers st. GEO. W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR sale—Excellent location; sold in consequence of ill health; unquestionably rare chance. Apply at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A GOOD PAYING LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—IN the Seventh ward; seven rooms; rent paid in advance, and good stock, in good location. Inquire at 21 East Broadway.

A FINE CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE cheap—Also Restaurants, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Oyster Saloons, Liquor Stores, Sample Rooms, Groceries, Fish and Oyster Markets, Meat Markets, Lithographing Business. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A PROMINENT CORNER LIQUOR STORE, STOCK, Lease and Fixtures, west side, doing good business; really great bargain. Apply to JAMES CAGNEY, 515 Washington street. Money loaned on securities and general merchandise.

BUSINESS CHANCE.—HARDWARE AND HOUSEFURnishing Store for sale; well kept and well assorted; stock light; well established; for cash only. Address A. B., station D.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN THE FLOURISHING town of Flushing; trade first class; cheap rent; will sell at inventory. Apply to STRICKLAND, 78 Cedar street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—UNSURPASSED AS TO location, on Sixth avenue, with elegant Fixtures and full Stock; a bargain; owner retiring from the business. Apply to STRICKLAND, 78 Cedar street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, CHEAP—SITUATED in a fine growing town in New Jersey, doing fair business, low rent; price $950; good chance for a physician. Address OPIUM, Herald office, for three days.

FOR SALE—SAMPLE AND LUNCH ROOM. INQUIRE at No. 2 William street.

FOR SALE—A COAL YARD, WITH LEASE AND FIXtures. Inquire at the office, No. 40 Prince street.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW AND SECOND HAND FURniture Store, with Lease. Inquire at the store, 636 Second avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, and 316 Canal street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S HOsiery and Furnishing Business of the late Richard Green, 779 Broadway, comprising Stock, Fixtures and Lease of building. For particulars apply to R. F. SMITH, 779 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED CORNER DRUG Store, doing a good prescription trade; terms easy. Particulars of J. RICHARDSON, 215 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED ALE AND WINE Vaults, 219 Mercer street. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HUMAN HAIR GOODS MANUFACTORY, in best activity, as the proprietor has acquired another business. Call at 52 Grand street.

FOR SALE—A CIGAR STAND ON BROADWAY, UP town; doing good business. Address INTIMIDAD, Herald office.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, A LIQUOR and Lager Beer Saloon. Call at 199 South street, near Catharine ferry.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF FELT AND MELTON Cutting, in small and large pieces. 154 Church street, first floor.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SIZED WILDER'S SAFE; SIZE 3 by 5 feet; fire and burglar proof. Apply all day at No. 8 East Tenth street.

FOR SALE—A NEW PATENT OF A CIGAR MACHINE. Address R. N., box 147 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A BROADWAY RESTAURANT, DOING A good business; owner engaging in wholesale business. None need apply without the cash or good property in or near New York. Address, with particulars, LIBERAL, box 212 Herald office.

FOR SALE—AN IMPORTING AND RETAILING FANCY Millinery Trimming Store, a few doors from Broadway, in the very best location in the city; store elegantly fitted up and long established; will require about $15,000 capital; principals only treated with. Address E. R., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS MEAT, FISH AND OYSter Market, cheap for cash; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 220 Ninth avenue.

FIXTURES FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHELVING, &C., of a Wholesale Hosiery House; also Marvin's Safe, with burglar box; Office Furniture, Desks, &c. All have been in use but a short time. For sale by WILLIAMS & KENNEDY, 329 Broadway.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY—TO BOOT AND SHOE manufacturers—A costumers' Shoe Store, established 18 years, in one of the best localities near Broadway; will be sold very cheap on account of retiring from business; rent moderate. Apply at the store, 94 Spring street, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

LIQUOR STORE—UP TOWN, TO BE SOLD; DOING A first class trade; Fixtures, &c., Barroom and Sleeping Room included; rent only $30 per month; will be sold at a sacrifice for $300. Address at once W. H. F., Herald office.

PAPER BAG MANUFACTORY FOR SALE—CONTAINing two patent paper bag machines, two printing presses, type and other fixtures. 34½ Pearl street, New York. DAVISON & LORTON.

STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF AN OLD ESTABlished Clothing House for sale. Apply to HYATT, HAGERMAN & CO., 12 Fulton street.

SELDOM OFFERED.—A GOOD LUNCH ROOM AND Liquor Store for sale cheap, if sold this week. 117 South street, near Fulton Market. Inquire as above.

THE FIXTURES AND LEASE OF A GROCERY STORE on Third avenue for sale. Apply to H. K. THURBER & CO., 173 Chambers street.

$1,600 WILL BUY A FIRST CLASS DINING AND Lunch Room; cause of sale, sickness. All particulars at the premises, 54 Pine street, basement.

$2,000 CASH WILL BUY THE LONG LEASE, Bar and other Fixtures, Furniture, &c., of the House of Commons, 25 West Houston street, including Piano and the great Picture Gallery of all the sporting celebrities. The house is crowded throughout; is held at a very low rent, and is at all times filled with good paying boarders. Apply on the premises.

$4,000.—A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO BUY out a good Manufacturing Business at a very low rate. Inquire on the premises, 421 East Twenty-third street, fifth story, old House of Refuge.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A 60-HORSE ROOT ENGINE, IN COMplete order, or will exchange for small Engine and Boiler. Can be seen running at 20 and 22 Worth street. D. H. YOUNGS.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT CYLINDER, NEARLY NEW; 4 feet [illegible], 40 inches by 8 feet. May be seen at 283 West street, corner of Barrow. H. S. CROSSETT.

FIRST CLASS GIG OR TURNING SAW, BLACK walnut Table and Counter Shaft for $20, at FISCHER'S, 425 West Twenty-eighth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 1 one to sixty horse power. Send for circulars. J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 6 Cortlandt street.

WANTED—TWELVE HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE complete, new or second hand. Address, naming price, box 150 Post office, Greenpoint, L. I.

CLOTHING.

AT 823 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—M. MARX pays the best price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marx.

AT 257 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street.—M. LEON pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

A LARGE ORDER—$5,000 WORTH OF CAST OFF Clothing, Carpets, &c., wanted for the Western and California trade. Ladies and gentlemen having any of the above articles to dispose of can receive the best price by sending letters [illegible] MINTZ, 432 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 51 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Tenth street, [illegible] highest price [illegible] Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, &c. [illegible] Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

8 CAROLINE ST., BETWEEN JAY AND DUANE, FIRST floor, back room.—A respectable woman as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good reference.

11 UNION COURT, UNIVERSITY PLACE, BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts., third floor.—A Scotch Presbyterian woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches: soups, meats, game, pastries and jellies; also good bread and biscuit baker; Christian family preferred.

13 UNION COURT, UNIVERSITY PLACE, TOP floor.—A first class cook who understands her business; understands all kinds of baking and desserts; good reference.

35 RIDGE ST.—TWO WILLING GERMAN GIRLS speaking English, in some respectable family; one as good cook; the other as chambermaid and for general housework.

57 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook; no objection to a private boarding house; good city reference. Call for two days.

77 CHARLTON ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—As plain cook, washer and ironer; no objections to a short distance in the country; good reference.

111 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., IN THE REAR.—As first class cook; best city reference.

113 EAST 54TH ST.—A LADY ABOUT LEAVING the city wishes to find a place for two very nice girls, sisters; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as laundress or chambermaid and waitress. Call at their present employer's on Thursday and Friday.

121 WEST 19TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; excellent city references.

123 WEST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., room 15.—As good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best city reference; or will go as first class laundress.

128 VARICK ST., REAR HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable young girl to do plain cooking and help with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; good city reference.

129 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; will assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's.

131 WEST 50TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COLORED man as cook in a hotel, boarding house or saloon; well recommended. Call for two days.

132 WEST 18TH ST., IN THE REAR.—AS COOK; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; is a good baker; references given.

140 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook: understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference from last place.

144 EAST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Call or address.

144 EAST 15TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable Protestant girl as cook; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days.

160 WAVERLEY PLACE, REAR.—A COMPETENT woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. City reference if required.

202 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—Two respectable young girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist at washing and ironing; thoroughly understand their business; best city references from last places. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT woman as thorough cook; an excellent baker; no objection to a boarding house; best city reference.

206 EAST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook; no objection to the country; will assist at washing; reference from last place.

210 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—As first class cook in a private family; is an experienced baker; no washing done; city reference.

212 WEST 53D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8th av.—A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

217 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young woman as first class cook in a private boarding house or private family; is competent in all branches; a good dinner cook, soups, game, desserts; good baker; best city reference. Call for two days.

229 WEST 19TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first class cook in a first class boarding house; an excellent baker; or meat cook in a hotel. Inquire in the grocery.

236 EAST 31ST ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer or would do general housework in a small private family. Best city reference.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to a private boarding house; good baker; best reference.

246 EAST 37TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE girl as first class cook in a private family; would assist in washing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

254 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer; good baker; best city reference.

261 6TH AV., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good city reference.

304 EAST 12TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A young woman as first class cook in a private family; no objection to doing coarse washing; good baker; best city reference. Call for two days.

306 EAST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good reference.

306 EAST 33D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to housework; best city references; call for two days.

311 EAST 24TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city references.

329 EAST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK and to assist in washing; is willing and obliging; can be well recommended; five years experience; no objections to the country.

331 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference from her last place.

334 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., in the store.—A capable woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; no objection to a private boarding house. Excellent reference.

339 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as plain cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; in a private family; good reference.

340 EAST 23D ST.—AS RESPECTABLE FIRST class cook; no objection to the country; best city reference.

340 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do cooking and assist in the washing and ironing; best reference.

340 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., second floor, back room.—A competent cook in a small hotel or first class boarding house; understands all kinds of meats, poultry, game, soups, jellies and all kinds of dessert; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days.

348 EAST 34TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; an excellent baker and a good washer and ironer. Good city reference.

390 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first class cook in a private family or would go to a select boarding house; city reference.

413 EAST 17TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK: UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; good city reference.

488 6TH AV.—AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; is a good baker; best city reference. Call for two days.

572 2D AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do cooking, washing and ironing; best city reference.

1,112 2D AV., BETWEEN 58TH AND 59TH STS.—A respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, with excellent reference.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH AND GERMAN COOK wishes a situation in a first class house; understands her business thoroughly; also all kinds of pastries; has first class references. Address N. B., box 112 Herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

20 EAST 13TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and laundress or would do cooking in a small private family; no objection to a private boarding house; good reference. Call all day.

32 WEST 49TH ST.—TO DO CHAMBERWORK OR fine washing and ironing; best reference.

40 WEST 12TH ST., REAR.—AS FIRST CLASS chambermaid in a boarding house; would assist in washing; understands her business; good city reference.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Good city reference if required.

119 EAST 4TH ST.—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS chambermaid or laundress. Call or address.

120 LEXINGTON AV.—A SMART YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid or to do plain sewing; city reference if required. Call from 9 to 2.

134 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; best city reference.

160 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress; city reference if required.

205 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT, active young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing. City reference.

207 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting in a private family; prefers a good home to high wages.

218 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

220 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small family; best city reference from her last place, where she lived two years.

232 EAST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take sewing by the day. Can be seen at her present employer's.

241 WEST 32D ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to take care of children and do sewing; best city reference.

243 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK and waiting or to take care of children; best city reference.

259 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding house; best city reference.

261 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid; can take care of children and do plain sewing; can operate a sewing machine; good reference. Call for two days.

292 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city reference.

313 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress or assist in washing or housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

323 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid or to do housework; good city references.

327 EAST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Good city reference.

333 WEST 40TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—A steady young woman as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business in all its branches; fluting done in the neatest manner; best city references.

342 EAST 23D ST., IN THE FANCY STORE.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress and assist in the washing and ironing, or will do general housework for a small family; good reference from her last place.

414 WEST 52D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS., in the rear, top floor.—A German Protestant young girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at Miss FRANCIS'.

435 EAST 14TH ST., BELOW 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing to work; best city reference.

448 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork or take care of children; can come well recommended from last place.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; best city reference.

497 7TH AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID OR TO DO plain sewing and take care of children; best city reference.

530 2D AV., NEAR 29TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or would take charge of children. Call for two days.

533 8TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS., rear.—A respectable young woman, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business.

765 8TH AV., NEAR 47TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID and to do plain sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to take care of a child. City reference from last place.

851 2D AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS., second floor, back room, No. 3.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference from her last place. Call for two days.

861 3D AV., 52D ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference.

868 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid; would take care of children or assist in washing; has best city reference. Call for two days.

1,051 2D AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has good city reference.

CHAMBERMAID.—A GIRL, 14 YEARS OLD (LARGE of her age), wishes a situation in a small family; speaks German and English. Address CHAMBERMAID, box 2,333 Post office, or she will call if desired.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

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P. S.—LOOK OUT FOR

TWEEDLEDEE AND TWEEDLEDUM

ON FRIDAY.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

7 ASHLAND PLACE.—A PRACTICAL DRESSMAKER wishes a situation in some benevolent institution. Address for one week.

13 EAST 20TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS AND cloak maker wishes to go out by the day or week to private families; is a first class cutter and fitter; well accustomed to party and reception dresses. Can be seen at present employer's. Address DRESSMAKER.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A SEAMSTRESS, WHO UNDERSTANDS family sewing and can cut and make children's clothing, wants work by the day, week or month; terms moderate; can also operate on Willcox & Gibbs' machine. Address B. M. L.

46 VANDAM ST.—A DRESSMAKER OF MANY YEARS' city experience would go out to work for a few first class families; highest reference. Address DRESSMAKER.

105 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER to go out by the day. Call or address for two days.

110 WEST 29TH ST.—AS LADY'S MAID; IS A GOOD dressmaker and hair dresser; would go out by the day or week; cuts and trims in French style. Good city reference.

144 EAST 15TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A DRESSMAKER to go out by the day or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

168 8TH AV., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as seamstress, or would do chamberwork; is willing to make herself generally useful.

201 WEST 24TH ST., CORNER OF 7TH AV., THIRD floor, over the bakery.—A dressmaker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day or week; is a good cutter and fitter, quick at doing work; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine; would take work home; alters dresses equal to new; terms moderate; reference given; all kinds of machine work taken in. Call or address for one week.

206 EAST 20TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS to go out by the day; understands all kinds of trimmings; has good city references. Can be seen all the week.

207 MESEROLE ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes to go out by the day as seamstress and to assist with dressmaking; can come well recommended. Call or address D. V. K.

208 WEST 41ST ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has one of her own if required. Can be seen for two days.

217 6TH AV.—AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS; is a good operator; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to light chamberwork. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock.

250 WEST 17TH ST.—AS COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's suits; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would work by the week; a permanent situation preferred.

288 3D AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS., TOP floor.—As seamstress; understands cutting ladies' and children's clothes, both boys' and girls', perfectly; makes shirts and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; with references.

337 EAST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $8, upwards; Wrappers, $2 to $3; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

347 WEST 47TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands hairdressing.

354 6TH AV.—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER; LADIES' and children's dresses, also evening dresses made cheaper than at any other place in the city. Call and see.

403 WEST 42D ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG girl as seamstress and lady's maid; can cut and fit thoroughly; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on any machine; is a good hair dresser. City reference.

628 2D AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—A competent person as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting; is a good operator on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; no objection to the care of growing children; best reference given. Can be seen for two days.

697 7TH AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS.—A competent dressmaker will go out by the day or take work home. Call or address. Best reference.

751 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN FORTY-SECOND and Forty-third streets.—Ladies taught the French system of dressmaking in one lesson; terms $3; cutting and basting done, 50 cents. Attention paid to ball dresses.

802 8TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS.—A competent dressmaker desires a few more customers by the day or week; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference.

AN AMERICAN LADY AS SEAMSTRESS IN A HOTEL or institution, or would go out by the day as dressmaker; can cut and fit nicely and operate on several machines; best reference. Address Mrs. M. R., New York Post office.

DRESSMAKER.—THOROUGH, GOOD; CAN CUT, FIT or make evening dresses; wants engagement by the day or week. Address S. T., box 1,394 Post office.

WANTED—THE WORK OF AN ESTABLISHMENT, by a person capable of taking the entire charge of ladies' suits, wrappers and undergarments. Address Mrs. WOOD, 22 East 16th st.

General Housework, &c.

4 ALBANY ST., ROOM NO. 5.—A YOUNG JEWISH orphan girl to do general housework in a small family.

60 PRINCE ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO do housework in a private family; has best city references. Can be seen for two days.

148 EAST 42D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Call at Mrs. POWERS'.

200 1ST AV., FRONT.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general housework, in city or country; good reference.

220 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small family; best reference.

232 ELIZABETH ST., NEAR PRINCE, FANCY store.—An English woman to do general housework; is a first class washer and ironer and good plain cook; willing; in city. Will answer no letters; wishes to see employer; not long in the country.

321 7TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small family, or to do chamberwork or to assist in washing.

324 EAST 3D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small private family. No objection to the country.

324 EAST 31ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A young woman to do general housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer. Good reference.

488 7TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS., IN the store.—A respectable girl to do general housework, or would do kitchen work; willing and obliging and not afraid to work. Best city reference.

743 3D AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—A young girl to do general housework for a small private family.

861 3D AV., 52D ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a private family.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR, EVENING DRESSES AND walking suits made up at the lowest price; dressmakers to go out by the day; also operating by day. 109 West Thirty-third street. Mrs. TRACY.

Housekeepers, &c.

63 CHRYSTIE ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow woman as housekeeper; would assist in the care of children, or do any other work; best city reference given if required. Address Mrs. JONES.

86 BLEECKER ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Mercer st.—A young American lady as housekeeper in a hotel, boarding house or a gentleman's family; is fully competent to take any position of trust in household duties; can furnish two years' references. Can be seen from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

99 CHRYSTIE ST., CORNER OF GRAND.—A MIDDLE aged person, of superior education, as housekeeper or to take care of children.

134 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.—A NEW ENGLAND widow, who would appreciate a good and refined home, as housekeeper for a widower or bachelor, or as teacher in a Spanish family. Full information by calling on or addressing Mrs. M. J. GORDEN.

137 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, with a little girl four years old, as housekeeper.

170½ FRANKLIN ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW, aged 40, without encumbrance, as housekeeper for a widower; no objection to children; a home more an object than high wages.

303 WEST 11TH ST., CORNER OF HUDSON ST.—A thoroughly competent English lady as housekeeper in a hotel; has held such position in one of the first hotels in the city; reference from last employer. Call on or address M. P. G.

336½ BLEECKER ST., BETWEEN CHARLES AND West 10th.—A Vermont lady as housekeeper; willing to make herself useful. Call or address.

413 EAST 16TH ST.—A FULLY COMPETENT AND trustworthy person as housekeeper; would oversee children if desired; is an expert dressmaker; best references. Call or address C.

697 BROADWAY, ROOM 24.—A FOREIGN LADY, educated in Paris, as housekeeper, amanuensis or translator. Also lessons given in French or English.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW OF THE HIGHEST respectability desires a position as housekeeper to a wealthy elderly gentleman; best references given. Address Mrs. COOPER, 2,415 Green st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN HOUSEHOLD duties and the care of children desires a place in a gentleman's family as housekeeper; best city references given. Address G. B., Herald office.

A MIDDLE AGED LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS housekeeper, in a hotel or widower's family, where there are children, or as companion to an invalid; would not object to travelling or the country; best references given as to character and ability to fill either situation. Address, for three days, CHARLOTTE, Herald office.

A NEW ENGLAND LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT, skilled in every branch of housekeeping, would take charge of a gentleman's house and children; would instruct the children in the primary branches without extra charge; no objection to the country. Highest references as to character and capacity. Call on or address H. S., 27 East Twentieth street.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION WANTED.—I HAVE had many years' experience as housekeeper in first class hotels; satisfactory city reference given. Address M. A. D., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

Laundresses, &c.

85 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A widow, a first class laundress, wishes family washing; would work out by the day; moderate terms; city reference.

131 WEST 10TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; one that can do up fancy and French fluting; best city reference. Call for two days.

169 WEST 25TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference.

207 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day or week as first class washer and ironer, or would make herself generally useful. Inquire in the basement.

252 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress; understands her business perfectly; best city reference. Can be seen until suited.

303 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A respectable woman to take in families' or gentlemen's washing at her own house; is a good shirt ironer; good reference.

309 EAST 55TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A competent laundress, with good reference, wishes gentlemen's or families' washing by the week, or dozen, or piece. Call on or address Mrs. HOUVRER.

315 EAST 31ST ST.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS.

315 EAST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D avs.—A respectable woman is desirous of obtaining washing in a respectable family, either outdoor or at her residence.

339 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., first floor, back room.—A respectable young woman to work out by the day; is a first class washer and ironer; understands all kinds of housecleaning; is willing and obliging; would go to any part of the city; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

340 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., second floor, back room.—A competent laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linen; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference.

397 1ST AV.—A LAUNDRESS TO TAKE IN WASHING; best city references. Call or address.

409 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress, or would do cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; best city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days.

423 WEST 45TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable woman wishes to take some families' washing to her own home; is a good plain washer and ironer, understands fluting, and does her work neatly; best city references given.

459 CANAL ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WISHES a few gentlemen's washing. Call at or address for two days.

1,437 2D AV., ONE DOOR FROM 93D ST., THIRD story back room.—A first class laundress desires to take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing, by the day or piece; ruffling and fluting done by hand machines; all fineries done in the neatest style.

Nurses, &c.

10 CLARKSON ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse to take care of a baby from its birth; is willing to make herself useful; good reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

11 ELDRIDGE ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse in a respectable family; she can take full charge of a baby; can take care of a lady in her confinement; has first class reference.

38 BLEECKER ST.—A COMPETENT AMERICAN WOMAN to take care of children and sew, or do light work; can give good references. Call at W. W. P. Tailor.

84 10TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS., IN fancy store.—A respectable young girl as nurse, seamstress or lady's maid; understands hairdressing and is competent to work on sewing machines; has good recommendations; would prefer to go to Washington, D. C. Address or call for two days.

112 WEST 16TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and plain sewer or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

116 EAST 26TH ST.—AS WET NURSE, BY ONE WHO can come well recommended from her last situation. Call from 12 to 3 o'clock.

116 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse; is accustomed to the charge of an infant; is also a good plain seamstress; best city references given. Can be seen for two days.

139 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and do light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days.

143 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AV. AND Broadway.—A young girl as nurse and chambermaid; best city reference. Call for two days.

203 WEST 24TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL, 15 years old, to assist in taking care of children and to make herself generally useful; moderate wages.

204 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant or growing children; best city reference. Call for two days.

211 WEST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a baby to nurse, or bring up on the bottle; good reference. Call or address.

215 EAST 35TH ST., 2D FLOOR.—AN ENGLISH monthly nurse is open to engagements after the 20th of February; first class references.

223 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and to do plain sewing, or would do light chamberwork; best city reference.

303 7TH AV.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, WITH large breasts of milk, who has just lost her baby, two weeks old, to nurse a baby at her own house; any reference given and reference required. Call two days. Mrs. WALSH.

306 EAST 49TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., first floor.—A young girl as child's nurse and to do plain sewing. Call for two days.

307 EAST 85TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN AS nurse to an invalid, or as baby's nurse; is kind and patient in sickness, with a good disposition; is a good plain seamstress; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Call or address for two days.

312 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., third floor.—A young German girl, 16 years of age, as nurse in an American family. Call for two days.

315 EAST 21ST ST., TOP FLOOR.—AN EXPERIENCED nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; kind and fond of children; three and a half years' reference.

331 EAST 11TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AS MONTHLY nurse, by a middle aged lady, Scotch, who can rear a baby from its birth; best city reference. Call for three days.

345 WEST 55TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable girl as child's nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist with children; city reference. Call for two days.

404 GREENWICH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL, 16 years old, to take care of a baby or do light housework. Call all the week.

437 WEST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG married woman as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; is a good seamstress; can come well recommended.

449 WEST 40TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as wet nurse; will take a child at her own home.

458 WEST 23D ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse, seamstress, waitress or chambermaid; city reference.

498 2D AV., CORNER 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; can be well recommended.

652 2D AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—A competent young woman to take charge of a baby from its birth to bring up by bottle or by hand, or would take care of a small child and do plain sewing; very best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

678 2D AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A COMPETENT young girl as child's nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

719 6TH AV.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT AS nurse; capable of taking care of a baby; best city reference. Can be seen for two days from 10 to 3.

776 3D AV., CORNER 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as wet nurse; a young baby preferred; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, HAVING LOST her baby one week old, wishes to wet nurse a child at her residence; the best reference given and required. Address box 72 Brooklyn Post office.

Waitresses, &c.

149 WEST 4TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young girl as waitress; has good city reference.

442 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as waitress in a private family (city), or to nurse by hand a baby; good city reference. Address or call for three days.

306 EAST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS FIRST class waitress or would do chamberwork and waiting; three years' city references. Call for two days.

1,095 3D AV., BETWEEN 64TH AND 65TH STS.—A most respectable young girl, just landed from Germany, as waitress and chambermaid; is a good seamstress. Address.

Miscellaneous.

4TH AV., CORNER 54TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A well educated young Protestant German girl, in an American family; can do sewing by machine and fine needlework; is willing to take care of growing children. Call for two days.

17 GREAT JONES ST.—A LADY TO DO COPYING; qualified for any kind; excellent speller and punctuator. Call on or address WRITER, between 4 and 6.

84 9D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AN EXPERIENCED young girl to attend a bakery or confectionery store.

90 MYRTLE AV., BROOKLYN, IN THE DRY GOODS store.—A highly respectable young lady wishes employment by the week at any respectable business where she can earn a living; first class references if required. Can be seen for one week.

226 EAST 11TH ST.—A POSITION AS FOREWOMAN in a wholesale millinery establishment.

279 EAST 10TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A WELL educated German girl, in a good American family as guardian to one or two growing children and assisting in sewing. Address.

312 EAST 36TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable girl, residing with her parents, to take care of children or travel with a lady; reference given if required.

327 EAST 33D ST.—A WIDOW WISHES A SITUATION where she can have her child, two years old, with her; city or country; wages no object. Call for two days.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS COMPANION or governess. Address Mrs. CLARA BUTTS, Yonkers.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS EMPLOYMENT AS BOOKKEEPER; best references given. Address box 5,714 Post office, New York.

A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER OR INSTRUCTRESS is wanted by an orphan of high culture. Only those of wealth may address STRANGER, Herald office.

A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL WISHES A SITUATION to attend a store; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address ANNIE LEE, Tompkinsville, S. I.

A GERMAN LADY, HIGHLY EDUCATED, TEACHING German, English, French and piano, wants a situation as governess in a private family; the highest references can be given. Address EMMA, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, WHOSE MORNINGS ARE engaged, desires pupils for the afternoon in English, French, German, Latin and Music; refers to present employers. Address Miss H. H., box 147 Herald office.

A LADY AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS TO young children, or as lady's companion; no objection to the country; is a good rower. Address S. A., Jersey City Post office.

A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER, FROM SCOTLAND, desires a re-engagement as governess, or would do any kind of writing; teaches the English branches, French, Latin, Music, Drawing and Painting in water colors; best city references. Address S. M., Herald office.

AN ORPHAN YOUNG LADY, BEING DESIROUS OF a good, refined home, would teach children or act as companion to a lady, for a moderate salary; is a good reader and musician; best references. Address, stating terms, Y., 637 North 35th st., West Philadelphia, Pa.

A YOUNG LADY, A STRANGER IN THE CITY, desires a situation as bookkeeper, cashier or correspondent, or as amanuensis or lady's companion; is thoroughly educated, writes rapidly and accustomed to copying and writing from dictation; would act in any capacity not menial; a home would be acceptable in lieu of salary; best references. Address Mrs. F. F., box 114 Herald office.

OCCUPATION AS TEACHER OF ENGLISH, FRENCH (in which the advertiser is well versed) and Latin is solicited by a lady largely experienced, and whose testimonials are highly encomiastic; salary disregarded, but a comfortable and refined home, for a brief period, is absolutely a sine qua non. Failing to secure the above, would assume the duties of an amanuensis or of lady's companion, for a small remuneration. Unquestionable references. Address at once H. GLIDDON, corner Broadway and Gates av., Brooklyn.

PIANO AND SINGING.—AN ENGLISH LADY WHO has trained pupils for the first European masters has some time unoccupied. Highest references. Address MORI, box 115 Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY POSSESSING facility in teaching has some hours disengaged. Trains carefully and instructs fully. English literature, French, music. Address EDUCATOR, box 115 Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS—FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 260 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A SMALL family. 186 Hudson st., in store.

A COOK WANTED—TO ONE WHO WILL BRING city references good pay will be given. Call at 45 East 12th st.

A FOREWOMAN WANTED—IN A CUSTOM SHIRT room. One who understands the Wheeler & Wilson machine, has had experience and is thoroughly capable, may address GILBERT, Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer; best city reference required; at 12 Ridge st., near Grand.

A.—LUCRATIVE, LIGHT AND RESPECTABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Ladies of good address are making money rapidly. A few more wanted. S. H. SMITH, 51 Cortlandt st., corner of Greenwich, room No. 5.

A FIRST CLASS PROTESTANT WAITRESS WANTED, at 15 East 29th st., to assist in chamberwork; wages $16 per month. None need apply without a year's recommendation from last place.

COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS COOK; ONE willing, capable and obliging; none others need apply; best city references required. Apply at 327 West 34th st.

LADY CANVASSERS WANTED—ON A FIXED SALARY and commission. Address G. CARLETON, box 20 station D.

LADIES.—WEED AND WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING Machines sold on instalments, payable in work at home. New York Machine Stitching Company, 55 Bleecker street.

OPERATOR WANTED—ON WHEELER & WILSON'S machine for undergarments; one to board in the house preferred. Apply at 1,173 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FLOWER BRANCHER; steady work given. Apply at 765 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 25 West 22d st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS, WITH city reference. Apply at 804 Broadway.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BRANCHERS. JOHNSON, BURNS & CO., 465 and 450 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, with good city references. Apply at 235 East 16th st.

WANTED.—WE WILL GIVE PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT at good wages to 20 intelligent, energetic young ladies and gentlemen who are willing to work. Apply to room 15, 62 William street.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS IN A SMALL family. Apply from 10 till 12 at 21 West 19th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT OR JEWISH GIRL AS nurse to young children; city references required. Apply for two days at 21 West 49th st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST CLASS cook; English or Scotch. Apply at 43 West 19th st., between hours of 11 and 1.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS IRONER IN A PRIVATE laundry. Apply for one week at Mrs. LUDLOW'S, 46 Charlton st., room No. 8.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; willing and obliging; wages $14. Call for two days at No. 9 Bank st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress, with the best city references. Apply at 103 East 40th st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A CAPABLE WOMAN AS COOK AND TO assist with washing and ironing. Apply, with city reference, at No. 3 West 35th st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COOK, WASHER AND ironer; good recommendation. Apply before 11 A. M. at 66 East 34th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK and to do washing, plain cooking and ironing; wages $12 per month. Call at 105 Bank st.

WANTED—A KIND AND EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO attend an invalid lady. Call to-day, between 11 and 1, at Mrs. HOWE'S, 70 Union place, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND IRON in a small family. Apply at 149 West 15th st., between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE CARE OF A child and sew; one who can furnish the best reference may call at Earle's Hotel, between 10 and 1.

WANTED—TWO INDUSTRIOUS AND OBLIGING girls; one for general housework, the other as chambermaid; wages $12 and $8. Apply at 337 West 36th st.

WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, IN A French family in the country, a young or middle aged woman; a good home. Apply, on Friday, from 8 to 11 A. M., at 170 Duane st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, 16 OR 17 YEARS OF age, for light housework in a small family; come prepared for work. Call corner of 8th av. and 21st st., in the hat store.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer in a small family, to go to Tarrytown, on the Hudson; references required. Apply this day, between 11 and 3 o'clock, at 25 East 9th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK and to assist with the washing and ironing; must understand her work and come well recommended. Call to-day, before 2 o'clock, at 424 West 20th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT AS SEAMSTRESS AND to take charge of a child 6 years old, and to assist in chamberwork; must understand machine; city references. Apply for two days at 20 West 33d st., from 10 to 12 only.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS; MUST understand cutting and making children's clothing and undergarments; must be a neat sewer by hand and machine; one who has a Wheeler & Wilson machine desired. Call from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. at 574 Madison av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO COME IN DURING day and take charge of infant. Call at basement door of 216 West 22d st., between 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, AN OPERATOR FOR Grover & Baker's machine. Only a perfect one need apply at 21 East 16th st., up stairs, two doors west of Union square.

223 WEST 36TH ST.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN woman to wait on a sick lady and infant six weeks old; none but a competent and experienced person need apply. Call between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

30 ATLANTIC ST., EAST BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE married man as cook, his wife as house or kitchen maid; city or country. Call or address for one week.

240 WEST 55TH ST.—A COLORED WAITER; IS competent and experienced. Address JOSEPH GENARDT.

301 EAST 16TH ST.—A SMALL FAMILY (GERMAN) as janitor and housekeeper; good city references from former and present employer. Address JACOB BOEHM.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS A PRIVATE WAITER, CAN be hired to wait on private dinners, balls, parties, &c., day or evening. Address C. C., box 202 Herald office.

A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING A LITTLE ENGLISH, wishes a situation as valet or coachman; references. Address J. S., No. 2 West st., Castle Garden.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS practical farmer, and wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; has had 15 years' experience in this country with farm machinery and all kinds of live stock; has best reference. For particulars address CHARLES WHEELER, Brentwood, Long Island.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY FROM THE COUNTRY, in some wholesale business; wages no particular object. Address H. KIPP, Hackensack Post office, N. J.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL to do general housework, washing and ironing for a small family. Apply at 148 East 33d st., near Lexington av.

WANTED—SITUATION AS WAITER, IN PRIVATE family, by a colored man, with five years' experience. Inquire at A. H. Sayer's drug store, corner 6th av. and 46th street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS WAITER by an English Protestant, aged 27, with the best recommendations; town or country. Call on or address W. D., 162 East 12th st.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN OF some years' business experience, a permanent situation in some well established house as travelling agent, either in Canada or the United States; the best references given. Address, for interview, AGENT, station G.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN ANY CAPACITY, FROM porter to bookkeeper, in any line of business, at any salary. The advertiser is thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping, but in nothing else, yet, so far as industry and energy will avail, feels confident he can give entire satisfaction in whatever position he undertakes to fill. Address E. F., box 223 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT FIVE SILK SALESMEN, thorough experts; none others need apply, personally or by letter. Broadway and 10th st.

A FEW FIRST CLASS LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITORS can hear of something to their advantage by addressing RESPONSIBLE, box 135 Herald office.

A FEW FIRST CLASS TRAVELLING AND LOCAL salesmen will be employed at remunerative compensation. S. H. SMITH, 51 Cortlandt st., corner Greenwich, room No. 5.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, WITH THE BEST recommendations, who has a few spare hours every day, would like a set of books to keep or an old set to settle up. Address A. D. B., Herald office.

A BOOKKEEPER OF MUCH EXPERIENCE WILL write up, examine and balance books of account and post up books daily or weekly; charges moderate; city references given. Address ACCOUNTANT, box 22, Herald office.

AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, HAVING good business connections on Long Island and can give first class references, will be given a permanent and paying situation. Address J. R. & CO., box 165 Brooklyn Post office.

A YOUNG MAN, HAVING HAD SEVERAL YEARS experience both in Europe and New York in the ribbon, silk and velvet trade, wishes an engagement in either a wholesale or respectable retail house; will refer among others to the house he has just left. Address G., box 2,325 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN OF SUPERIOR ADDRESS, ACTIVE and enterprising, with an extensive business experience, thoroughly understanding the art of advertising, and possessing a large acquaintance among publishers, advertisers and business men generally throughout the States, seeks a position in which he may make above acquisitions available; has some means to invest if required. Address INDUSTRY, box 197 Herald office.

BLANK BOOKS.—A MANUFACTURER DESIRES THE services of an experienced salesman. Address, stating salary, &c., LEDGER, box 145 Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDING IN ENGLISH, French, German, Spanish, Italian, &c., reliable and experienced, wishes engagement; accepts modest salary if progressive; best reference and security. Address S. S. R., Herald office.

DRUGGISTS, ATTENTION.—A SITUATION WANTED, in a wholesale or retail store, by a clerk of large city and country trade; eight years' experience. Address DRUGS, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE COMPETENT IN THE prescription department, of good address and some experience in the city retail trade. Apply at 28 Murray st., New York, or address Dr. MILLS, corner Plane and Bleecker sts., Newark, N. J.

DRUGGIST.—$100 WILL BE DEPOSITED (IF SECURED) for a first class position as chief clerk or assistant in the retail drug business in New York, Brooklyn or elsewhere; strictly temperate; salary expected, $20 to $25 a week. Address AMERICAN, box 119 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS CASHIER, clerk or collector. Address J. R. Y., Herald office.

TO DRUG CLERKS.—WANTED—A COMPETENT young man. Address STEVERQ[illegible], care of E. C. Kennedy, Apothecary, Bleecker st.

TO HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS.—A GENTLEMAN who has had several years' experience in first class hotels desires a position as clerk or steward; would take charge of a restaurant; reference from former employers. Address W. J. M., Herald office.

MERCHANTS.—A YOUNG LAWYER WOULD LIKE TO collect and look after the credits for a good house; best reference and security. Address FIDUCIARY, Herald office.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL SEGAR STORE, A SMART young man as salesman. Apply to GEO. MANLY, 117 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS RETAIL DRY GOODS salesman, by a man aged 25, who has grown up in the business; can speak German; would go to a neighboring city. Address RETAIL SALESMAN, box 170 Herald office.

WOOLLENS.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO THOROUGH workers, to sell woollens and fine woollens; liberal arrangements with the right parties. Applicants will state age, former position, &c. Address box 5,507 Post office.

WANTED—A MAN TO TRAVEL AS SALESMAN FOR railroad supplies; none but those having experience need apply; reference must accompany application. Address S. & CO., Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A BANKER'S OR broker's office, by a young man, aged 21, who has had four years' experience down town; refer to present employer by permission. Address W. E. S., box 3,879 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF CONSIDERABLE business experience, a position as salesman in some wholesale house; has a good Eastern and Western trade; is well acquainted with the Eastern boot and shoe manufacturers, also city and Western dry goods markets, &c.; salary received last year, $1,500. For particulars address SALESMAN, box 118 Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUTH OR YOUNG man as assistant cashier; must be a good judge of money, with good reference. H. B. RUSSELL, 360 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS RETAIL DRY GOODS salesman for the lace department. None but those having unexceptionable references need apply. J. & C. JOHNSTON, 787 and 789 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS WELL ACQUAINTED in the notion and hosiery lines, and who has a nearly cash trade; one who can speak German; English is preferred; references required. Address M. & B., station A, New York city.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN AND packer, in a crockery and glass ware store; must understand the business thoroughly; only a moderate compensation can be paid; state salary required and send references. Address box 735 Zanesville, Ohio.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 23, WITH SIX years' experience in the hardware business, and two years in the crockery and glassware, a situation as salesman in either of the above branches, or any position where the services of a trustworthy person are required. Address box 190 Herald office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE; to deliver and collect samples of goods in the city and country. Address B., box 502 Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUATION.—HAS BEST city references. Call at 219 East 28th st.

AS COACHMAN—BY A YOUNG MAN, CAPABLE, honest, willing and obliging; of sober habits; skilled in the management of horses and carriages. 45 West 30th st.

A STRICTLY SOBER, FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, with 11 years' references, will be secured by addressing EDWARD SEE, care of F. O. Matthiessen, Esq., 106 Wall st.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO CAN PRODUCE FIRST CLASS testimonials, desires employment on a farm. Address P. G., Hotel des Europeens, 35 East Houston st., New York.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN OR groom; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging; best reference from his present employer, Mr. J. D. Wright, 29 West 38th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION as coachman; can drive tandem or four-in-hand if required; has first class city reference. Can be seen for two days at Duncomb's harness store, No. 7 Great Jones st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS coachman, one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; was three and a half years in last place; has best references; is perfectly sober, obliging and a careful driver. Call on or address A. C., 65 Madison av., private stable.

A COLORED SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION as coachman or porter; is willing to be useful; has good reference. Address B. W. L., Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to be generally useful; unexceptionable city reference. Address COACHMAN, box 227 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; sober and honest; best city references. Address, for two days, A. C. RYDER & CO., 18 and 20 Henry st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man; thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse, graperies, fruit trees, vegetables, and to take entire charge of a gentleman's place; best reference can be given. Call on or address P. D., at Alfred Bridgman's, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER WANTED.—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS the business in all its branches thoroughly can find a good, permanent situation on a gentleman's place, within fifty miles of New York, by addressing R. P., Herald office, giving references, wages expected and all other necessary particulars.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, lately landed, as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging. Call on or address J. H., 69 Canal st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A MAN who has six years' reference from his last employer. Address J. H., box 216 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN by a single man; is willing to make himself useful; best reference. Address M. C., box 116 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation, in city or country; understands gardening and the care of horses and cows. Apply at his present employer's, 37 West 35th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GARDENER (single man); experienced in all branches of horticulture; best reference given. Address JULIUS SERLBERGER, English Neighborhood, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND plain gardener; can milk; is a careful driver in city; reliable, honest and temperate; refers to his present employer. Address E. H., box 237 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE MAN as coachman or groom; understands business thoroughly as general useful man; strictly temperate; first class city reference. Address for two days M. S., box 205 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A BOY WANTED—AT THE BEE-KEEPERS' JOURNAL office, 246 Broadway; must be a good penman. Apply this morning.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN A HOUSE FURNISHING and hardware store. Address, giving references and salary expected, J. W. O., station E.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW BARROOM sign, a very salable article; small capital required. Apply to THOMAS O'KANE, 130 Nassau st.

AGENTS.—MEN WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL the most attractive article ever offered; no patent humbug. 23 Dey street, up stairs, front room. PEABODY & CO.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE—FOR WALKER'S Pocket Clothes Racks, which everybody wants, and anybody can sell; price 50 cents. A. J. WALKER, 249 Pearl st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT, WELL educated cash and stock boys, who will, in time, be promoted to the position of salesmen. Apply, with references, before 9 A. M. Broadway and 10th st.

BOY WANTED—15 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE, IN AN office; must write well, have good reference and reside with his parents. Apply at 484 Broadway, after 9.

ERRAND BOYS WANTED—IN THE PRINTING OFFICE 115 Leonard street; arrangements made only with parents. Apply after 2 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ACTIVE MEN FOR canvassers; salary given to the right men, with good reference. Call at room 10, 155 Chambers st.

WANTED—A CHAP, 18 OR 19 YEARS OLD, WHO understands opening oysters and to assist in a bar, at Florence's Hotel, 154th st., McComb's dam.

WANTED—GENTLEMANLY AGENTS WHO DESIRE to make money pleasantly, respectably and surely; $2 to $12 per day. 615 Broadway, up stairs, room 1. Straight and honorable.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL, COMPETENT ADVERTISING agent to take charge of that department of an established Weekly. WM. H. BARNES, box 4,071 Post office, New York.

WAITER MAN WANTED.—MUST THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND his business and have lived in a private family; wages about $20. Address, with references, D., 118 Wall street.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS LIGHT PORTER IN A wholesale house, to make himself generally useful. Address, stating wages desired, with references, PORTER, Herald office.

WANTED—A PORTER, IN A WHOLESALE STORE down town; must be a young and healthy man, sober, honest and industrious; must also be a good penman, able to mark goods. Address, with references and wages expected, box 2,545 Post office.

THE TRADES.

A CUSTOM SHIRT CUTTER WANTED—AN A1 MAN, with undoubted city reference as to honesty, capability, &c. Address, stating salary desired, reference, &c., RICHMOND, Herald office.

ENGRAVER WANTED—A GOOD, GENERAL WORKMAN. Apply to GEO. HEGEMAN, with Ball, Black & Co., Broadway.

FIRST CLASS JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED—AT SEARS BROS., 32 Liberty st.

MACHINIST WANTED—WHO UNDERSTANDS THE manufacture of umbrella ribs and can take charge of rib machines; steady employment and good wages. Address box 5,500 Post office.

PAPER MAKER WANTED—ONE ACCUSTOMED TO run a cylinder machine; must understand his business thoroughly. Apply to WELLINGTON CAMPBELL, Millburn, New Jersey.

WANTED—A GOOD JOB COMPOSITOR, AT 16 Cedar street.

WANTED—FOUR PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTERS. Apply at 74 Little West 12th st. H. W. WHEELER.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN DYER AND bleacher; has had 12 years' experience in one of the first places in the north of Ireland and ten years' experience in Paterson, N. J.; has taken two first class prizes from London and Paris exhibitions; best testimonials from present employers. Address JAMES COURTNEY, 182 Mill st., Paterson, N. J.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANÇAISE DÉSIRE SE PLACER pour donner des leçons et coudre. S'adresser au 179 Centre st., entre Grand et Division, top floor.

UNE FRANÇAISE DEMANDE A SE PLACER DANS UNE famille comme lady's maid; elle sait coudre à la machine et coiffer. S'adresser au 25 Ouest 18me rue, entre la 1ère et 6me avs.

UNE JEUNE PERSONNE FRANÇAISE DÉSIRE TROUVER une place de bonne d'enfants, sachant parfaitement coudre. S'adresser au 216 6me av., près de la 24me rue.

FURNITURE.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell all their Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture at a sacrifice; magnificent Pompadour Suit, cost $600, for $250; do., $50; Pianoforte, Statuary, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets; used five months. Call before purchasing elsewhere, 47 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

BURR'S PARLOR BED COMBINES ELEGANCE AND utility; a handsome ornament by day, a superior bed at night; perfect ventilation; total convenience complete, and the only parlor bed that has the celebrated perfect duplex mirror. PRIEST & PARKER, 737 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.
Housekeepers supplied with the above
on easy terms.
Payments weekly or monthly.
KELLY & CO.,
Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 240 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—HANDSOME ROOM, with first class table, on second floor, for gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also single Rooms; good society and use of piano. 18 West Fourth street.

1 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom for gentleman and wife; Room suitable for gentlemen; first class table; references exchanged. 167 West Thirty-fourth street.

1 ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURnished, to let, with Board, in a family occupying their own house, first class in all respects. Apply at 264 West Twenty-third street.

2 GROVE STREET.—BOARD—RATES MODERATE—for three or four persons; house well furnished and all modern improvements; no other boarders.

2D FLOOR, SPACIOUS AND WELL FURNISHED with or without private table; everything strictly first class; references exchanged. 53 West Thirty-third street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.

$2 TO $5 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, and for light housekeeping; American family. 89 Hudson street, corner Harrison.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 261, SECOND DOOR BELOW Thirty-fourth street.—Fine Suit of Rooms to rent, with Board; also one single Room; private table if desired; references exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, 491.—PARTIES UNEXPECTEDLY vacating second floor wish to dispose of same, with or without private table; also third story back Room; terms moderate; references exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 164.—A FEW ROOMS JUST VAcated; price from $8 to $25 per week; breakfast if desired.

$6 AND UPWARDS FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH Board: transient Board $1 50 per day; Rooms with or without Board; lodgings, 50c., at Dupont House, 165 Hudson street.

$6 PER WEEK FOR FURNISHED ROOMS AND Board, for single gentlemen; also large Rooms for families. Table Board $4 50. New No. 185 Bleecker street, three blocks from Broadway.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK FOR DESIRABLE FURnished Rooms, with good Board. Apply at 180 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$7 TO $10 PER WEEK.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH first class Board, at 176 Bleecker street; a free literary and debating society for the boarders in the house.

8TH STREET, 139, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue.—Rooms suitable for gentlemen and wives, also single Rooms for gentlemen, with or without Board. Opposite Mercantile Library.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—AN ELEGANT Suit of Rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table.

9 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TWO FRONT hall Bedrooms to let with Board.

10 ST. LUKE'S PLACE (LEROY STREET), NEAR Hudson street.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with Board.

14TH STREET, 215, WEST.—AN ELEGANT SUIT OF Rooms to let, with all modern improvements; also two single Rooms; house and table strictly first class; references exchanged.

14TH STREET, NO. 315 EAST.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished Room on first floor; hot and cold water, fire, gas, &c.; with first class Board; very desirable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Call and examine.

14TH STREET, 209 WEST.—BOARD.—A SUIT OF well furnished Rooms on second and third floors; also single Rooms. References exchanged.

14 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, CORNER OF Broadway.—Pleasant, handsomely furnished Room, southern exposure, with grate; also one fronting Broadway, with or without Board; both well adapted for gentlemen.

15 WARREN PLACE, CHARLES STREET.—ACCOMmodations, with Board, for a few gentlemen; walking distance from business locations; very moderate price.

16 ABINGDON SQUARE (HORTON'S).—PLEASANT, handsomely furnished single and double front Rooms; every convenience; excellent Board; $6 and $12, all included. Two lines of cars pass the door.

21 WEST NINTH STREET.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMOdations in Rooms and Board, with a small family, at moderate prices.

22 IRVING PLACE, NEAR SIXTEENTH STREET.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let in suits or singly, with or without Board.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, ONE BLOCK EAST OF Broadway.—Three very pleasant single Rooms, $10; table first class. Dinner at 1 P. M.

23 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO RENT, WITH Board, Suit of Rooms, on second floor.

24TH STREET, 257, WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed Rooms, containing ample closets, hot and cold water and every convenience for a comfortable home, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; location unexceptionable. References.

28 LAMARTINE PLACE (257 WEST TWENTY-NINTH street).—A private family, with a few select boarders, have a large Room to let, with Board. House first class; neighborhood unexceptionable.

30 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEARLY OPposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—A Suit of Rooms (front), Parlor and Bedroom, with Board.

31 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a large front Room, on second floor, newly furnished; also large Room on fourth floor and hall room.

33 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let a nicely furnished large Room, on second story, with Board, to two gentlemen or a married couple. References.

34TH STREET, WEST, NO. 332.—FIRST CLASS house; all modern improvements.—Handsomely furnished Room on parlor floor; also on fourth floor, with excellent Board, at moderate prices.

37 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—A front Hall Room to let, with Board, to a gentleman; desirable location.

39 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Single Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen; also large front Room on third floor to let, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

41 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PLEASANT Suit of Rooms, on second floor, front, with first class Board, at a very low price; near Fifth Avenue Hotel.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A SELECT FAMily will let a handsome Room, with Board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; best reference required.

43 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A FURNISHED ROOM, with or without meals, for a gentleman; private family.

44 CLINTON PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms on second or third floors, with or without Board.

48 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—A private family from Buffalo will let to a family or gentlemen several well furnished Rooms, with Board; private table if desired; highest references given and required. Call on Thursday or Friday.

59 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A NEATLY furnished Room to let to a lady and gentleman; Board for the lady only. G. WALTER.

59 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A SUIT OF two furnished front Rooms, on second floor; rented together or singly, with Board; references exchanged.

60 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Room to let, with or without Board. Reference required.

68 EAST FOURTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AV.—Second story handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board or private table if preferred; every comfort in house.

76 AMITY STREET, 5 BLOCKS WEST OF BROADway.—Rooms, with Board, to gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen: $14 and $16; single Rooms $6 and $7.

83 MACDOUGAL STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED, comfortable Rooms to let, with first class Board, to gentlemen; home comforts and not boarding house accommodations offered; references: terms reasonable.

102 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—A LARGE HALL Room to let, with first class Board, to one or two gentlemen; terms reasonable; house and neighborhood unexceptionable.

103 WAVERLEY PLACE, FACING WASHINGTON square.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with closet, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; house and table first class; location excellent; terms moderate; references exchanged.

115 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth avenue and Irving place.—Handsome suit of Rooms, with store room, water, gas and private table; easy terms to a quiet family. References.

116 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—LARGE ROOM and Bedroom to let, together or separately, with good Board. References exchanged.

129 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—TO RENT, WITH Board, a pleasant front Room, with alcove, on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife.

132 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A LARGE Room to let with Board, suitable for two gentlemen. Terms, with fire and gas, very reasonable.

135 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—Single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms, with Board. References.

137 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family have several handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board or private table. References required.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—A handsomely furnished Floor of Rooms, with first class Board, for families or gentlemen; references required.

141 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

146 WEST FOURTH STREET, FIRST PRIVATE house east of Sixth avenue, on south side of street.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with or without partial Board. References required.

148 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, in a private family, a large back Room, suitable for two gentlemen. References required.

164 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let some nicely furnished Rooms, on second and third floors, with Board. House and table first class. References.

168 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—SECOND AND third floor front Rooms to let, with first class Board.

203 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a nicely furnished Room, with or without Board, in a private family.

222 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY furnished Room, with first class Board.

229 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let to a gentleman and wife a handsomely furnished front Room, together with superior Board. House first class.

234 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—A NICELY FURnished large front Room, on second floor, to let, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with Board; location first class. Reference required.

246 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR GRAND OPERA House.—To let, furnished Rooms, with or without Board. Inquire in the saloon.

BOARDERS WANTED.

245 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to rent, with first class Board, to families or single gentlemen; house just changed hands; terms very moderate.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—A GENTLEman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with Board in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be had.

306 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR east of Second avenue.—Furnished double and single Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; terms moderate.

307 WEST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—A PRIVATE family can accommodate first class parties with private table, or handsomely furnished Apartments, with every convenience, without board.

311 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN EIGHTH and Ninth avenues.—Few nicely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

363 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A PLEASANT Room to let, with fire, suitable for two young ladies or two gentlemen, with Board. Inquire of Mrs. SMITH.

459 SIXTH AVENUE.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a neatly furnished front Room to gentleman and wife or gentleman, with partial Board. No other boarders.

A PARTY OF ADULTS CAN PROCURE A THIRD Floor, elegantly furnished, together with excellent Board, in a private house occupied by the owner, in Forty-second street. Address A. P., box 875 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen can have a nicely furnished Room, with fire and gas and first class Board, in a private house, for $20 per week, at 51 West Twenty-sixth street.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

A LADY CAN HAVE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, before and during confinement, at Dr. and Madame ESTELLA'S, 595 Seventh avenue, near Fortieth st.

A DELIGHTFUL HOME IS OFFERED TO A PARTY of gentlemen or family, with or without Board. Those willing to give fair compensation are invited to call. 126 Second avenue.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM, WITH BEDROOM ATtached, with or without partial Board; southern exposure. Inquire at 23 East Seventeenth street.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTAbility, to room with two young gentlemen having a large room, so as to make best board $6. Address H., box 3,491 Post office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, within a circle of half a mile of Fiftieth street and Broadway. Address, with full particulars and terms, W. G. M., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR INVALID LADY, IN PRIvate family; attention requisite, not style. Address, with full particulars, INVALID, box 142 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, between Sixteenth and Fortieth streets, Lexington and Sixth avenues. Address, stating terms, box 1,791 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND two children, 5 and 9, with two connecting Rooms; will pay $30 to $40 per week. Address GRANT, Herald office.

TWO YOUNG MEN DESIRE BOARD—BELOW TWENty-third street. Address stating location and terms, which must be moderate, H. C. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY, BY A GENtleman, wife and two grown children, four unfurnished Rooms in a genteel private family, with Board. Address box 1,564 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, A COMFORTAble Room and Board, with an American private family. Terms $45 a month. References given. Address FRANK, box 4,105 Post office.

WANTED—TWO LARGE ROOMS CONNECTING, WITH Board and fire, for gentleman, wife, nurse and infant; not to exceed $35 per week. Address W. HOTCHKISS, 1,257 Broadway, room 17.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman and wife, in good location, between Eighth and Twenty-third streets, in the vicinity of Broadway; in private family having no other boarders; with Board for the lady only. Payment in advance. Address, stating terms and full particulars, C. T., box 180 Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR FOUR ADULTS; REQUIRE two large Rooms, one of which must be front; good table indispensable; location between Twelfth and Thirtieth streets, west side. Address, stating terms, EPICURE, Herald office.

WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A NICELY furnished Parlor and Bedroom, with private table; location must be first class and central; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, A. B., box 126 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FRONT Room and Board, between Twenty-third and Forty-fifth streets and Madison and Seventh avenues; $25 per week. Address X., box 144 Herald office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A ROOM AND breakfast; location between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets, and Third and Seventh avenues. References. Address D. & M., box 4,155 Post office.

WANTED—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH Board, in a Catholic family, on the east side, between Thirtieth and Fiftieth streets, by a young man and his sister. Terms must be moderate. References given. Address, stating terms, &c., W. D., box 217 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY, Board and lodging, with a private family, in the vicinity of Eighth street, New York city; best references given. Address C. S., 128 Ainslie street, Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR persons, with private table. For satisfactory accommodation and Board the undersigned will pay $100 per week. Location desired, between Madison and Sixth avenues and from Thirtieth to Forty-sixth street. Address S. C. W., Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

52 (NEW NO.) CRANBERRY STREET, SECOND house from Plymouth church, five minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton street ferry.—To let, well furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

HOTELS.

A.—WASHINGTON PLACE HOTEL AND RESTAUrant, one door from Broadway, just opened, newly and elegantly furnished; families can obtain Rooms en suite and desirable single rooms at the lowest rates. Nos. 4 and 6 Washington place.

DEVOS HOTEL, 114 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR Broadway.—The cheapest and most comfortable in New York; lodgings, 50c.; Rooms by the week, $2 to $5; restaurant, bar, &c.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET—ONE BLOCK from City Hall. Rooms 50 and 75 cents a day; $3 to $5 a week; family rooms $1 to $1 50 a day; $4 to $8 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light rooms, neatly furnished; 50 and 60 cents per night; $2 and $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

PICKWICK HOUSE, 147 AND 149 CEDAR STREET, convenient to New Jersey ferries.—Lodgings, 25c.; Single Rooms, 35c., 50c. per night; Board and Lodging, $5 to $7 per week.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, EUROPEAN PLAN, 643 BROADway, corner of Bleecker, New York.—Good Rooms, from $5 to $7 per week. Reconstructed and newly furnished.

SUMMIT HOTEL (NEW HOUSE), CORNER CANAL and Bowery.—On European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month; all rooms heated with steam.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

STUYVESANT HOUSE, 739 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Eighth and Ninth streets.—On the European plan; handsomely furnished Rooms, for gentlemen and families at moderate rates.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE MODern House, 20.10x50; lot 100 feet; Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue. Price very low. Also a printed list of Dwellings and Stores.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A PRINTED LIST OF $1,167,500 IMPROVED EAST side Property, at prices really marked down, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer and Agent, 111 Broadway.

A VERY FINE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE—20 feet front, 55 feet deep, lot 100, in Forty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue; handsomely frescoed, and in perfect order throughout. Price, including Mirrors, Cornices, Gas Fixtures, &c., $25,000. Possession and terms to suit.
WATERLOW & CO., 335 Sixth avenue, corner 22d st.

A BARGAIN.—THREE STORY BROWN STONE House, 20x55x100, high stoop, in perfect order; modern improvements. Apply on the premises, 127 East Forty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue.

BEAUTIFUL STONE FRONT, 20X55X73, LEXINGTON avenue, $16,500; unexceptionable brown stone, high stoop, $15,500; Forty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue, cheap; Fifty-seventh street, $13,000; four story high stoop, near Second avenue, Fifteenth street, $18,500.
LIONEL FROEHLICH, 820 Third avenue.

FACTORY PROPERTY IN SIXTH STREET—FIVE story brick, 25x97, with 25 horse power engine, suitable for any manufacturing business; easy terms.
L. G. LOCKE, 161 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK HOUSE 75 CANAL street, between Forsyth and Eldridge streets, at a moderate price. Inquire of ISAAC MARX, on the premises, or of PHILIP SCHAFFLE, 90 Canal street, from 9 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, BELOW THIRTY-fourth street, double House, 45x60 feet, four stories; in fine order. Lots adjoining can be had if desired. Address box 557 Post office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY FRONT AND REAR Houses and Lot, 25x100, No. 49 Ludlow street; terms easy. Apply to JOHN STINSON, No. 368 Broome street, corner of Bowery, third floor, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE HANDSOME little three story brick House 120 East Thirty-second street, near Lexington avenue; 10 rooms, in perfect order; every modern improvement. $10,000. Cannot be seen without applying to ROBT. G. RICHARDS, 832 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICE OF $8,000, IN EAST Ninth street, 3 story and basement brick House, to yield large, will pay good percentage on investment. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE REASONABLY—NO. 373 SECOND AVEnue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, three story and basement high stoop brown stone House; size 22x55x100 feet. Make your offer.

West Side.

A PRINTED LIST OF $27,500,000 IMPROVED WEST side Property, at prices marked down to conform to the market, distributed gratuitously; mailed free.
STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

A MODERN FOUR STORY, HIGH STOOP, COMplete brown stone Dwelling for sale low; possession; Thirty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue, 21.6x55 by 100 feet.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

A.—BUILDING LOTS, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues, on Fiftieth street, for sale low; excavated; Columbia lease; also a Printed List of Stores and Dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT 284 SIXTH AVENUE, northeast corner Twenty-fourth street; in an excellent location for any business. Apply to WILLIAM M. GILES, 189 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—AT A REDUCED PRICE, A GOOD THREE story high stoop House, two blocks from Twenty-third street and west of Seventh avenue; size 22.6, lot 100 deep; it is in splendid condition throughout and has the modern improvements; price $10,500.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE IN CHELSEA ROW, WEST Twenty-fourth street; Moore leasehold; price $4,250.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE IN FORTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue, first class full width, four story high stoop brown stone House, elegantly furnished; immediate possession. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 1 PINE street.—West 22d st., 4 story and attic, E. b. bk..$15,000
West 34th st., 3 story h. s. bk........ 15,000
West 52d st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4 story h. s. b. s..... 30,000
West 58d st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4 story h. s. b. s..... 60,000

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—FREE FROM ENCUMbrance; 435 Greenwich street, 25 feet front, 21 feet 7½ inches in rear, 100 feet in depth. Inquire of JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

SIXTH AVENUE STORE.—THE FOUR STORY BROWN stone Building 761 Sixth avenue; a very desirable investment. Apply to JAMES GLASSFORD, 343 Canal street.

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A PRINTED LIST OF $5,216,050 UNIMPROVED CITY Realty, at prices really marked down, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer and Agent, 111 Broadway, Trinity building, basement.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE PARCELS:—Two Lots northeast corner Third avenue and Twenty-third street, suitable location for a bank; also four Lots northwest corner Third avenue and Ninety-sixth street, seven Lots northeast corner Third avenue and Ninety-sixth street, five Lots northeast corner First avenue and Seventy-first street; also two of the most desirable Water Fronts on the East river north of Sixty-second street, containing about 25 lots each. Apply to owner, ROBERT IRWIN, 330 Bowery, from 10 to 3.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A 13 YEAR LORILlard Lease, near the Desbrosses street ferry; store and tenement property, paying 25 per cent. Apply to R. G. FARMER, St. John House, corner of Canal and Washington sts.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, handsomely furnished, in an unexceptionable location in Brooklyn. Part of rent will be taken in board if desired. Address W. DEWITT, Brooklyn Post office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS and Buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes; well located, near the river; also a Grist Mill; also Tobacco Machinery. Apply at KELSEY'S Stores, Brooklyn.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A PRINTED LIST OF $5,480,005 WESTCHESTER REalty—At prices marked down to conform to the tone of the market, distributed gratuitously; mailed free.
STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

AT ELIZABETH.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A SPLENdid Residence, with 25 acres; three minutes from depot; also several Farms. BROOKFIELD, 61 Cedar street.

AT MONTGOMERY, ORANGE COUNTY, ON ERIE Railroad, near station—A Flour Mill, with unlimited power; desirable for any manufacturing purpose; buildings in good order. EUGENE CHEVALLIER, 81 Cedar st.

A FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES—ONE HOUR IN NEW Jersey, near depot; good buildings, fruits, &c.; at a great sacrifice; also Country Seats, Cottages; places to exchange.
KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE, A NEW, VERY good twelve room house, half a mile from depot.
J. SMITH DODGE, 15 West Twentieth street.

BARGAINS NEAR NEW BRUNSWICK, IN SMALL Farms.
16 Acres, good buildings and fruit, 1½ miles of depot....$2,000
34 Acres, plain buildings, well fruited, near depot.... 2,600
7 Acres, good buildings, plenty fruit, 1 mile of depot.... 1,600
20 Acres, good improvements, well fruited, in village.... 5,000
150 Acres, 60 acres heavy timber, marl bed, fruit, &c.... 6,000
70 Acres, 2 sets buildings, plenty fruit, joins depot.... 4,000
All desirable. J. S. FERGUSON & S. S. MANGAM, 89 Nassau street, room No. 5.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—BRICK AND BROWN STONE. IN materials, appointments and finish strictly first class city Houses. J. M. MEEKER, 69 Liberty street, New York; or owner, 156 Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—$2,200—DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME two story Cottage, West New Brighton, in perfect order; plenty of fruit, flowers, shrubbery; surroundings unexceptionable; terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A FARM AT West Albany, with 100 acres of arable land; house in fair order; also 737 Acres in Bedford county, Pa.; four miles from nearest station; also Lots in Albany.
EUGENE CHEVALLIER, 81 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., A TWO STORY and attic modern built House; 11 rooms; first and second stories finished in hard wood; fine location; lot 85x285; well cultivated garden; fruit trees in abundance; eight minutes' walk from Orange depot; price $11,000.
J. DENHAM & CO., 265 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A WATER PRIVILEGE, near Peekskill, suitable for any manufacturing purpose; well adapted for a woollen mill; stream never fails. Apply to WM. DURRIN, Peekskill, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A SILK MILL AT HUDson City, with Engine, Boiler, Belting, Shafting, &c.; Dye House, Vats, Tubs, &c., well adapted for manufacturing of silk. Inquire at 56 Lispenard street, up stairs.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF Norwood, 21 miles from Chambers street ferry; price $350 each, $10 down, balance $5 per month. Inquire at 113 Broadway, of R. L. WILLIAMS, or at 26 Hudson street.

PEACH FARM FOR SALE—224 ACRES, 1½ MILE of a station on Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, Cecil county, Md.; fine large mansion and outbuildings; 75 acres in peach trees. Also two smaller Farms adjoining above. H. D. M. HOWARD, Elkton, Md.

TO LET—A NICE COTTAGE, AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J., 35 minutes per Erie Railroad. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, 259 Greenwich street.

59 ACRE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXchange for city property; finely located in Westchester county, all in order. E. H. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 25X40 (new).—15 rooms; all modern improvements, with nine lots adjoining; 30 minutes from Fulton ferry; first class neighborhood and very desirable; square trade for small country place. Apply at 142 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

A FINE BUSINESS PROPERTY IN FIFTH WARD, near Broadway, value $35,000, to exchange for a first class brown stone House, not above Forty-fifth street; no fancy prices noticed. Apply to J. CREVIER, Jr., northwest corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-second street.

EXCHANGE—FOR COUNTRY SEAT AND CASH, 1,200 acres, with extra profitable mills, blue flagstone and slate quarries. Address AGED, Herald office.

EXCHANGE—FINELY LOCATED FOUR STORY BRICK Houses, at Newburg on the Hudson.
S. C. LUSK & CO., No. 9 Nassau street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A MOST ELEGANT modern brick Mansion at Orange, with 2½ acres of land. Modern house in every respect; cost $30,000; it is a bargain. Will be sold at a great sacrifice if applied for soon. F. C. ANTHONY, 21 Nassau street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY or stock of Goods, valuable Lands in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kansas. Address, with full name, DOCTOR, Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE IN THE city, Cross House, furnished, opposite West Point, 30 minutes from Garrison station; 40 rooms, barn, laundry, icehouse, shed, and fine grounds. R. R. McCULLOUGH, 322 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE, FARM IN MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.; brick House on Vanderbilt avenue, Staten Island; first class House in Brooklyn, and large Farm on Harlem Railroad; also Merchandise for Real Estate.
W. H. WELLS, 117 Broadway.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE—A FINE PLOT of Ground, 200 front by 125 deep, northeast corner of Girard avenue and James street, near Arcadian Hotel, Morrisania, Westchester county, for a small private house west of Sixth avenue; some cash if desired.
A. LANDER, 155 Broadway.

$50,000 WORTH OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY and Mortgages to exchange for uptown Lots in first class location. Apply to BRADLEY & CURRIER, 44 Dey street.

THE BALL SEASON.

FRENCH FLOWERS FOR LADIES' BALL AND EVENing toilets, made and arranged for the hair and for evening dresses in countless variety and in great profusion at J. FOURCHERS, No. 33 West Fourteenth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
This evening at 8, Saturday matinee at 2, the elegant new comedy, entitled
KIND TO A FAULT,
and the ever-popular burlesque of
ALADDIN.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 14,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MISS LINA EDWIN.

MONDAY, Jan. 16, first appearance at this theatre of the popular comedian,
Mr. FRANK DREW,
who will appear in his great specialty of
MAZEPPA.

CARD.
MISS LINA EDWIN
has the honor to announce her
FIRST BENEFIT IN NEW YORK,
NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14,
on which occasion
A GREAT BILL
WILL BE PRESENTED.
KIND TO A FAULT.
Mrs. DREWETT..........Miss LINA EDWIN
ALADDIN. ALADDIN.
Scenes from
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD.
LITTLE JACK..........Miss LINA EDWIN
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
_ Were a stranger of refinement, coming to New York, to ask us where he would probably feel most at home for amusement and happiness for an evening we should say unhesitatingly, and sans invidiousness, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, seeing SARATOGA.
—New York Herald.
"SARATOGA!"
THE
BRILLIANT
LOCAL
COMEDY,
EVERY
NIGHT
UNTIL
FURTHER
NOTICE.
"SARATOGA"
MATINEE
EVERY
SATURDAY,
AT
HALF-PAST ONE.
_ Seats and Boxes secured 12 days in advance. The great success of SARATOGA compels the postponement for the present of Mr. BOUCICAULT'S powerful new drama.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW BURLESQUE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW BURLESQUE.
Farewell nights of the brilliant engagement of
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE,
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE,
whose stay in New York must shortly terminate in order to fulfil their country engagements.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1871, second night of the grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza, in two acts, specially written for the troupe and entitled
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON,
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON,
OR THE SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTENDOM,
supported by Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and a most powerful and complete burlesque organization.
Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE,
TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M.
TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M.
The popular Comedian, Mr.
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
in the great sensation play entitled
"ON HAND;" or, TRUE TO THE LAST.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
THURSDAY, Jan. 12—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LA DUCHESSE, Act 1st....Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
LA DUCHESSE, Acts 2d and 3d..........Mlle. LEA SILLY
FRIDAY, Jan. 13,
LES BRIGANDS,
with the following unequalled cast:—
FIORELLA, Act 1st..........Mlle. LEA SILLY
FIORELLA, Act 2d..........Mlle. AIMEE
FIORELLA, Act 3d..........Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTO..........Mlle. PERSINI
FALSACAPPA..........M. GAUSINS
FOUR PRIME DONNE
IN THE SAME CAST.
SATURDAY MATINEE—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LA DUCHESSE..........Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
BARBE BLEUE.
In active rehearsal, and will shortly be reproduced, Offenbach's charming opera,
LA PERICHOLE.
THIRD NINTH REGIMENT BAND CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.

MARIE SEEBACH—TO-NIGHT—LOVE AND INtrigue, at the STADT THEATRE. Schiller's Kabale und Liebe—Seebach, Louise, Teneta, Lady Milford. To-morrow (Friday) Goethe's sublime creation, FAUST. SEEBACH in her unique and world-renowned role of Marguerite.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
Last nights of
THE GREAT COMIC TRICK PANTOMIME,
BA, BA, BLACK SHEEP,
BA, BA, BLACK SHEEP.
Clown, JOHNNY WILD. Harlequin, FRANK KERNS.
Mlle. GRACIE, the Female Gymnast.
TONY PASTOR AND ALL THE STARES
in a grand festival olio. See programms.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE.
Apollo Hall, every Evening.
The most beautiful Irish scenery in the world.
Mme. FITZPATRICK and BARRY AYLMER in their great Irish farce, PHIL FOLEY'S FROLICS.

IT IS RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCED THAT
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE
MONDAY NEXT, JANUARY 16.

MUSIC, SWEET MUSIC.—STRICTLY PRIVATE LESsons, Piano, Violin, Guitar, Singing, Organ, Harmony; 592 Sixth avenue, corner Thirty-fifth street; American Normal Musical Conservatory, established 1854. No classes.

THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER.
The Sensation to be exhibited by TONY PASTOR,
AT TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, MONDAY NEXT.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Eighth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.
Applications are now received.

UNEXCELLED. UNEQUALLED.
Without exception the finest and most costly collection of Paintings ever exhibited in this country is the "Derby Collection," now on view at the exhibition of the National Academy of Design. Day and evening.

688 BROADWAY.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL music every night. L. A. STEIN.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

PIANOFORTES.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN $200, WORTH $600, beautiful 7 octave parlor grand Pianoforte, nearly new, rich, powerful tone, including Stool. 28 Third street.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (185 Fourth avenue).

A SPLENDID SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, overstrung and carved legs, only few months in use; cheap; must be sold, as the owner will leave the city. For particulars call at No. 79 Fourth avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange.
JOHN C. BARNES, 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A ROSEWOOD PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER, $100; also seven octave, four round corners, carved legs, carved mouldings, &c., at a sacrifice.
PEEK & SON, 148 Bleecker street.

A FINE DOUBLE ROUND 7⅓ OCTAVE STEINWAY Piano for $550; one large double round 7⅓ Arion Piano for $300; can be seen at LYNCH & GOMIEN'S Piano Wareroom, 562 Broadway.

A CHICKERING PIANOFORTE, $250; SEVEN OCtave, four round corners, carved legs, full iron frame, a great bargain for cash. J. BIDDLE,
13 Amity street, near Broadway.

A SEVEN OCTAVE OVERSTRUNG, AS GOOD AS NEW, for $275; Steedman & Hollyer. 56 West Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, cost $800, for $250; overstrung 7 octave; agraffe treble; celebrated makers; five years' guarantee; cover and stool included. Apply at residence 113 East Seventh street.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW CARVED DOUBLE ROUND seven octave Piano, with elegant cloth Cover included, $300; cash wanted. DECKER & BROTHER, 35 Bleecker street, one block east of Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, will sell magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made to order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used 5 months; cost $700, for $250. Parlor Furniture, covered brocatelle; Paintings, Bronzes, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

HANDSOME MAHOGANY FINE TONE SIX OCTAVE Piano; price $30. 234 West Thirty-first street.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS FOR THE HOLIdays, of different makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

STEINWAY PIANO AT A GREAT SACRIFICE; A FINE all round corner rosewood Piano for $290, at 67 University place, corner West Eleventh st. N. P. B. CURTISS.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BETWEEN FOURTEENTH and Thirty-sixth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues, a first class House, at a moderate price. Address R. B., box 155 Herald office, stating price and all particulars.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BRICK HOUSE, WITH lot 25 feet front, between Bowery and Essex street. Possession now or May 1. Address ARNOX, Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST CLASS FULL size four story high stoop brown stone House on Fifth or Madison avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Forty-second streets. Address LIVINGSTONE, box 4,312 Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A WELL BUILT, FULL sized House, with an extension, located on Fifth or Madison avenue, or cross streets near the same, between Thirty-second and Forty-second streets.
FRANKLY & DAVISON BROWN, 140 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE STORY HOUSE, between Fifteenth and Thirtieth streets, Third avenue and Broadway, for about $20,000.
JOHN S. PIERCE, 125 Broadway, corner of Pine street.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S.
LAST NIGHTS OF
WAR,
TO-NIGHT FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
WAR.
This play, notwithstanding its great success, must be
WITHDRAWN
after this week, in consequence of the production of
VARIOUS NOVELTIES.
It is respectfully announced that
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE
MONDAY NEXT, JANUARY 16,
IN TWO COMEDIES,
to be acted for the
FIRST TIME IN TEN YEARS,
Planche's
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
and Boucicault's
USED UP.
BOX BOOK OPEN.

WALLACK'S.
LAST
WAR
MATINEE,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 14.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
THIS and EVERY EVENING,
EXCEPT SATURDAY,
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in Bulwer's Historical Play of
RICHELIEU,
which will be produced in a very superior manner, with the addition to the regular company of
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
who has been specially engaged.
The Dramatis Personæ will comprise
Mr. Lawrence Barrett..........as..........De Mauprat
Mr. Sheridan..........as..........De Baradas
Mr. Edwin Booth..........as..........Richelieu
Mr. Fenno..........as..........Joseph
Mr. Anderson..........as..........Huguet
Mr. Piton..........as..........Louis XIII
Mr. Pateman..........as..........De Beringhen
Mr. Howson..........as..........Orleans
Master Seymour..........as..........Francois
Miss Pateman..........as..........Julie De Mortimer
Miss Livingston..........as..........Marion De Lorme

FIRST MATINEE OF
RICHELIEU,
ON SATURDAY, JAN. 14, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 14,
Robson's romantic drama of
LOVE AND LOYALTY,
with
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as Edward Marston
(for the first time in New York).
Mr. W. E. Sheridan..........as..........Lord Verney
Mr. A. W. Fenno..........as..........Master Vermont
Mr. R. Pateman..........as..........Master Wilderpate
Mr. A. Piton..........as..........Fenton
Mr. N. Decker..........as..........Gamwell
Mr. Howson..........as..........Anthony
Miss Teresa Selden..........as..........Juliet
(Her first appearance at this Theatre.)
Miss Pateman..........as..........Margaret

Both plays will be carefully presented, with NEW SCENERY by CHAS. WITHAM and MINARD LEWIS; COSTUMES by JOYCE; FURNITURE by DEWEL; MACHINERY by DUNNE and Assistants; MUSIC by MOLLENHAUER.
Under the Stage Direction of
MR. D. W. WALLER.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES on
FRIDAY, JANUARY 13;
SATURDAY, JANUARY 14,
with the Company, costumes, &c., from
BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Box sheet open. Seats secured at the Academy or at Rullman's, 114 Broadway, New York.

BOWERY THEATRE.
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
TWO NEW DRAMAS.
GREAT HIT OF WATTS PHILLIPS'
new drama of a
GOLDEN FETTER.

Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD in his own drama of the GALLEY SLAVE; or the Blind Boy and his Dog.	Mr. FRANK DREW will appear as TOM TIT in the drama of a GOLDEN FETTER.
The Dog........by........Carlo	New Scenery, &c.

FRIDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MR. FRANK DREW.
SATURDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BLANCHARD.
A NEW AND GORGEOUS PANTOMIME
has been in active preparation for several months.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE.
THEATRE COMIQUE.
BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS.
BUTLER & GILMORE..........Managers
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES GREET
THE GREAT STAR COMPANY.
THE FIRE FIEND. THE FIRE FIEND.
THE FIRE FIEND. THE FIRE FIEND.
THE FIRE FIEND. THE FIRE FIEND.
THE FIRE FIEND. THE FIRE FIEND.
THE FIRE FIEND. THE FIRE FIEND.
THE QUIET FAMILY.
AMERICANS ABROAD.
BAD DICKEY. BAD DICKEY.
BAD DICKEY. BAD DICKEY.
GO SEE THE IMMENSE BILL THIS WEEK.
Ladies and children scream with delight.
Doors open at 6¾. Curtain rises at 7¾.
Box office open daily. Seats secured six days in advance.

DAN BRYANT'S, TWENTY-THIRD STREET.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY. NEW
23d street and Sixth avenue, near Booth's Theatre. OPERA
23d street. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. HOUSE.
Crowded nightly. Two hours' fun. Immense success of

CLODOCHE CAN CAN.	BLACK BRIGANDS.
CLODOCHE CAN CAN.	BLACK BRIGANDS.
CLODOCHE CAN CAN.	BLACK BRIGANDS.
CLODOCHE CAN CAN.	BLACK BRIGANDS.

DANIEL IN THE BRYANTS' DEN.
Little Mac as the Mischievous Monkey.
YOU KNOW HOW IT IS YOURSELF?
THE COOPERS. CHARCOAL PETE. THE ECHO.
Messrs. Dempster, Norman, Stanley, D'Alberte, Foster, Carter, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, J. W. McAndrews, Geo. Warren, Tommy Sully, W. H. Brockway, Little Mac, Dan Bryant.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEE
SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1871,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Bryant's Minstrels, 23d street. Every Night at 8.

DAN BRYANT'S, THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY. Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Twenty-third street, nearly opposite Booth's theatre. SPECIAL FAMILY MATINEE on SATURDAY, January 14, at 2 o'clock.	TWENTY-THIRD STREET. New OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Twenty-third st.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.	FAMILY
MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.	MATINEE.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.	SATURDAY,
MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.	at
MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.	2 o'clock.
DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	MATINEE.

STEINWAY HALL—TUESDAY, JANUARY 17,
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT, CONCERT, CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE BENEVOLENT FUND OF THE ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY,
on which occasion the following eminent vocal and instrumental artists will appear:—
Madame ANNA BISHOP, Soprano;
Mr. W. CANDIDUS, Tenor;
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone;
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, Piano;
Mr. A. TOULMIN, Harp;
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organ;
in a grand miscellaneous programme and choice selections of "The Songs and Ballads of the Welsh Bards."
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Conductor.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR,
(no reservation of seats) can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; the Theatre Ticket Office, 114 Broadway; Brentano's, Union square; all the principal music stores and of the members of the society.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE
R. M. HOOLEY, Sole Proprietor.
The great combination.
HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
CHING CHOW HI.
LEON AS PRINCESS FE AN NICH TON.

618 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
Broadway.
(Established 1848.)
We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

AMERICAN CELEBRATION
OF THE UNITY OF ITALY,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 12,
at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7.
Major General Dix will preside. Addresses by H. W. BEECHER, W. C. BRYANT, Dr. BELLOWS, JUDGE EMOTT, and other distinguished speakers.
Music by Grafulla's Band.
Tickets, free of charge, may be had at the following book stores:—Randolph's, 770 Broadway; Carleton's, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-fifth street; Methodist Book Concern, 805 Broadway; E. P. Dutton's, 713 Broadway; Van Nostrand's, 23 Murray street, and Christern's, 77 University place.

MERLE, GALLAIT, BARON LEYS, TROYON, MAREchal, Alfred Stevens, Koek-Koek, Breton, Daubigny, Jacque, Bartn, Bouguereau, Kaulbach, Willems, Ed. Frere, Isabey, Ziem, Plaz, Rousseau, Yelix, Plassan, Fichel, Fromentin, Col, with more than one hundred other superb Paintings. The "Derby Collection" now on view at the exhibition at the National Academy of Design, day and evening.

IT IS RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCED THAT
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE
MONDAY NEXT, JANUARY 16.

THE LITTLE CHURCH ROUND THE CORNER,
AT TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE
ON MONDAY NEXT. SEE IT

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street.
Old Herald Building.

MUSICAL.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE Piano, at pupil's residence, for $10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with references, TEACHER, box 124 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A FEW MORE MUSIC PUpils. Terms $20 per quarter. Lessons to be given at pupil's residence. Address Miss L. L. N., Flushing (L. I.) Post office.

CABINET ORGAN (TELOUBET), 6 STOPS, 2 SETS reeds, 2 banks keys, as good as new; cost $275, for sale, $200. Piano, 7⅓ octave (Worcester maker), cost $500, for sale $200, fine tone. 13 East Washington place.

MADAME ANNIE BUILLER IS DESIROUS OF LEAVing the choir where she has sung since her return from Italy, and will accept another engagement in New York or Brooklyn. Address box 5,07 New York Post office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of the
GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE AGE.
THE THEATRE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME
by the
FASHION AND ELITE OF THE CITY.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
will be presented Charles Barras' celebrated drama of the
BLACK CROOK,
with entire NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MUSIC, and the LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS
that ever appeared in America.
TIME TABLE OF THE GRAND FEATURES OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
8 o'clock—CURTAIN RISES.
8:5—Ballet de Sabot.
8:12—Ballet des Fleurs, Mlle. Adrian as Flora.
8:35—Grand Incantation Scene.
9:10—The Grotto of Stalacta, with Miss Markham's song.
9:18—Grand Ballet des Ferns, Marriette Bonfanti.
9:20—Grand Developing Scene from the Grotto to the Fern Lake of Silver Sheen, with the Crystal Cascade.
9:50—Illuminated Gold Terrace.
9:52—The Pas de Deux, Bonfanti and Novissimo.
10—Pas de Folie.
10:5—Nautch Girls' Dance.
10:8—The Parisienne Matelot Dance.
10:11—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:25—The Great Skaters, Moe and Goodrich.
10:45—The Amazonian March.
11 o'clock—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the
PALACE OF DEW DROPS.
Curtain falls at 5 minutes after 11 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FIFTH BLACK CROOK MATINEE, SATURDAY,
AT 1½.
FIFTH BLACK CROOK MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 1½.
FIFTH BLACK CROOK MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 1½.
EVERYTHING SAME AS EVENING.

GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. JOSH HART
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. AS
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. MOSE,
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. THE OLD
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. FIREMAN.
Thousands of ladies and gentlemen
delighted with the new local drama,
NEW YORK AS IT WAS AND IS,
NEW YORK AS IT WAS AND IS,
NEW YORK AS IT WAS AND IS,
OR THE SKATING POND BY MOONLIGHT,
pronounced by press and public to be the best local drama ever produced in New York.
Every scene new. The effects all new.
All the stars, new and old, appear.
MISS BESSIE SUDLOW,
MLLE. MILLIE TURNOUR.
MISS ADA WRAY.
J. A. SHARPLEY. WALLACE and WOOD. HUNTER.
JOHN HART. ADD RYMAN. MASTER BARNEY.
J. H. MILBURN.
Costa's grand ballet of fifty young ladies.
Over 100 artists appear every night.
The Central Park Skating Scene is the best ever produced on the American stage.
MR. JOSH HART as the old fireman, MOSE.
MISS BESSIE SUDLOW as LIZE.
Monday next five new stars appear.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
15TH WEEK. 15TH WEEK.
THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY),
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH PERFORMANCE.

G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME, WEE WILLIE WINKIE.	This popular pantomime, the work of the greatest humorist of the age—Mr. Geo. L. Fox—has attracted and still continues to attract THOUSANDS of spectators at each representation. WEE WILLIE WINKIE EVERY EVENING AND WED. and SAT. MATINEE.

THE OLYMPIC HOTEL AND CAFE, adjoining the theatre, is now open for public favor.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WILLIAM DUTTON
IN GRACEFUL HORSEMANSHIP.
CINDERELLA,
CINDERELLA,
LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP.
ACCOMPLISHED FEATS BY THE LEADING STARS OF THE ARENA.
The entire CIRCUS TROUPE in brilliant, daring feats.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
THURSDAY, January 12,
Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL
as
BONNEFOI AND THE TRAGIC BRIGAND, BEPPO.
SATURDAY—LEFFINGWELL MATINEE at 2 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
585 Broadway.
IMMENSE HIT. GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

Billy Birch,	The	Billy West,
D. S. Wambold,	Burlesque-Opera,	Johnny Queen,
W. Bernard,		Robin Howard,
Charley Backus,	Les Brigands.	J. F. Oberest,
Billy Emmett,	Car oiners	W. Dwyer,
G. W. Rockefeller,	March to Hash.	C. Templeton,
C. F. Shattuck,	Duel on Horseback.	G. Lawsilee,
H. Marshall,		A. Smith,
J. Juch,	Real Fun.	F. Adams.

DELIGHTFUL PART SINGING.
The Little Folks Scream at the Comic Scenes.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.
"Carry the News to Mary."
WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S
BROOKLYN MINSTRELS.
WILLIS COBB'S DOGS, GOATS AND MONKEYS.
Off to Chicago, The Mischievous Monkey. Hungry Jake, &c.

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE,
NEW YORK.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
None to equal it.
SHOULD BE VISITED BY AL[illegible]
"Instructive," Amusing, Scientific a[illegible]
Forming a complete Palace of Won[illegible]
gentlemen only. Admission 50 cents.

A.—HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.—[illegible]
MEMBERS OF THE DRAMATIC P[illegible]
are hereby respectfully notified that a performance [illegible] given at an early date (to be hereafter announced) for [illegible] benefit of the widow and children of
THE LATE GEORGE HOLLAND.
Artists who are willing to give their professional services in aid of this project—honoring the memory of the dead comedian and practically benefiting those who were dearest to him in life—are invited to signify the fact, without delay, by sending their names to Mr. James Schonberg, at Wallack's theatre, who will act as stage manager on the occasion of the
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Henry Sedley,	John Gilbert,
C. H. Wheeler,	Theo. Moss,
G. W. Hows,	William Davidge,
Whitelaw Reid,	Daul. H. Harkins,
John R. Thompson,	James Lewis,
William Winter,	George L. Fox,
C. W. Tayleure,	Harry Beckett,
William Stuart,	Aug. W. Fenno,
John Brougham,	Josh. A. Booth,
Bayard Taylor,	L. J. Vincent,
Barney Williams,	James Schonberg.

IT IS RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCED THAT
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE
MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 16.

DR. DOREMUS WILL LECTURE
AT CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR NINTH AV.,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
"WE ARE THE FIRST, AND NOT THE LAST OF OUR RACE." ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.
260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN.
Open 10 to 5.

IT IS RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCED THAT
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE
MONDAY NEXT, JANUARY 16.

THEATRE AND RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE.—METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
TICKETS FOR ALL THEATRES.

HOME AMUSEMENTS.—MAGIC LANTERNS, $3, $1, $5; a real Working Steam Engine, $1; Magic Top, $1; 5,000 Plays, Farces, &c.; Games, Masks, Stationery, &c.
WEMYSS' Bazaar, No. 3 Astor place.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Fourth winter exhibition, including the
SUPERB COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS
recently brought from Europe by Mr. H. W. Derby and never before exhibited in this country. Open every day and evening.

JOHN G. SAXE WILL LECTURE ON
FRENCH FOLKS AT HOME.
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, on
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents.
Tickets can be procured at Ditson's, 711 Broadway; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Putnam's, under Association Hall.

FOUR HUNDRED PAINTINGS
now on view day and evening at the exhibition of the National Academy of Design, including the great "Derby Collection."

SEE TONY PASTOR IN THE LOCAL IDEA,
THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER.
MONDAY next, at TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND FANCY DRESS
CARNIVAL,
AT THE
BROOKLYN SKATING RINK,
THIS EVENING.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

DR. ANNA DENSMORE WILL LECTURE BEFORE the Women's League, Physiological and Sanitary, at the Hotel Mercantile Rooms, 84 Madison avenue, on Thursday, January 12, at half-past three P. M. Subject—Physiology and Maladies of Pregnancy. Ladies interested are invited.
Mrs. S. T. MALLISON, Chairman Executive Committee.

DR. JOHN HALL'S SECOND LECTURE—THE PASsover. Association Hall, Friday evening, Jan. 13. Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Tract Society, corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, instructive and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
Dodworth Hall, 723 Sixth avenue (Reservoir square).
Mr. TRENOR will form new class for the higher dances.
Also new class for beginners every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday during this month.
Ladies and children at 4, gentlemen at 8 P. M.
Gentlemen attend by card at their convenience.

J. THOMSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, 239 BLEECKER street, is now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Soiree every Monday evening.

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DOMINICA.

Scenes in the Senate Over the Passage of the Amended Resolution.

The House Lobbyists in Immense Force.

Carl Schurz's View of Tropical Institutions.

The Opponents of the President Suffer a Sedan Defeat.

Ben Wade as One of the Commissioners.

Sumner Interviews Him and Gets a Flea in His Ear.

Bishop Simpson and Professor White, of Cornell University, to be the Other Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1871.

Congress has at length disposed for the time being of the St. Domingo business. After a long, exciting and

EXTRAORDINARY DEBATE

in both houses, the resolution introduced by Mr. Morton, of Indiana, in the Senate has been adopted by both branches as amended by Mr. Ambler, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives. The scenes enacted in both houses while the discussion of the measure was in progress were the most remarkable ever witnessed in the halls of Congress. The persistency with which the project has been pushed by the administration is, I believe, unparalleled. Since Congress assembled last December it is said the President has concentrated his attention chiefly on St. Domingo business. He seems to have set his heart upon the acquisition of the island and he has used all the power at his command to facilitate the proposed investigation, which he and his adherents hope will result in the annexation to the United States of first a section and then the remainder of the island. The particular attention that he gave the subject in his

LAST ANNUAL MESSAGE

clearly indicated that an early effort would be made to pass a resolution through both houses, in accordance with his recommendation, appointing a commission to proceed to St. Domingo to obtain certain information preparatory to the preparation of a new treaty of annexation. This resolution was introduced by Mr Morton very early in the session, and he and other staunch supporters of the administration in the Senate worked night and day for its adoption. Morton, of Indiana, and Conkling of New York, have been its most conspicuous champions in the Senate. Sumner assailed the scheme with an accumulation of argument and eloquence denouncing it as

AN UNWARRANTABLE MENACE

to the republic of Hayti and as a new stage in a drama of blood. The famous all night session at which the resolution was put through the Senate, just before the holidays, is fresh in public recollection. Then it was transferred to the House of Representatives, where its speedy passage was more doubtful. The friends of the administration in the House and out of it went to work with redoubled zeal to cause it to be taken up and passed, irrespective of any other subject of legislation. With this purpose Mr. Orth, of Indiana, who, like Morton in the Senate, was its chief champion in the House, made three attempts, the last of which prevailed, to take it from the Speaker's table and put it upon its passage under a suspension of the rules, which required a Two thirds majority of all the members present. This achievement was consummated yesterday, when, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, the resolution was adopted, with Mr. Ambler's amendment, which provided that nothing contained in the resolution should be understood or construed as committing Congress to the policy of annexation. A full description of the scenes in the House, pending its adoption, was given this morning to the readers of the HERALD.

THE MOST REMARKABLE FEATURE

of its consideration in the House was the inconsistent course which the democrats, by previous arrangement among themselves, pursued—namely, that of repudiating their ancient doctrine of manifest destiny, and in solid phalanx opposing the policy of annexation. As stated yesterday, the resolution was immediately sent over to the Senate for its concurrence in the House amendment. The salient point which Sumner made when he renewed his attack against the whole St. Domingo scheme was the correspondence from St. Domingo which he read from the HERALD. When the Senate adjourned yesterday the understanding was that the vote on amendments, which, of course, have precedence of the resolution itself, would be taken at four o'clock this afternoon. After the expiration of the morning hour to-day Senator Stewart, of Nevada, occupied some time in support of the general subject of annexation, which he believed would have the approval of the country. With a very few exceptions the Senators did not seem to pay much attention to his speech. There was an unusually large

AUDIENCE IN THE GALLERIES,

and Stewart improved the opportunity to spread himself. While he was talking Patterson and Cragin, of New Hampshire, stood near the anteroom, engaged in conversation. Saulsbury, of Delaware, who was formerly a clergyman, and who still sucks to the white necktie, indulged in his favorite amusement of walking up and down the chamber. Dr. Newman, Chaplain of the Senate, sat on a sofa for a while talking to Kellogg, of Louisiana, probably about matters in that State, for the doctor is interested in the progress of Louisiana quite as much as in the annexation of St. Domingo. Senator Shurz seemed

UNEASY IN HIS SEAT,

for he had an elaborate speech to deliver before four o'clock, and was evidently anxious that Stewart would soon shut up. Secretary Robeson now made his appearance on the floor, and after surveying the scene from one corner of the chamber sailed over to Conkling's seat, where he hove to and spoke to the Senator from New York. Then he continued on his course, and passing out of the chamber, he came to anchor in the President's room. Scarcely had he disappeared ere

GENERAL SHERMAN CAME IN,

and he remained until the close one of the most attentive listeners to the debate. Five minutes after Sherman's tall, commanding form was seen on the floor the bald Ben Butler came in and talked with Carpenter and Sumner. Banks was seen about the same time conversing with Nye, of Nevada. General Horace Porter, the President's private secretary, who was ubiquitous yesterday in the House, came in at a quarter before two o'clock with

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT,

and after he had sent it to the President of the Senate he soon sought a seat beside Morton, of Indiana. Porter presently disappeared into the hall followed by Conkling, who had a private conference with him outside the Chamber. Hardly had Porter vanished before Robeson appeared to view again upon the floor.

THE GALLERIES

had been gradually becoming still more crowded, and when Schurz closed his speech at ten minutes to two and Schurz rose, there was not room for many more. Schurz occupied the attention of the Senate for nearly two hours with a philosophical speech, intended to prove that it was impossible to successfully maintain

REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS IN THE TROPICS,

and that history showed that all attempts of the Anglo-Saxon race to dominate over the native population by assimilation had completely failed. At the outset, he complained that they were compelled to consider this question under the

WHIP AND SPUR OF THE ADMINISTRATION

and pointed out the impropriety of the unusual haste that had been so persistently evinced to save the commission sent to St. Domingo. He repeated Sumner's charge that the proposed annexation of the Dominican part of the island was a most flagrant menace to the republic of Hayti, which was divided from the other only by an imaginary line. His conviction was that this measure if the policy which it suggested was carried out would make it necessary for us to annex the whole West India islands to the United States. Schurz appealed to history to prove, and challenged Senators to deny that a republican form of government had ever been established in a tropical climate, that tropical labor when free had degenerated into sulkiness, and that all attempts to organize such labor had resulted in nothing less than slavery. At this point Carpenter remarked that, according to this agreement, slavery ought never to have been abolished in the United States. Schurz did not want to see slavery re-established in either St. Domingo or the United States. He was simply stating historical facts. During the delivery of Schurz's speech he was frequently interrupted by the Dominicans, most prominent of whom were Morton, Conkling, Stewart, Carpenter and Warner. These gentlemen did not seem to understand that Schurz is *au fait* at getting interruptions. It is one of the things which, of all others, he most desires in making a speech. Hence he yielded to every Senator who asked him a question. The result of these interruptions was, as a general thing, that he turned

THE ENEMY'S GUNS UPON THEIR OWN CAMP.

Morton put the hardest posers to him, and yet he succeeded in creating a laugh upon nearly every question at Morton's expense. Sumner, who had no chance to speak, was afraid Schurz would forget to meet the point made by the Dominicans that the United States did not take the republic of St. Domingo when it offered itself some European Power would take it. He therefore reminded Schurz of this point when he had progressed about half way in his speech. Schurz evidently had not forgotten it, for he told Sumner he was coming to it by and by. When he came to it he scattered the whole sentiment, and proceeded to give his reasons for not believing it.

Morton stated that he had good reasons to believe that

GERMANY WANTED IT,

but when Sumner asked him to state his reasons he declined to do so. Warner, of Alabama, who goes out on the 4th of March, undertook to raise a question with Schurz as to whether the Anglo-Saxon race and free labor could succeed in the tropics. He pointed to the Southern States as a living refutation of Schurz's argument. Schurz, with great deliberation and coolness, turned upon him and asked him if he regarded the Southern States as a tropical country? Warner, seemingly off his guard, said that he did, whereupon Schurz, turning away from him with an expression of disgust said, "Well, if you do, that case is settled." This created a

LAUGH AT WOMEN'S EXPENSE

and for the remainder of the debate he did not attempt to interrupt Schurz. When Schurz finished, Yates obtained the floor and proceeded in a general rambling way to deny all Schurz had said. His speech was short and had no effect. Wilson had five minutes to enter a protest against what he called the

FALSE PHILOSOPHY OF SCHURZ' SPEECH,

after which Sumner appealed for more time, but in vain. "I object," said Conkling, "to any more delay. Let us vote now."

Sumner, seeing there was no chance for more speech making, piled in his amendments. In this he was assisted by the clerical Saulsbury, of Delaware, but all the amendments were only so many traps, set up to be immediately knocked down.

THE FINAL VOTE

was reached with as little delay as possible, and the Senate resolution, as amended by the House, was finally passed without opposition.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION AS AMENDED.

The following is the resolution in full as it was finally adopted:—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled—

That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint three commissioners, and also a secretary to the latter, who is to be versed in the English and Spanish languages, to proceed to the island of St. Domingo and to such other places, if any, as such commissioners may deem necessary, and there inquire into and ascertain and report the political state and condition of the republic of St. Domingo, the probable number of inhabitants, and the desire and disposition of the people of the said republic to become annexed and to form a part of the people of the United States; the physical, mental and moral condition of said people, and their general condition as to material wealth and industrial capacity; the resources of the country—its mineral and agricultural products, the products of its waters and forests, and the general character of the soil and the extent and proportion thereof capable of cultivation; the climate and health of the country, its bays harbors and rivers, its meteorological character and existence and frequency of remarkable meteorological phenomena, the debt of the government, its obligations, whether funded, and ascertained and admitted, or unadjusted and under discussion; treaties and engagements with other Powers, the extent of boundary and territory, what proportion is covered by foreign claimants, or by grants, or concession and generally what concessions and franchises have been granted, with the names of the respective grantees; the terms and conditions on which the Dominican government may desire to annex to and become a part of the United States as one of the Territories thereof, and such other information with respect to said government or its Territories as, to the said Commissioners, shall be desirable or important with reference to the future incorporation of said Dominican republic into the United States as one of its Territories.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That said Commissioners shall, as soon as conveniently may be, report to the President of the United States, who shall lay their report before Congress.

SEC. 3. And be it further resolved, that said Commissioners shall serve without compensation, except the payment of their expenses and the compensation of the secretary, which shall be determined by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President;

Provided, That nothing in this resolution contained shall be held, understood or construed as committing Congress to the policy of annexing the territory of said republic of Dominica.

BEN WADE AS ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Ben Wade, who has been chosen one of the Commissioners to be sent to St. Domingo, was at the Senate to-day when Senator Sumner took occasion to present his own side of the St. Domingo question to him, and to caution him to be on his guard against the political "jockeys" who appeared so anxious to sell the island. Sumner also admonished him not to allow himself, when he got to St. Domingo to be carried away by his well known predilections in favor of the general subject of annexation. Ben Wade remarked that he had been in the West for some time past and had not given particular attention to this subject, but that while he was in favor of annexation of territory in the West Indies he would go to St. Domingo with the determination to make, as he called it,

A SQUARE REPORT

upon the points enumerated in Morton's resolution. If he found that there was any jobbery in the scheme he proposed to let the country know it when he came back, and if the charges against the President proved to be false he would let the country know that too. Ben. said he had been in public life a good while and he did not know that any fellow ever succeeded in

PULLING THE WOOL OVER HIS EYES,

He didn't mean that it should be done now. He intended to go down to St. Domingo with his eyes and ears wide open, and to come back and tell what he saw and heard. He would have nothing to do with the political "jockeys." He didn't believe in "them fellows" anyhow, and he would keep them at a safe distance.

THE OTHER TWO COMMISSIONERS,

there is reason to believe that Andrew White, President of Cornell University, New York, and Bishop Simpson, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed as the other two commissioners. But little delay will occur before their departure for Dominica.

THE TENNESSEE,

at New York, has been ordered to make a trial trip, and, if successful, she will be ordered to Norfolk to receive the commissioners.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 11—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money and the account. American securities quiet and firm. Five-twenties unchanged. Stocks firm and steady. Erie, 15¾; Illinois Central, 124, Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—4:30 P. M.—Sales of the day, 12,000 bales, of which 2,500 bales were for speculation and export. Middling uplands, 9¾d., middling Orleans, 9¾d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—4:30 P. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged, sales 10,000 bales. Lard, 58s.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—4:30 P. M.—Spring wheat, 10s. 2d.; red western, No. 2 to No. 1 new spring, 10s. 3d.; No. 1 do., 10s. 6d. Flour, 28s. Corn, No. 2, mixed new, 33s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—4:30 P. M.—The prices are without change.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—4:30 P. M.—Common rosin, 6s. 6d. a 6s. 9d. Linseed oil, 27l. a 28l. 10s.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—LONDON, Jan. 11—4:30 P. M.—Tallow firmer at 46s. 3d. Calcutta linseed, 56s. Sperm petroleum firmer. Spirits turpentine, 34s. 6d.

MINISTER SCHENCK.

The New Minister to the Court of St. James Dined and Wined by His Old Confreres of the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1871.

The grand complimentary dinner tendered General Robert C. Schenck, the new American Minister to England, by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, took place this evening at Wormley's, and was one of the most pleasant legislative reunions remembered in the history of the capital of the nation. The temporary chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, presided. On his right were seated Minister Schenck, Senator Sumner, Congressman Marshall, of Illinois, Senator Bayard and Congressman Brooks, and on his left, Vice President Colfax, Congressman Maynard, Mr. George A. Bassett, clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means, Senator Fenton, General Banks and Congressman Kelley. *Vis-a-vis* to Mr. Hooper was Secretary Boutwell, and on the right of the Secretary were Congressman Allison, Senator Sherman, Congressmen Mollack and McCarthy and Senator Warner, and on his left were Senator Morrill, of Vermont; Congressman Orth, of Indiana, and Senator Williams. The invited guests included the Vice President, Secretary Boutwell, Hon. W. E. Niblack, members of the Committee on Finance, of the Senate and chairmen of the Committees on Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs. The table was profusely adorned with the choicest flowers, a pyramid of japonicas ornamenting the centre, while bouquets of the rarest exotics decorated the dining hall.

At the conclusion of the dinner, which was served, of course, with the choicest wines, short speeches complimentary to the New Minister to England were delivered by all the gentlemen present. Minister Schenck replied in general terms, but made no allusion to his instructions or to the course he intends to pursue at the Court of St. James.

THE MISSOURI SENATORSHIP.

General Frank Blair the Coming Man—Liberal Republicans Giving Him Their Support—Demoralization of the Republican Party.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 11, 1871.

Deep excitement prevails about the Senatorial election. Blair's chance is regarded as nearly safe. He will probably get the democratic nomination on the second ballot at the caucus to-morrow. Woodson, Glover, Buckner and Phelps will not make much show.

The radical caucus last night did nothing. Wagner got only four votes, Henderson thirteen and Stanard six; many of the members would not vote. The republican party is fearfully demoralized in the State. Enough liberal republicans, anti-Grant men, will probably vote for Blair to give him a majority of fifteen on joint ballot. Glover and Blair are the only rivals in the democratic caucus. Woodson's friends will likely go for Blair after the first ballot. Blair is in his seat in the House, looking grim, calm and confident.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Wednesday, Jan. 11—11:47 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Time of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	10.31	46	—		Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	11.29	42	—		Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Boston	11.47	37	S. W.		Brisk.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	11.16	28	S.		Brisk.	Cloudy.
Charleston	10.47	50	—		Calm.	Clear.
Cheyenne	10.43	9	N.		Very brisk.	Snow.
Chicago	10.30	35	S.		Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	10.11	32	—		Calm.	Fair.
Cleveland	10.40	32	S.		Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	10.38	45	S.		Brisk.	Cloudy.
Key West	10.15	65	N. E.		Brisk.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	11.32	54	N.		Very gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee	10.28	14	S. W.		High.	Cloudy.
Mobile	10.18	57	S. E.		Very gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	10.19	35	—		Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	10.15	62	E.		Very brisk.	Clear.
New York	11.00	37	S.		Brisk.	Cloudy.
Omaha	10.56	4	N.		Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Oswego	10.00	25	S. E.		Brisk.	Light rain.
Philadelphia	10.37	40	W.		Gentle.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	10.30	33	W.		Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N. Y.	10.47	35	S. W.		Brisk.	Cloudy.
Savannah	10.54	61	—		Calm.	Clear.
St. Louis	10.40	37	S. E.		Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo	10.46	31	S. E.		Brisk.	Cloudy.
Washington	11.00	35	—		Calm.	Cloudy.
Wilmington, N. C.	10.40	47	—		Calm.	Clear.
Norfolk, Va.	10.33	40	S.		—	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

THE ALBANY EXPRESS ROBBERY.

ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1871.

Arthur K. Broad, who was brought here from Syracuse on suspicion of being the assassin of the express messenger Halpin, has been discharged. Halpin, it is thought, will recover if he lives forty-eight hours longer.

CUBA.

President Cespedes' Wife's Account of Her Capture—Order from Valmaseda Re-establishing Civil Courts.

HAVANA, Jan. 11, 1871.

Anita, the wife of President Cespedes, speaks in the highest terms of the gentlemanly and kind treatment she has received at the hands of the Spaniards since her capture. She says that she left her husband in the interior several days previous to her capture on the coast, where she was awaiting a vessel on which to embark and leave the island. Zenea, who acted as the escort of the wife of President Cespedes, and the two sailors who were captured at the same time, were taken to Puerto Principe. Señora Cespedes is about twenty years of age, has a pleasant looking face, is amiable in conversation, and is a fair type of the women of the Camaguey region. She is now, however, in delicate health.

Valmaseda, the acting Governor General of the island, has issued an order abolishing courts martial for the trials of causes other than those of treason, rebellion and sedition. The civil courts are given jurisdiction over offenders against the laws where the crime is not included in those specified.

THE INDIANS.

Scarcity of Buffalo on the Plains—Suffering Among the Indians—Grand Council to Be Held at Fort Laramie.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 11, 1871.

Information from Fort Laramie states that a large number of Sioux, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and Gros Ventre Indians came in yesterday, and reported that buffalo was very scarce, but that there was plenty of small game. They said also that they had no ammunition to kill it, and in consequence they are in a suffering condition and their people are starving. They applied for permission to go South to find buffalo, but were refused.

The Indians are undecided yet as to where they will have their agency. They are afraid if the post is placed on the north side of the Platte that their young men will interfere with the agency, and that troops would have to be sent into their country to protect it, which would cause much serious trouble.

Red Cloud, Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses and several other prominent chiefs are expected here in three days, when a grand council of all the Indians will be called.

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

Serious Railroad Riot in Princeton—Heavy Failures in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1871.

A special despatch from Princeton, Ill., reports a riot in progress at Albright station, on the Mendota and Prophetstown Railroad, among the laborers, twenty five of whom had been discharged by the contractors without receiving their pay. Numbers have been seriously injured.

Elijah K. Bruce, a Board of Trade commission man, has been placed in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $655,853 and his assets insignificant.

BILLIARDS.

Match Between Rudolphe and Parker at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 11, 1871.

A match game of billiards for the champion cue and $1,000, between A. P. Rudolphe, of New York, and Frank Parker, of Chicago, was played in this city this evening. The game commenced at eight o'clock. About 1,000 persons were present, among them a number of ladies.

George H. Van Vleck, of Buffalo, was appointed referee, Mort Humphrey, of New York, acted as umpire for Rudolphe, and Henry Rhodes, of Chicago, for Parker. The betting was $200 to $75 in favor of Rudolphe. Parker won the lead and played into the pocket.

The playing was good, though not of the best. From the start Parker took the lead and maintained it to the close of the game at the eighty-second round, the score standing Parker 1,501, Rudolphe 1,235. The average of the winner was a little over 18 and that of the loser 15. Rudolphe made the highest run, 130.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

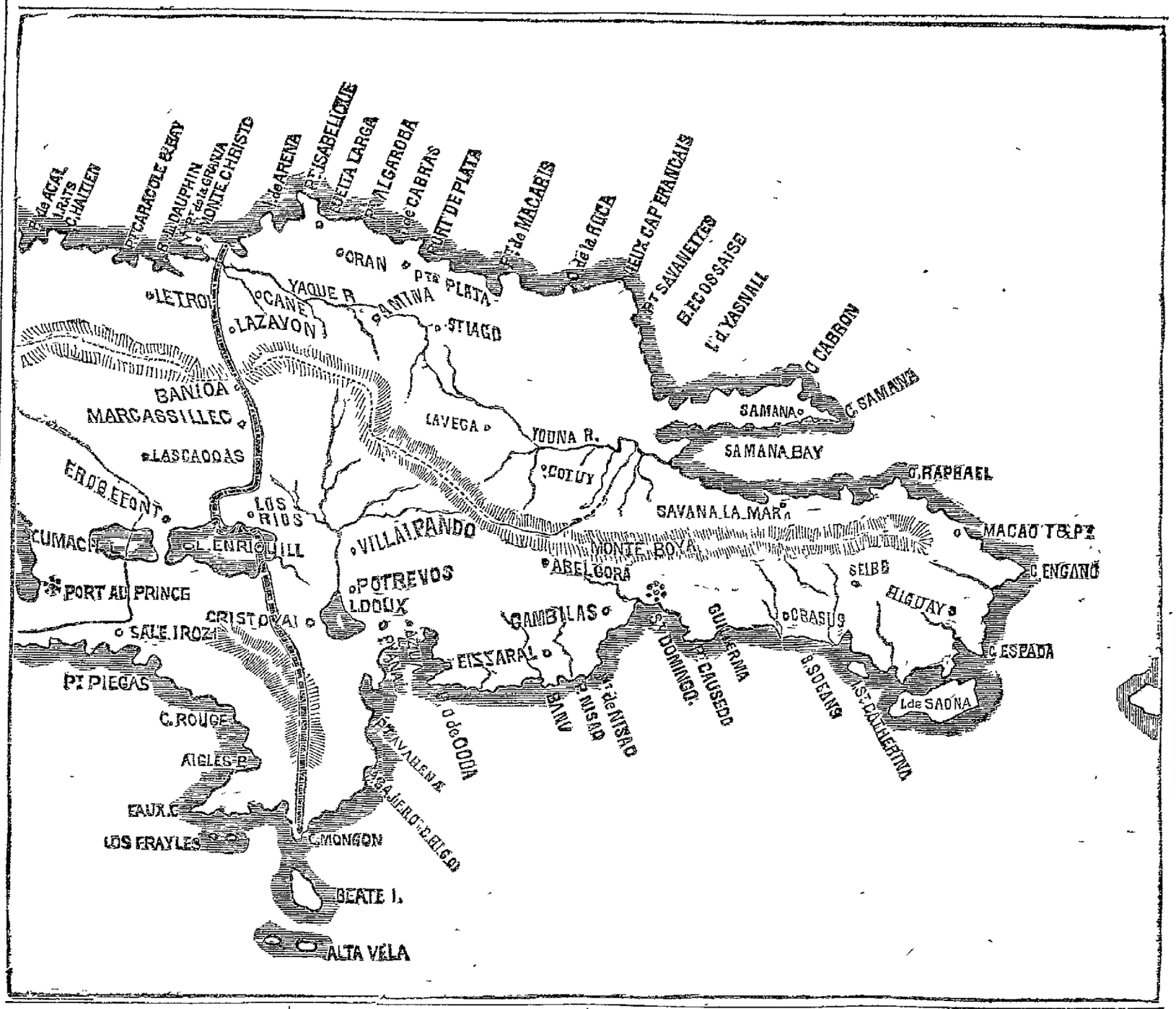
Assistant District Attorney Algernon S. Sullivan will deliver a lecture this evening before the William M. Tweed Club of the Fifteenth Ward, at No. 4 East Ninth street.

Dr. Deems will inform the congregation and others, at the Chelsea Presbyterian church, Twenty-second street, near Ninth avenue, this evening, that "We Are the First, and Not the Last of Our Race."

John G. Saxe, the poet, will read his lecture on "French Folks at Home" this (Thursday) evening, at eight o'clock, at Association Hall, corner of Fourth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, for the benefit of the Young Men's Social and Benevolent Society of the Fourth Presbyterian church, Thirty-fourth street.

ST. DOMINGO.

Proposed New Territorial Acquisition—Position and Extent of the Country—Its General Appearance, Seaports and Inland Towns.



ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

A Delegation of Fair Ones Before the House Judiciary Committee.

Grand Display of Ancient and Tender Loveliness—A Female Candidate for the Presidency Expounding the Constitution—The Committee Captured—Woman's Suffrage Convention—The Movement Making Headway in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1871.

A delegation of ladies belonging to the woman's suffrage persuasion met by appointment with the House Judiciary Committee for the purpose of stating their side of the question and of sustaining their several memorials by argument. In addition to the members of the committee proper there were several members of the House present who favor woman suffrage. They were mostly members from the New England States, with the exception of one or two from the Northwest. A number of newspaper correspondents were also allowed to be present, and it was expected that there would be some rich scenes. The ladies were of all ages, from thirty to sixty, married and single, old maids and maidens, candidates for matrimony and those who had lost all hope of sinking their names in those of the sterner sex. Judge Bingham, the chairman of the committee, presided with the dignity of a grandfather. Ben Butler was there, and looked from one woman to another as if he intended to select one of them for a wife. As a general thing

THE WOMEN WERE WELL DRESSED,

even the matrons showing a scrupulous attention to tidiness and attractive appearance. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, another member of the committee, seemed to regard the whole thing as a good joke, and kept smiling all the time as if he intended to encourage the women in their work. Among those present were Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Beecher Hooker, Mrs. Pauline Davis, Mrs. Josephine Griffing, Miss Tennie C. Claflin, Miss Kate Stanton, Mrs Powell, Miss Kate Hutchinson and Mrs. Ela, wife of the New Hampshire Congressman, with many lesser lights.

Shortly after ten o'clock Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, of New York, opened the ball, at the suggestion of Judge Bingham, the chairman. Mrs. Woodhull, who is rather a prepossessing woman, laid aside her Alpine hat and commenced to speak. She will be

A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1872,

should Congress legalize female suffrage, and she tends to run as an independent candidate on the platform of free suffrage and equality before the law. Her theory is that under the fifteenth amendment to the constitution women have already the right to vote, though she is anxious to have it more specifically enacted into the statutes. Pulling out a paper which she had prepared for the occasion, she proceeded without delay to address the committee. Judging from the expressions of the committee after the meeting adjourned there is no doubt that she made a very favorable impression. One member said she had presented the case in as good style as any Congressman could have done. Her voice was very clear and she did not appear to be embarrassed in the least, but read with emphasis certain passages which she desired the committee to pay particular attention to. She contended that the constitution of the United States made

WOMAN A CITIZEN, WITH THE RIGHT TO VOTE,

and desired to know by what ethics any free government imposes taxes on women without giving them a voice upon the subject or a participation in the public declarations as to how and by whom these taxes shall be applied for the common public use. Women constituted a majority of the people of this country, and were entrusted with the most vital responsibilities of society. They bear, rear and educate men; train and mould their characters, inspire the noblest impulses in men, and often hold the accumulated fortunes of a man's life for the safety of the family and as guardians of the infants, and yet they are debarred from uttering any opinion by a public vote. Women had the right to vote, and it was by usurpation only that they were debarred. In her address she quotes from many legal authorities in support of her argument. Mrs. Woodhull, having finished, gave the committee one of her blandest smiles and bowed gracefully.

Other speeches were made, but Woodhull had captured the committee, and the others were not needed. It is not known what action will be taken, but the members of the committee seemed well pleased with the entertainment.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

met at Lincoln Hall to-day at three o'clock. Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, had promised to preside, but having received a telegram from Ohio that his presence was required immediately he was compelled to disappoint the enthusiastic advocates of woman's suffrage. Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker, of Connecticut, accepted the honor, however, and after prayer by Rev. Olympia Brown, Mrs. Victoria Woodhull read a memorial which she presented to Congress this morning, and the remainder of the session was occupied in listening to short addresses from Mrs. Blake, Miss Peckham, a theological student from Madison, Wis., and Miss Susan B. Anthony.

AT THE EVENING SESSION

Miss Brown, Miss Kate M. Stanton and Lawyer A. G. Riddle, who has been enlisted in the cause of universal suffrage made addresses. The attendance at both sessions was very large, and the audience, composed principally of ladies, represented the intelligence and respectability of society in this city. To no one was this more surprising than to Miss Anthony, who remarked that she did not exactly know how to address her hearers, having been accustomed to ridicule rather than applause. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's face was missed from among those gathered on the platform. Thus far the proceedings of the Convention have been entirely informal and without method. The character of the sessions to-day was more of the exhibition style than business like. There is no disguising the fact that the woman suffrage advocates are

MAKING HEADWAY IN WASHINGTON.

Miss Anthony wants it to be distinctly understood that good can come out of Washington, and that the national capital shall yet be the glory of her sex and all the rest of man and womankind. The suffrage lobbyists are determined to turn Congress into a woman's rights convention, and the first measure that it is proposed to pass is to turn out some of the effeminate male clerks, who now receive from $1,200 to $2,500 per annum, and promote the competent female clerks by giving them higher salaries and more responsible positions.

A BLOODTHIRSTY WIFE.

A Jersey City Woman Plunges a Knife Into Her Husband—Twice Married and Twice a Tyrant.

John Moran and his wife Anne, or as she is better known to her neighbors by the name "Nansh" (a word of Celtic dialect), have resided for some months past at No. 62 Warren street, Jersey City. John's happy days have been few since he took Anne for his wife. She has been known for a long time to the police as

A TROUBLESOME CHARACTER,

a woman, in short, with a tongue which all her neighbors dreaded. John came home from the Steel Works, where he is employed, at dinner hour yesterday, and was in the act of changing his clothing when the customary noonday dispute commenced. Many words had not passed when Anne seized a large knife and plunged it into his abdomen, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal. He fell to the ground, and here, her thirst for blood, far from being satisfied, drove her almost to fury.

SHE TORE THE CLOTHING

of the unfortunate man to shreds. Before she had concluded her bloody work officer McCleary came thundering at the door, having been called on by the neighbors.

Anne jumped out of a second story window, crossed the street, entered another building and ascended to the roof, crossed over five houses, and at length took refuge in the upper story of a house where an acquaintance lived. Here she was caught by the officer, who took her to the first precinct station. The strangest part of the case is that the husband objected very strenuously to her arrest. The injured man was attended by Dr. Watson, who pronounced the wound to be of a very serious character.

"Nansh" buried her first husband, Brian Gealey, "a decent fellow by all accounts," two years ago and married

POOR, ILL-FATED MORAN

two or three months afterwards. Now comes the motive for Anne's bloodthirstiness. It seems that Brian was possessed of some property, and in his will he provided that as soon as the rent on his house should be cleared of the sum of $400 should be paid to his sister by the executor. This arrangement was most displeasing to his wife, and ever since the bare mention of the executor's name or that of Gealey's sister is sufficient to drive her to frenzy. When the dispute arose yesterday, Moran happened to remark, in speaking of the executor, who died a short time ago "The Lord have mercy on him;" and no sooner were the words pronounced than she seized the knife and inflicted the wounds as above stated. Her neighbors state that Gealey and his friends felt the weight of her vengeance, and that his change from this world to the next was certainly one for the better.

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CONGRESS.

The Amended St. Domingo Resolution Adopted by the Senate.

Senator Schurz in Strong Opposition to It.

Sumner's Proposed Amendment Defeated.

He Wants Our Naval Force Withdrawn.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1871.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

The House concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee on all ocean cable legislation was debated upon a motion by Mr. CHANDLER to refer to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., summarizing the results of that committee's action on various propositions before it, said that among other bills now pending which had been reported from that committee was a general measure for a code regulating ocean cables, the substance of which was sketched by their late associate, Mr. Fessenden. There were also several special bills—one for a cable from San Francisco to Japan, which had been considered many days by the committee. He doubted the expediency of taking all those matters at this late stage of the session from the charge of the committee which had specially considered them. A joint committee, if appointed at all, should begin with a new Congress.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, advocated a joint special committee as necessary to an intelligent understanding by Congress of pending conflicting propositions. One of these was to appropriate $500,000 yearly for a long period in aid of a telegraph line from California to China. If another company would do the work for one-half that amount there was a fitness in having their proposition and the pending one presented to the same committee.

The subject, by consent, was finally laid over without action until to-morrow.

LEVEES IN MISSISSIPPI.

The latter half of the morning hour, until one o'clock, was occupied by Mr. REVELS, (rep.) of Miss., in some remarks upon the bill to aid in the repairs and construction of levees in the State of Mississippi. He spoke of the importance of the cotton trade, remarking that while cotton was no longer "king" its commercial influence upon the material interests and prosperity of the country demanded that proper measures should be taken to foster it. He referred to the difficulties in the way of the cotton production in Egypt and Brazil to show that, with proper encouragement, its cultivation in the United States could be carried on without fear of successful competition in other countries. By the improvements contemplated by the bill several millions of acres of cotton land in the delta between the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers would be opened to cultivation.

Upon his motion the bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

St. Domingo.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution as amended by the House for the appointment of a commission to St. Domingo, the question being upon Mr. Sumner's motion to amend the House amendment by adding thereto "and the said commissioners shall inquire especially into the alleged pendency of civil war in Dominica and the state of the territory occupied by the opposing parties; also as to the relations between the existing government of Dominica and the neighboring republic of Hayti, and the pendency of any claim, territorial or pecuniary, by the latter upon the former, and whether any war now exists or is menaced between these two governments."

Mr. SAULSBURY, (dem.) of Del., moved as a further amendment to add, "And providing further, that Benjamin F. Curtis, Millard Fillmore and General W. T. Sherman be the commissioners."

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., took the floor in favor of the resolution. He argued that the further territorial expansion of this country was a part of its manifest destiny, and a necessary incident of its growth in wealth and power. The great difficulty of France in maintaining her republic was owing to the concentration of power and of national organization in one city. Our own vast extent, in giving freer scope to the operations of local State organizations was, during the war, and would continue to be, a guarantee of national safety. Proceeding at length to review the issues involved in the general question of Dominican acquisition, Mr. Stewart incidentally alluded to the leader, Cabral.

When Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., made a statement to the effect that that chieftain had said to the United States Minister at Hayti that he was in favor of annexation as an independent question, but opposed to annexation under Baez, because it would result in making the latter governor of the island, and he would oppress him (Cabral) and his adherents.

Mr. STEWART went on to show the benefit to accrue to the Dominican people by annexation, in the substitution of our stable institutions and equal laws in place of their own form of government. After an assertion of the desire of that people for annexation, a statement of the fertility and salubrity of the island, and a criticism upon the supposed democratic change of position in opposing the annexation policy of that party in former days, Mr. Stewart concluded with an allusion to the political fate of some of our public men who heretofore opposed territorial expansion.

The debate commenced by Mr. Stewart assumed considerable latitude upon the general merits of the annexation question, while upon the immediate question of concurrence in the House amendment the Senate was unanimous.

Mr. SCHURZ, (rep.) of Mo., in a long speech, indicative of his determined hostility to annexation, proceeded to review the arguments urged by its supporters. Commenting upon the extraordinary spectacle that, in considering a proposition to send out an important commission, the Senate was under the whip and spur, being told that it must be done instantly, he asked, "Who needed the commission? Not the President of the United States, because he had told Congress, in his Message, it was an act of folly to reject the treaty, and that the failure of annexation would be a great calamity. To make that assertion he necessarily must have acquired beforehand every essential item of information. The annexationists in Congress did not need the information, for their minds were already made up. The natural surmise, therefore, was that the only seekers of the knowledge were those Senators and members who were opposed to annexation. Yet in a former Senate debate on the subject every suggestion in the form of an amendment was incontinently voted down. The fate of his own amendment for an inquiry into the alleged protectorate by the United States over St. Domingo, and as to popular sentiment there was an instance of this. Were gentlemen afraid of what would come out if the protection of the United States Navy was withdrawn? What necessity existed for the tremendous hurry in starting the commission? As an illustration of the sophistry made use of to delude the people of the United States in this matter, Mr. Schurz said it was now attempted to explain away this hurry by representing that the commission was compelled to start at once in order to complete their labors in the cool weather. Yet one of the specific objects of the inquiry was the climate of St. Domingo; and how could the commission investigate the climate except by their actual experience of it? Reiterating his opinion that a conscientious investigation would occupy from three to five years, he said the weakness of their cause was so far felt by the advocates of the resolution that they had endeavored to manufacture all sorts of pretexts for justification. They now allege their object to be to exculpate the President from aspersions and accusation. He (Mr. Schurz) had heard nothing of the kind from any responsible source and did not believe the people of the United States thought the President was acting in the matter from corrupt motives. The suggestion of the need to vindicate him had come from the other side. This he regarded as a mere subterfuge, for the other side certainly did not wish to represent the President as a child, to be humored with a bauble. For himself he had more respect for the dignity of the office and for the man. A great outcry had been made against the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) because he had asserted that the President had menaced the Haytien republic. But was there a Senator on the floor who thought for a moment that when we had acquired the Dominican half of the island of Hayti we would stop there? The Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) had asserted we would have the other half as a matter of course, and the very exigencies of our customs service there would compel it. Therefore it was idle to deny that there was in this project really a threat against the Haytien republic. According to the theory of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) Cuba and Porto Rico were to be absorbed, and thus the work of acquisition would proceed until we had all the West India islands. In the same spirit we would soon be driven to speculate for the acquisition of the Continent on the other side of the Gulf of Mexico, and once started in this direction we would not stop on this side of the Isthmus. Enlarging upon the momentous problem involved in the question as preliminary to a scheme of wholesale territorial acquisition, Mr. Schurz dwelt upon the consequences of, and responsibilities attendant upon, such a policy; and in this connection he asserted, as a historical fact, that in every tropical country on the face of the globe labor, where left free, had run into thriftlessness, and that every attempt in such countries to organize labor had run in the direction of slavery.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., remarked that it was not until recently that a single tropical negro [illegible] the condition of slavery had been abolished, and that, if the condition of things just cited was a proof of its justice, slavery ought never to have been abolished in the United States.

Mr. SCHURZ replied that, for one, he would prefer to do without the products of tropical countries rather than reintroduce slavery there. But he was dealing with facts, and that slavery had been abolished in spite of natural laws, which seemed to dictate it. If his friend could deny them he would like to have him say so. He proceeded to argue that free institutions in a tropical clime inevitably degenerate to the demoralized condition of the society there; that even the Anglo-Saxon race become enervated under these influences, and that the Dominicans, incapable of appreciating free institutions, were unfit as citizens in our governmental system.

Mr. MORTON remarked that the point of Mr. Schurz's argument was that it was wrong to abolish slavery in the South and especially in the West Indies.

Mr. SCHURZ—No, sir; that is a misrepresentation of what I said. My remark was that the abolition of slavery carried with it that organization of labor which was the means of developing the resources of those countries. I challenge the Senator from Indiana to deny it. In the course of further remarks Mr. Schurz contended that in the long run tropical possessions were not a source of wealth to foreign nations; that the rebellions in India, Cuba and St. Domingo had swallowed up all profits derived by the mother countries from their expenditures, and that no reasonable apprehension need be entertained of foreign intervention upon the soil of this continent.

Mr. MORTON thought that if St. Domingo ought to be annexed, and the United States refused to acquire the island, our government would be debarred from asserting the Monroe doctrine against any attempt of any foreign government to possess it.

Mr. SCHURZ believed the Monroe doctrine applicable to every foot of American soil without direct reference to any action by the United States. In reply to a remark by Mr. Morton that there was good reason to believe that Germany desired to acquire this island or some other rich possessions in the West Indies, Mr. Schurz spoke of the immense commercial benefit derived by Germany from her system of colonies, which did not devolve upon her a particle of responsibility in a political sense. He denied that Germany, in particular, had any disposition to acquire Dominica.

Mr. CASSERLY suggested that if Mr. Morton's position on the Monroe doctrine was the valid one the United States would be unable ever to assert that doctrine as to any European possession upon the American Continent. The mere statement of such an assumption was its sufficient refutation.

Mr. SCHURZ concluded with a reference to the idea suggested by Mr. Sumner, that the tropics should belong to the colored race. If that race should concentrate there and those West India islands should form a confederacy of their own he would be the last man in the Senate to stand in the way of the offer of the friendly offices of this government in aid of such a consummation.

Mr. YATES, of Ill., said that if he had time he would demonstrate that the speech of the Senator from Missouri was in opposition to the glorious history of our free institutions. It was at war with progress, civilization and freedom. He undertook further to say that the Senator had not made any argument against the annexation of Dominica which had not been heretofore made against the extension of human liberty to the slaves in the South. According to the Senator we are to shut ourselves up and have a Chinese wall between our free institutions and the islands that surround our Continent. In answer to Senator Sumner, who said that if we annex Dominica we will have a civil war on our hands, Mr. Yates remarked that if that should be so we will end it, and if we have a suit with Hayti we will go to law and end the case. The Senator from Missouri attempted by an elaborate argument about races to show we ought not to pass a resolution of simple inquiry as to whether the people of Dominica are in a condition to be annexed to the United States. The Senator asserted that Baez is upheld by the power of the United States. Was that not a proper subject of inquiry in order to ascertain how far and whether he was unjustly imposing oppression upon the people? Or did the Senator suppose that the Senate were not as well versed in the history of races as he was, and that, therefore, they should not inquire into the history of the Dominicans? The President had been charged with being privy to corruption and intriguing with other parties to bring in this island as a part of the territory of the United States through what was denominated here his aide-de-camp. The President, therefore, in justice to himself, although he may be well informed, should send three eminent men thither in order to investigate this charge of corruption and make a report. The Senator from Missouri said that the investigation could not be made in four years; but that Senator took much less time in investigating the whole condition of the South. He completed that work in a few months. The investigation now proposed could be made in a short time. The same argument which had been urged against the annexation of Dominica had been urged against the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico and California. But all this had been done without injury to us. It was in the march of empire and civil liberty. The Senator from Missouri might say this was the dream of an enthusiast. If this was so, he (Mr. Yates) thanked God he was an enthusiast. He was ready to carry the banner of our country, not only to the blacks of the South, but to the 20,000 people of Dominica.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., said at four o'clock they were to vote. He wished simply to state he regretted very much this question came before them at all; but as it was here it was to be met. There were strong opinions on both sides of the question, and statements and allegations affecting it. The proposition is simply to make an inquiry. He presumed the inquiry would be searching, thorough and complete, and that in proper time we should have all the facts. He should vote for the amendment as it came from the House for the simple reason that he did not understand that the vote on the adoption of the resolution showed how they would vote on the question of annexation itself. He should vote for any amendment germane to the question which looks to obtaining information, whether moved by friend or opponent. He had with deep sorrow listened to the Senator from Missouri. He thought that Senator's remarks were only a repetition of the argument used in this hall by the supporters of human slavery in America. He did not believe one word of such philosophers. If the people on that island were not capable of freedom, the Almighty ought to have called the philosophers into his council before He made the torrid region. In his (Mr. Wilson's) opinion every race is capable of civilization, Christianization and education, whether it exist in the temperate and frigid zones or in the tropics.

Mr. MORTON said the resolution, without the proposed amendment of Mr. Sumner, embraced every form of inquiry.

Mr. CONKLING and others remarked, "So it does."

Mr. MORTON said an amendment would simply have the effect of producing delay, with the hope of the enemies of the resolution thereby creating embarrassment, and to pass the resolution between the two houses, backward and forward, like a shuttlecock. There was no reasonable propriety for adopting the amendment, except for the purpose of delay. Those, therefore, in favor of investigation, and believe it right and just that the truth or falsehood of certain statements should be inquired into, will resist the amendment. We are, he said, in favor of investigation, and they shrink from it.

The VICE PRESIDENT stated that the hour of four had arrived, when

Mr. SUMNER said there was a number of Senators who desired to speak. He could name several of them. He therefore thought there should be a postponement of the hour for taking the vote. He did not think his ardent friend from Indiana (Mr. Morton) wished to be silent. He thought some Senators desired to be heard with no purpose of delay. Considering the magnitude of the question, and the interest which existed throughout the country, he thought it only proper and just that there should be more time for discussion. He suggested to-morrow at four o'clock.

The VICE PRESIDENT stated that a postponement would require unanimous consent, when Mr. CONKLING and others objected.

The Senate then voted on and rejected the amendment of Mr. Saulsbury, namely, that Benjamin F. Curtis, Millard Fillmore and General W. T. Sherman be the commissioners.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered another amendment, viz.:—

And the said Commissioners shall proceed to Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Mexico and the Sandwich Islands, and make due inquiries and notify the President, who shall submit the report to Congress.

The amendment was rejected.

The Senate then voted on Mr. Sumner's amendment, instructing the Commissioners to inquire especially into the alleged pendency of civil war in Dominica and the extent of territory occupied by the opposing parties; also into the relations between the existing government of Dominica and the neighboring republic of Hayti, and pendency of any claim, territorial or pecuniary, by the latter upon the former, and if there be any war or menace of war between the two governments.

The amendment was rejected as follows:—

YEAS—Bayard, Buckingham, Casserly, Davis, Fowler, Harris, Johnston, McCreery, Morrill of Vt., Patterson, Ross, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Stockton, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers and Wilson—21.

NAYS—Abbott, Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Flanagan, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Howell, Jewett, Lewis, Morton, Nye, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Warner, Willey, Williams and Yates—36.

Mr. Thurman in favor of the amendment and Mr. Howe against it were absent on account of sickness.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following amendment:—

Provided further, that if there be any naval force stationed in Dominican territory such naval force shall be withdrawn and if any power be exercised over Dominican territory in restraint of domestic or foreign enemies, such aid shall be discontinued and the commissioners shall not commence their investigation until the naval force is withdrawn and such aid discontinued.

Rejected—yeas 17, nays 41.

A number of amendments were then offered by Mr. Sumner and voted upon separately. The first set forth that, as it was not expedient, during the pendency of the proposed inquiry, to augment our naval forces in Dominican waters, and as the commission was pacific in character, with no purpose of menace, therefore the commissioners shall not be conveyed in a war vessel. Rejected without a division.

The second amendment provided for an inquiry whether there is any, and if so, what, government in Dominica authorized to treat with the United States for its annexation. Rejected without a division.

The third directed an inquiry whether the constitution of Dominica forbids the government to cede her territory, or any part to any foreign power.

On this last Mr. Sumner demanded the yeas and nays. The amendment was voted down—yeas 17, nays 37.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to require the commissioners to be sworn or affirmed to make an honest and true report. Lost—yeas 15, nays 4[illegible].

Mr. SUMNER moved to direct the commissioners to inquire respecting the imprisonment or exile of any persons by the Dominican government because of hostility to annexation. Not agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER also moved to provide for an inquiry as to any negotiation or proposal for acquisition of Dominica by any foreign government. Not agreed to. Mr. Sumner then sent to the Chair another amendment, when

Mr. MORTON inquired whether it was in order to urge additional amendments after the sense of the Senate had been repeatedly expressed against any modification.

Mr. SUMNER—Does the Senator wish an answer from me?

Mr. MORTON—My inquiry was directed to the Chair.

Mr. SUMNER—With the permission of the Chair I will answer it. I am doing my duty as a Senator to give the Senate an opportunity of improving this resolution; and, further, I wish it to go before the country that Senators had the opportunity of making these amendments and have voted them down.

Mr. Sumner's amendment was then read, inquiring whether any villages, towns or sections of the island, now occupied by the people of one government, are claimed by any other government. Not agreed to.

The House amendment, providing that the appointment of the commission shall not commit Congress for or against annexation was then concurred in unanimously by—yeas 5[illegible], nays none. The resolution accordingly goes to the President. At five o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1870.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. KELSEY, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. Made the special order for Friday next.

The bill appropriates $1,498,347.

THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

Mr. DEGENER, (rep.) of Texas, introduced a bill for the better protection of the frontier of Texas. Referred.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to procure and disseminate information as to the extent of cereal crops in other countries, requiring such information to be furnished by United States Consuls. Passed.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation, forbidding cattle to be confined in railroad cars longer than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading to give the cattle rest, water and feeding, for at least five consecutive hours, except prevented by contingencies. He explained that the bill did not apply to steamboats, where arrangements are made to feed and water cattle.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (rep.) of Wis., questioned the propriety and constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. WILSON stated that the measure had been carefully considered and submitted to some of the best lawyers, who certified to its legality and constitutionality. The transportation by railroad of cattle from the West to the East was very great and was daily increasing, and it was well known that the most inhuman and barbarous practices were perpetrated on stock in transit, that were not only disgraceful to humanity, but made the meat of the cattle deleterious to health.

Mr. ELDRIDGE was satisfied that the bill was repugnant to the constitution, inasmuch as it interfered with the internal police regulations of each State. Congress might as well undertake to legislate for the peace in every city and village. He suggested that the bill should be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON argued that the bill was directly within the scope of the provisions of the constitution, which gave to Congress power to regulate commerce between States. The bill only referred to railroads, which formed connected links between States, and was, therefore, constitutional. He moved the previous question.

On a vote by tellers there were only 104 members voting, which lacked fourteen of a quorum.

On a second vote by tellers the vote was still less, many members being probably attracted to the Senate Chamber by the Dominican debate.

A motion to adjourn was then made.

THE DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE COVODE.

Pending the vote on it by yeas and nays the Speaker laid before the House a telegram from Governor Geary announcing the death, at Harrisburg, this morning, of John Covode, Representative from Pennsylvania, and speaking of him as a good citizen and valuable and faithful public servant, and a true patriot.

On motion of Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., a committee of eight members was ordered to attend the obsequies of Mr. Covode.

The House refused to adjourn, and the previous question was seconded.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

THE BROOKS INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER announced the select committee on Mr. Brooks' investigation, as follows:—Messrs. Bingham, Poland, Kerr, Beaman and Biggs. He stated that the reason why Mr. Maynard, who offered the resolution, was not appointed chairman of the committee was, that owing to the fact that he was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and an associate of Mr. Brooks on that committee.

THE HOUSE IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., urged the taking up of the Amnesty bill, but the Speaker stated that there were two special orders which had precedence over it.

The House then, at half-past one o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. Scofield, (rep.) of Pa., in the chair—and took up the bill making an additional appropriation of $200,000 for the Louisville and Portland Canal for the current fiscal year.

Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Wis., moved an amendment appropriating $50,000 for the completion of the section work at the Des Moines Rapids, and explained the necessity for it.

Mr. HAWLEY, (rep.) of Ill., also advocated the amendment.

Mr. CALKIN, (dem.) of N. Y., moved an amendment appropriating $50,000 for the improvement of the navigation of Hell Gate, New York harbor, and spoke in advocacy of it.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich., objected to the singling out of any particular work at this time. They should all be left to the General River and Harbor Appropriation bill. One-fourteenth of all the appropriations made for river and harbor improvements since 1821, when the system commenced, went to the Des Moines Rapids, which had already received $1,915,000, while $852,200 had gone to the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Mr. MYERS, (rep.) of Pa., also protested against these appropriations being made in advance of the regular River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Mr. DAWES explained that the appropriations in the regular bill would be for expenditures to be made after the 1st of July next. These appropriations were necessary for the current fiscal year and to prevent waste and damage to the works in the spring. He hoped that no such small objection as had been made would prevent the passage of the bill.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., stated the facts which rendered necessary the appropriation for the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Mr. SHELDON, (rep.) of La., also argued in support of that appropriation. He said that in New Orleans to-day coal was double the ordinary price on account of the impossibility of rafts and coal boats getting down the Ohio in consequence of the obstructions at Louisville.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, (rep.) of Conn., opposed the bill and amendment and argued that works of equal importance were in operation in various parts of the country—such as Hell Gate, New York. They had been all overshadowed last year, because the gentleman from Wisconsin (Washburn) had got through an appropriation for the Des Moines Rapids, and then that gentleman went against all other projects from New York to New Orleans.

Mr. CALKIN—That is so.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—And that is what he will do again, and that is why I am against it. I can't afford to allow him to get his project through and then to put the knife into every other project.

Mr. WASHBURN said that the remarks of the gentleman from Connecticut were most astounding, and that the statement made by him that he (Washburn) after getting through an appropriation last year opposed every other similar proposition was untrue.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Allison, Stevenson, Beck, Benjamin, Finkelnburg, McCrary, Cobb, Holman, Garfield and Shanks in favor of the bill and amendments, and by Messrs. Potter, Conger and Myers against them.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, in illustrating the importance of the Ohio river, referred to the fact that the value of the commerce of that river in 1870 was $[illegible], while the whole foreign commerce of the country was only $[illegible].

Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio, in reply to Mr. Conger, said that the commerce of the Ohio river for one year would buy up the whole State of Michigan.

Finally, the vote was taken, and the amendment appropriating $50,000 for the Des Moines Rapids was agreed to, and the bill laid aside to be reported to the House.

A discussion sprung up on a proviso repealing the existing law, which permits the Public Printer to furnish, at cost price, extra copies of all Congressional documents.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., gave an illustration of the fraudulent manner in which that privilege is used. A paper in Carson City, Nev., which was authorized to publish the laws of Congress as advertisements, procured from Washington a sufficient number of pamphlet copies and distributed them among its subscribers. If that was to be allowed the printing cost of advertising the laws might be saved and the laws distributed in pamphlet form from Washington.

Mr. JENCKES, (rep.) of R. I., approved the course of the Nevada paper referred to, and wished that it were generally followed instead of publishing the laws in newspapers.

The proviso was also discussed by Messrs. LYNCH, LAFLIN (Chairman of the Committee on Printing), and MUNGEN, and was advocated by Mr. DAWES.

Mr. LAFLIN, (rep.) of N. Y., had read a letter from the Public Printer denying the statement which Mr. Dawes had made in this connection before the Christmas holidays.

Mr. DAWES showed how that denial was intended to mislead the House, because the whole pamphlet was printed in the Public Printing Office, except the title page.

Mr. GARFIELD declared his willingness that no copies of public documents should be printed except those absolutely needed for the government, and that those who want them may get them on paying their cost, just as in Great Britain. This, with the abolition of the franking privilege, would work a true reform.

Mr. GRISWOLD, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to amend the law by requiring the payment of twenty-five per cent over the cost of printing. The motion was rejected.

Mr. JENCKES moved to make it ten per cent additional. Adopted.

Mr. LAFLIN moved to strike out the whole provision as amended. Rejected.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

Without making further progress with the bill the committee rose, and the House passed the bill making appropriations for the Louisville and Portland Canal and the Des Moines Rapids.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. STEVENSON presented the petition of six hundred citizens, business men and firms, of Cincinnati, protesting against the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge over the Ohio river on the present plan, and praying its modification to conform to the recommendation of the Board of Engineers.

Mr. DAWES presented the petition of the Sun, the Mercantile and the New York Mutual Insurance companies of New York and the China Mutual Insurance Company of Boston for a rehearing of the claim for loss per bark Caldera.

THE FUNERAL OF REPRESENTATIVE COVODE.

The SPEAKER announced the following committee to attend the funeral of the Hon. John Covode:—Messrs. Mercur, Van Horn, Phelps, Beatty, Gilfillan, Axtell, Getz and Roots.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Mr. REEVES offered a resolution directing that, in view of the prevalence of infectious and fatal diseases among cattle in New York and Massachusetts, believed to be introduced from Canada, the Committee on Agriculture inquire whether any legislation is necessary to more effectually prevent or restrict the introduction and distribution of diseased cattle into and through the several States and Territories. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. ROGERS, (dem.) of Ark.—Incorporating the Shreveport and Upper Red River Navigation Company.

By Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of N. Y.—For the improvement of the harbor of Portchester, N. Y., and of the Eastchester creek.

By Mr. CHURCHILL, (rep.) of N. Y.—To facilitate the collection of judgments in favor of the United States.

By Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass.—For the relief of the First New York Mounted Rifles.

Mr. FINKELNBURG, (rep.) of Pa., presented the memorial of the Indianapolis Immigration Convention.

Mr. SARGENT presented the memorial of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on the subject of subsidizing an Australian steamship line.

The House then, at half-past four o'clock, adjourned.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Atlantics and a "Picked Nine" Sliding at Ball—A Good Day's Sport on the Capitoline.

Of all the novel sights ever witnessed that of playing base ball on skates is one of the greatest, and the citizens of New York and vicinity were treated to an exhibition of this kind yesterday afternoon on the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn, which for genuine fun far excelled anything in the base ball line that has been seen for many a day. The announcement in yesterday's HERALD that such a game would take place between the Atlantics and Mutuals on the above mentioned grounds caused a large crowd of both ladies and gentlemen to assemble, and sometime before the hour for the commencement of the game arrived the glittering ice was literally swarming with fair women and gallant men, flitting, steel-shod, hither and thither, like veritable messengers of the elements. Most of the Atlantics were promptly upon the ice, passing the ball about from one to another as in the more balmy days of the base-ball season, just previous to the commencement of a game, and from the easy, graceful manner in which they caught and threw the "sphere," maintaining the while a perfect perpendicular, it was evident that their opponents would have their hands full if they held their own against them. The Mutuals did not come to time at all, only Hatfield and Swandell appearing for them. A picked nine was chosen, and in a few minutes, with Hatfield as captain, they were ready for play.

In a game of this kind much more depends upon the ability of the players to skate well than their proficiency with the ball; but unfortunately Hatfield overlooked this fact in the selection of his men, and to this fact is principally due the overwhelming defeat they met with, although the Atlantics outbatted them considerably.

THE GAME

commenced at a quarter past three, with Thorn, of the picked nine, at the bat. He caught the ball nicely on his stick and sent it skipping down centre field, and, being a fine skater, he struck out finely for first base, which he easily made; but instead of stopping on it he slid off for his second, where Pike caught him. Shrieves, after being muffed at first, skated clear around to the home base, but Hatfield and Ruggles were both captured despite their fine "sliding" abilities. Pierce and Smith of the Atlantics both made runs by the bad throwing of Glover to Swandell at first, the ball going clear through the seats on the right of the grounds and causing the last named person, who could not skate at all, to risk breaking his neck half trying to get it. Start and Hall were both caught at first, as was also Ferguson, who, in trying to skate there, allowed his legs to become demoralized, so that before he knew it he had measured his length upon the ice in a manner well calculated to shock his nervous system.

In the next inning the picked nine were disposed of in one, two, three order, while their opponents scored twelve "slides." In the third inning Smith sent a red hot one to Hatfield at short, who caught it as neatly as ever did anything in his life, and brought from the audience a good round of applause. Cox, of the picked nine, in the fourth inning struck the prettiest ball of the day, sending it spinning and skipping over the ice way down in left field, where it knocked the feet from under two or three juveniles who were gliding about on their Christmas skates. Long before the left fielder could capture the ball Cox had crossed the home mark. But poor Swandell was in a peck of trouble. Because he could not keep upon his feet in a perpendicular position he was taken from first base and put out in the right field, where, after that, it seemed, nearly every ball was sent, and his frantic efforts to capture them, which gave him many and many a hurt, and to the spectators most ludicrous fall, kept the whole assemblage in an uproar of laughter.

The following is

THE SCORE.

ATLANTICS. Players.	O.	R.	PICKED NINE. Players.	O.	R.
Pierce, c.	2	4	Thorn, p.	2	1
Smith, 2d b.	2	4	Shrieves, 1st b.	2	1
Start, 1st b.	2	4	Hatfield, s. s.	2	1
G. Hall, c. f.	2	4	Swandell, l. f.	3	0
Ferguson, p.	3	3	Bass, 2d b.	2	0
J. Hall, l. f.	0	5	Ruggles, c.	1	2
Pike, 3d b.	1	3	Cox, 3d b.	2	1
Brown, s. s.	2	4	Glover, c.	3	0
Bergen, r. s.	2	2	Gill, r. f.	2	0
Clinton, r. f.	2	3			
Total	15	35	Total	15	6

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
Atlantic	2	12	2	1	8	11	—36
Picked Nine	1	0	1	2	1	1	—6

Home runs.—Atlantics—Smith 1, Pierce 1, G. Hall 1, Clinton 1; total 5. Picked Nine—Ruggles 1, Hatfield 1, Cox 1; total 3.

Horizontal positions assumed.—Atlantics—Ferguson 4, Pike 4, Clinton 6; total 14. Picked Nine—Shrieves 3, Swandell 25, Cox 3; total 31.

Fly catches.—Brown 1, Smith 1; total 2. Hatfield 1, Shrieves 1; total 2.

Umpire—Mr. York, of the Haymakers.

Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

THE WAR CLAIM OF NEW YORK AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Albany Argus, Jan. 10.]

One sentence in Governor Hoffman's last Message ought not to be overlooked—to wit, that which reports a further settlement, during his administration, to the extent of $[illegible], of the war claim of this State upon the general government. At the close of Governor Fenton's term his Quartermaster General estimated that of this war claim, then standing at $[illegible], not more than fifty per cent could be collected, and recommended that a percentage be allowed to some agent for undertaking its settlement. It is seen, however, that two-thirds of the claim has already been recovered without employing any one outside of the regular force of the military department having charge of the matter; and the accounting officer of the Treasury Department says, in his last letter, that a further credit will appear in favor of the State so soon as vouchers now on file with him and explanations thereof can be passed upon.—*Albany Argus, Jan. 10.*

CATCHING MUSKRATS.

Muskrats have curious methods of travelling long distances under the ice. In their winter excursions to their feeding grounds, which are frequently great distances from their abodes, they take in breath at starting, and remain under water as long as they can. Then they rise up to the ice and breathe out the air in their lungs, which remains in a bubble against the lower part of the ice. They wait till this air recovers oxygen from juxtaposition with the water and ice, and then take it in again, and go on till this operation has to be repeated. In this way they can travel almost any distance and live almost any length of time under the ice. The hunter sometimes takes advantage of this habit of the muskrat in the following manner:—When the marshes and ponds where the muskrat abounds are first frozen over and the ice is thin and clear, on striking into their houses with his hatchet for the purpose of setting his trap, he frequently sees a whole family plunge into the water and swim away under the ice. Following one for some distance, he sees him come up to recover his breath in the manner above described. After the animal has breathed against the ice, and before he has time to take his bubble in again, the hunter strikes with his hatchet directly over him, and drives him away from his breath. In this case he drowns in swimming a few rods, and the hunter, cutting a hole in the ice, takes him out. Mink, otter and beaver travel under the ice in the same way, and hunters have frequently told of taking otter in the manner described.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Agony About the Standing Committees at an End and the Grumbling Commenced.

New Yorkers as General Graballs.

The Rapid Transit Question and the Many Plans that are "Certain" to Pass.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITORS PROTECTED

ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1871.

It was evident, when the Assembly was called to order this morning, that the excitement in reference to

THE STANDING COMMITTEES

had been no wise lessened by a good night's sleep. In fact, but few of the members had slept at all, judging from the careworn look of their legislative countenances this morning before breakfast. Mr. Hitchman had certainly slept very little. Not that he was at all miserable about who should be on the committees, but that the expectant committeemen were very miserable about him, and had tried during the night to make him more so by their endeavors to find out from him beforehand what "great expectations" were not to be dashed. Flagg, of Troy, strode into the chamber as straight as an arrow, and laid his morocco leather letter case upon his desk with a slap, as though he, for one, had been told who would be the head and front of the Railroad Committee, and that that particular head was a gentleman from Troy. Alec Frear looked happy, of course, for Alec had had a hand himself in plastering up the committees, by right of his being the father of a pretty little charter last year. Jacobs, too, whose ways and means are of long years' standing, also looked confident, but he, like Flagg and Frear, was only a joyful exception of a gloomy rule; for the uncertainty of the majority, every one of whom considered himself entitled to a slice of whatever spoils the committees to be appointed might get hold of, was almost as bad as a certainty that they were to get nothing at all. It was quite painful to witness the

ANXIETY OF THE NEW YORK MEMBERS,

for, no matter what claims their country *confrères* may have to profitable consideration, they are always certain to force themselves to the front at any cost. Crumbs may be nourishable to the rural stomach, but the city folks don't see things in the same light, and, consequently, go for what's on the table and not for what little may fall off it. This rapacity was written on every New Yorker's countenance during the whole sitting which preceded the reading of the committees. It was in vain that they tried to appear calm and unconcerned, to laugh and joke. The mask was too thin, and for the life of them they could not help talking "committee" to one another.

Finally the long expected moment came, and Mr. Hitchman got up and announced that the standing committees would be read by the Clerk. The list was a long one and took a long time to be read; but it had a wonderful effect on the members. Countenances that were bright before became suddenly darkened, scowls took the place of bright smiles of expectation, while those who had made up their minds for the worst and found that they had not, after all, been

LAID COMPLETELY ON THE SHELF,

poked their neighbors under the ribs and laughed aloud. Of course the greedy Gothamites, although they got the biggest slice of almost everything that was worth getting at all, were not unanimous in blessing the committee manufacturers. The fact of Flagg getting the chairmanship of railroads, which everybody had conceded to him beforehand, got the dander of more one New Yorker up, and a few of them went so far as to speak their minds freely to Flagg himself when the reading had come to a close. The framers of the committees, however, are old hands at the business, and will, no doubt, soon find a snug way of stilling the grumblings of the discontented. Disappointed members know that grumbling sometimes pay and never lose a chance to make their longings to be silenced felt in the proper quarters, and what has been done before, you know, can be done again. Indeed precedents for Assemblymen are always as good outside the House as they are in it when people who hire entire parlors in the hotels have anything to say about them. Yet might it not be asked, what there can be so valuable in committees which make members so desirous of saddling themselves with extra work which they get no extra pay for from the State?

ST. DOMINGO AGAIN.

Mr. MURPHY, of Albany, created quite a commotion by introducing a series of resolutions on the St. Domingo question. They were very attentively listened to while being read, and evidently caused the Selkreg republicans considerable uneasiness. The fact of their being introduced by a democrat was of course nothing surprising; but it is pretty certain that there will be a high old time made over them by the republicans if they should ever get out of the hands of the Committee on Federal Relations, to which they were referred, on motion of Mr. Littlejohn, who expressed his desire to have them "carefully digested." The fact is, that the resolutions are almost identical with those which were to have been offered at the republican caucus some time ago, had Selkreg not weakened before the battle had well begun; and there is a suspicion that the democrats are not the only ones who had a hand in getting them before the House. Of course, the Committees will rise in their might against their passage. If they do not prevail upon the committee to smother them. Then we will have

THE OLD FACTION FIGHT

over again, with the democrats as spectators, who will only take part in the fun for the sake of making the general scene all the more interesting to the general public, who can come to their own conclusions about the Kilkenny cat strife in the republican family. The following are the resolutions:—

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Legislature of the State of New York regard with feelings of the most profound humiliation and pain the recent extraordinary, unwarrantable and unprecedented attempt of the federal administration to effect, by what seems to be a corrupt and irresponsible commission, the annexation of St. Domingo to the territory of the United States.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That while we rejoice in the lawful and constitutional extension of our national authority over any territory contiguous to our national domain, we would regard as pregnantly destructive to the best interests of our country any annexation of territory to the United States by means of a commission or without a strict observance of those international laws and customs which have hitherto formed the free policy of our government, and unless such annexation is demanded, beyond a question, by the general welfare and honor of our whole country.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Hon. Charles Sumner and other prominent United States Senators, representing both of the great political parties of the country, deserve alike the sincere thanks of the people of the Empire State for the straightforward manner in which they recently resisted the unfounded and unprecedented attempt of the federal administration to effect the annexation of St. Domingo.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

SAVINGS BANK TRUSTEES.

So much tinkering of the laws in reference to savings banks has been indulged in during past years that the Legislatures nowadays have to be very careful as to the way they handle the bills that are from time to time introduced, ostensibly for the protection of the depositors, but which turn out in the long run to be no protection at all. Mr. Fields to-day took up the cudgels for those who put their little earnings away in savings banks, in a bill which gives the State Superintendent of Banks a very strong hold over them. As the law now stands the trustee of a savings bank, when found

GUILTY OF WRONG DOING

as a trustee, can be removed only at the instance of the other trustees. Mr. Fields' bill gives the Superintendent power to remove him by suspension, try him and absolutely remove him if found guilty. It also gives the Superintendent the same power over the other officers, and provides that when a man is trustee of two or more savings banks and is removed, on charges preferred against him, from one trusteeship, he loses by that fact all right to the others. In this connection I may as well add that another bill was introduced to legalize the establishment in New York of a co-operative savings bank. It provides that each trustee shall be a stockholder of the bank. Where the co-operation comes in for the benefit of the depositor is a mystery not explained in the bill.

THE RAPID TRANSIT QUESTION.

It becomes more and more evident every day that the great question that will bother the heads of the Solons of the Legislature this year will be that of rapid transit. There is no doubt but that both houses will pass any feasible plan presented, and that the Governor will give it his support. But this very fact is well known to every lobbyist and every railroad man who has his hungry eye on it, that to make the members [illegible] friends for a bonus [illegible] may prove to be the greatest [illegible] in the way of the enterprise. Not, indeed, that there will be any party in either House who will fight it with their votes, or that the efforts of

INTERESTED PROPERTY OWNERS

will prevail against all else; yet there will be so many plans submitted that the Legislature will be at a loss whom to select. One thing is certain, and I speak now of what I know from a thorough canvass of the members of both houses since the session began, and that is that an elevated road through the block will find the strongest support. It may be that the Governor's recommendation in his Message has had a great deal to do with this, but the fact remains all the same, no matter what influence has been brought to bear to bring the majority of the members to the conclusion they seem to have come in regard to the matter. All plans for

UNDERGROUND ROUTES

will receive the cold shoulder, although it is rumored that there will be several new plans of this kind on the table. The Arcade folks are already on hand again, and their henchmen, Smith and Gardiner, are hard to work night and day trying to show everybody that they are certain to carry it through this time. The strongest argument they put forth now is that they have abolished all those objectionable features in the bill which the Governor took exception to when he returned it last year. These being done away with the Governor will have no ground to stand on to fight it, say its advocates. Yet the fact of their buttonholing newspaper men and every member they can get into a quiet corner for a "business chat" in regard to it, is proof positive that

THE ARCADE FOLKS

have not such plain sailing before them as they want the outside world to think. It is understood that John Foley and his crowd of uptowners are expected up here in a few days with another plan, which, of course, will be, like all the others, the best of the lot. Then, to add to the agony, Mr. Husted to-day dragged up Jim Swayne's old bill, which raised such a rumpus two years ago when it first showed its head. This—added to Mr. Hitchman's, that is yet to be offered; Mr. Morton's, which has been offered, and several others which are certain soon to be offered when they are got into shape, every one of which of course will find favor with everybody and be passed without a dissenting voice, and get the Governor's signature ten seconds after it gets into his office—will make the number quite formidable. If out of the whole lot one can be found which will satisfy

THE UP-TOWN PEOPLE

of your city when it goes into operation, the Legislature will have good cause to remember itself hereafter with feelings of pride, if the New Yorkers do not. Yet it is just as certain that the multiplicity of the plans offered will give rise to considerable "jobbery" as that some one plan will gain the day in the end. Knowing that the people of New York must have this transit question settled this session certain members who have the power to do it may take advantage of the fact to hurry through whatever plan will pay them the best. It will be well, therefore, for those parties who look to the interests of the people more than they do to their own to keep a sharp eye on the lower House when the question comes up for decision.

The annual report of the

STATE TREASURER,

made to the Senate this morning, shows a balance in the Treasury on October 1, 1869, of $3,473,956; receipts during the first fiscal year, commencing October 1, 1869, and ending September 3, 1870, $31,645,658; payments during same period, $23,158,590; balance in Treasury January 1, 1870, $1,921,054.

The receipts include the following items:—General fund, $3,414,057; bounty trust fund, $9,565; common school fund, $175,280; free school fund, $2,639,540; literature fund, $16,243; United States deposit, $311,749; college land scrip fund, $53,071; Cornell endowment fund, $23,463; Long Island Railroad sinking fund, $17; Elmira Female College endowment, $1,392; military record, $19,163; bounty debt sinking fund, $752,672; Metropolitan police fund, $1,566,026; Metropolitan fire fund, $809,940; Metropolitan Board of Health fund, $71,489. Total, $10,223,141. Canal fund, $5,418,[illegible]; canal repair trust fund, $1,[illegible]. Grand total receipts, $21,645,604.

The details show receipts from non-resident tax, $8,619,155; State, general fund State tax, $3,252,963; State Prison earnings, $450,338; miscellaneous sources $11,789; Bank Department, $18,718; contributed from free banks, $18,718; contributed from savings banks, $7,462; Insurance Department fees from Superintendent, $69,655; fees from insurance companies, $2,669; contributed from gas companies, $2,594; contributed from railroad, $17,780; contributed from the Metropolitan Board of Excise, $151,462; contributed from the National Guard fines, $35,545; contributed from the public administration, $162. Total general fund, $3,414,057; trust fund for payment of bounties, $9,565; canal fund—tolls on Erie, $2,982,597; Champlain, $172,482; Oswego, $138,648; Cayuga and Seneca, $28,958; Chemung, $20,540; Black River, $11,992; Genesee Falls, $17,736; Seneca river towpath, $292; Cayuga Inlet, $3,677; Oneida river improvement, $755; total tolls, $3,050,893. Miscellaneous items increase the fund on tolls to $5,418,397. The payments of the year are:—General fund, $7,305,457; Stockbridge Indians, for schools and gospel, $2,160; general fund debt, sinking, $1,940,050; bounty debt sinking fund, $3,045,181; free school fund, $2,450,330; common school fund, $630,069; literature fund, $16,532; United States deposit fund, $127,142; Metropolitan Police fund, $1,556,26[illegible]; Metropolitan Fire Department, $803,940; Metropolitan Board of Health, $74,456; college land scrip, $25,000; Cornell Endowment fund, $6,000; military record, $32,015; Long Island Railroad sinking fund, $1,916; Elmira Female College endowment, $54,258—total, $17,237,353. Canal fund, total, $5,918,759; canal repair fund, $42,357. Grand total payments, $23,195,505.

RUFUS HATCH'S CIRCULAR, NO. 1,

on railroad management, has been placed in the hands of every Senator and Assemblyman, and the announcement is made of a strong effort in behalf of restrictive legislation concerning railroads this session.

THE CANAL APPRAISERS

have decided, in relation to the Black river claims, that the State was liable for damages incurred above Lyons Falls.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1871.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PIERCE—Authorizing the New York Guaranty Indemnity Company to accept and execute certain trusts.

By Mr. ELWOOD—To facilitate proofs of incorporations in courts of the State.

THE DEATH OF SENATOR BLOOD.

Mr. MURPHY offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Senate has learned with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. Isaiah Blood, a member of this body, and, that sympathizing deeply with his family and friends in their bereavement, desire to express a deep sense of the loss which the State has sustained of a good and faithful legislator.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly certified by the officers of the Senate, be sent to the family of deceased.

Resolved, That the same be transmitted to the Assembly.

Resolved, That the Senate, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, do now adjourn.

Addresses were made by Senators Murphy, Parker, Bowen, Kennedy, Pierce and several others, when the resolutions were adopted and the Senate adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1871.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONSELYEA—Amending the act for relief of the Cannon street Baptist church, New York.

By Mr. NACHTMAN—Chartering a German Society in New York.

By Mr. FIELDS—Conferring additional powers on the Bank Superintendent concerning savings banks.

By Mr. CHADWICK—To appoint an Overseer of the Poor in Utica.

By Mr. SELKREG—To enable several towns and cities of the State to refund money expended in procuring substitutes in the late war.

By Mr. HUSTED—To authorize the construction of certain railroads in New York city across Harlem river.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. W. A. MURPHY offered a joint resolution in opposition to the annexation of St. Domingo, to be transmitted to the President and our Representatives in Congress. On motion of Mr. LITTLEJOHN referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

WAYS AND MEANS—Jacobs, Murphy, Coon, Baucker, Loutrel, Littlejohn, Husted, Selkreg and Burns.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Flanagan, Buck, Bayles, O'Brien, Cook, Vanslenburgh, Loutrel, Mulford and Creamer.

ON CANALS—Rowe, Lord, Fuller, Chambers, Ten Eyck, Halliday, Alvord, Moeckel and Shepardson.

ON RAILROADS—Flagg, Irving, Weed, Roche, Nelson, Hill, Laughlin and Bates.

ON BANKS—Jacobs, Oakley, Joy, Ransom, O'Neill, Buckley, Seward, Baker and Wagner.

ON STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—Ten Eyck, Wiley, Baucker, Flagg, Berry, Brown and Signall.

AFFAIRS OF CITIES—Messrs. Frear, Moseley, Campbell, Cole, Howell, Kelley, Haver, Ely, Alburn, Curtis, O'Brien, Fish, Pierce and Prince.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT—Moseley, Cook, Fields, Edward Connelly, Snyder, Bradford, Brown.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES—Connelly, Flecker, Wiley, Irving, Sorensen, Chadwick, Wade.

STATE PRISONS—Nicholas, Curtiss, Haver, Bartlett, Burns, DeLano and Carney.

ENGROSSED BILLS—[illegible], Bayles, Dendell, Haver, Kilham, Johnson and Carman.

MILITIA AND PUBLIC DEFENCE—Buck, O'Neill, Wainwright, Howell, Cook, Oakley, Snyder, Sanborn and [illegible].

ROADS AND BRIDGES—Wainwright, Campbell, Nicholas, O'Brien, Coyle, Oakley, Wilkins, Mulford and Hegeman.

ON PUBLIC LANDS—Messrs. Griffin, Milken, Montayne, Kaye, Wade, Bradford, Hill.

ON INDIAN AFFAIRS—Messrs. Howell, Bennett, Howe, Chamberlain, Hewitt, Goodrich and Chadwick.

ON CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Messrs. Brown, Roche, Conselyea, Kelly, Buckley, Northrup, Goard and Stewart.

ON AGRICULTURE—Messrs. Fuller, Baucker, Wainwright, Griffin, [illegible], Barse and Durfee.

ON PUBLIC PRINTING—Messrs. Montayne, Nachtman, Hayes, Kiehl, Chambers, Lord, Berry, Selkreg and Cary.

ON EXPENDITURES OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Messrs. Baker, Madigan, Carey, Decker, Sunderlin, Pond and Prince.

ON EXPENDITURES OF THE HOUSE—Messrs. Curtis, Randall, Carey, Fleck, Tucker, Prince and Greene.

ON THE JUDICIARY—Messrs. Fields, Nelson, Jacobs, Hill, Bain, O'Neill, Gleason, Alvord and Husted.

ON FEDERAL RELATIONS—Messrs. Nelson, Weed, Conselyea, Wainwright, Cole, Buck, Graham, Johnson and [illegible].

ON JOINT LIBRARY—Messrs. Randall, Weed, Chambers, Roche, Conselyea, Wyman and Gleason.

The House then adjourned.

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